A HISTORY OF
GLENELG TOWNSHIP

A TROUT POOL ON THE SAUGEEN

Courtesy of Archival Collections, University of Guelph Library

A HISTORY OF GLENELG TOWNSHIP

AS COMPILED BY

THE GLENELG TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

Mary Anne Neville

Editor

"The true makers of Canada were those who, in obscurity and poverty, made it with axe and spade, with plough and scythe, with sweat of face and strength of arm."

Robert Sellar, A Scotsman in Upper Canada, The Narrative of Gordon Sellar (1915)

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FOREWORD

It has been pointed out that the name "Glenelg" is a palindrome — a word or phrase that reads exactly the same backwards as it does forward. This fact prompted one wit to suggest as title for this book, "Glenelg: Coming or Going".

At various times, the Glenelg Historical Committee was not quite certain whether, indeed, they were coming or going. Eventually, however, the diverse elements of their efforts were assembled and are now before you.

As much as possible we have gone to original sources for information, the records of the Crown Lands Office, contemporary newspaper accounts and the like. For this reason, our history may contradict some previously published accounts and long-cherished beliefs. We have attempted to be as accurate and comprehensive as possible and we ask the forebearance of the reader in forgiving our errors and overlooking our omissions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Committee has been assisted in this project by a number of agencies and institutions. We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of:

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Markdale Public Library
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Their assistance is sincerely appreciated.

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Small falls on the Traverston Creek

(Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority

Water spouts from Black Creek on the banks of the Rocky Saugeen.

(Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority)

CHAPTER 1

The Land

"One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh: but the earth abideth forever."

— Ecclesiastes 1, 4

In the beginning was the land, shaped in eons past by the forces of nature. As many as three glaciers have gradually but inexorably moved over the surface of Ontario for thousands of years. It was the last of these ice fields some 12,000 years ago that shaped Glenelg Township, forming the bedrock, carving out the rivers and waterways, depositing the gravel hills, the rocks and soils, that constitute the setting of this book.

The most salient physical feature of the Township is the Saugeen River which traverses it in two branches flowing generally from east to west. The more northerly stream, the Rocky Saugeen, "runs rapidly over a rocky limestone bed, the water is always transparent, and very pleasant to the taste, and like the waters mentioned in the celebrated song entitled *Highland Mary* 'never drumelly'.* The tourists declare that there is not a more romantic looking river in North America." (*Durham Standard*, June 20, 1866) The more placid main branch, the Big Saugeen, meanders across the southern section of Glenelg. Both rivers are widely reputed as excellent trout steams.

The landscape of Glenelg varies from open meadow and rolling farm fields to cedar swamp and hardwood forest. Among the shadowy glens of the Township grow rare wild orchids and ferns and dozens of varieties of mushrooms. The areas most unsuited for agricultural purposes are among the most scenic: the waterfalls of the rivers and streams and the wooded shores of the small lakes that dot the Township. In 1880 the land was described thus: "The surface of the country is more of the 'undulating' character, little of it being so even as to be considered 'flat' , and but a comparatively small portion really 'hilly'. That section bordering the Garafraxa Road (Highway #6) is probably the roughest of the whole, much of it being both rocky and covered with boulders." (*Illustrated Atlas of the County of Grey* H. Belden & Co., Toronto 1880)

The main landforms of Glenelg are: The 'Glenelg Gravelly Hills', which occupy nearly all of the southern and eastern parts of the Township, are composed of coarse gravel covered by a thin layer of soil and therefore susceptible to drought. These hills are often quite steep, limiting the use of farm machinery and good mainly for pasture or woodlot.

The 'Whaleback Hills', which occur also in neighbouring Bentinck Township, are found in the north central part of Glenelg. These are 'drumlins' — long ovate hills of varying height composed of loamy material with one fairly steep end and a tapering tail pointing in the direction of glacial movement.

Around Edge Hill the landscape is primarily that type classified as the 'Durham Rolling Plain' — wide shallow hills of good loam. Between and among these landforms lie the 'Saugeen Swampy Flats', valleys created by the glacial meltwaters, sometimes still conveying a stream or creek. These are usually boggy, but if reasonably dry, may provide pasturage.

As the last glacier slowly receded, the climate began to warm. Initially it was subarctic, giving rise to tundra-like vegetation. Human occupation followed the retreating ice fields. The first humans, termed 'Paleo-Indians', inhabited Ontario from 9000 B.C. until 5000 B.C., hunting large mammals like caribou and the extinct mammoth and mastodon. The population was sparse and little is known of these ancient hunters. The only evidence we have of their presence is the stone dart heads used in hunting found near Lake Huron and in the Beaver Valley.

The environment continued to change, tundra giving rise to grassy plains and then to woodland. The next stage of human habitation is called the 'Archaic' period and extends from 5000 B.C. to 1000 B.C. (It must be borne in mind that these are artificial divisions of a very large time span and distinctions made between the different Indian cultures are simply a framework in which to discuss broad changes wrought over many years.)

Archaic Indians led a seasonally nomadic existence, hunting deer, elk, bear and beaver, foraging for edible wild nuts and fruits, snaring birds and fishing. They travelled in cyclical rounds, camping at good fishing locations in spring and summer and tracking game in winter. They began to develop more sophisticated stone tools, hammers, axes, gouges and spear-thrower weights.

These Indians of the Archaic era buried their dead with possessions for use in the afterlife and from these grave goods it has been inferred that they conducted an elaborate trade network through contact with neigh-

* Scottish word meaning 'turbid'.

bouring tribes. A single grave might contain pendants made from conch shells obtained from the Gulf of Mexico, shell beads from the Atlantic shore and copper from Lake Superior.

The next development in the prehistoric record is called the 'Woodland' period and is divided in two: the Initial Woodland period which extended from 1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D., and the Terminal Woodland period which began around 1000 A.D. and continued until the coming of the Europeans in the early 17th century. The major innovation of the Initial Woodland era was the manufacture of pottery, a discovery which allowed for more efficient cooking and storage of food. All of the cultural advances made by their Archaic predecessors were retained and further developed by the Woodland Indians in hunting, fishing, trading and producing ever more complex tools and artifacts.

The distinctive feature which marks the beginning of the Terminal Woodland period around 1000 A.D. is the establishment of corn agriculture, introduced to the region in the late Initial Woodland period. By 1400 A.D. squash, beans and tobacco had been added to the crops cultivated. These new foods, supplemented by fish and game, constituted a healthy diet, particularly after the addition of beans, and resulted in a population explosion in the district. Pipe smoking of tobacco became a common habit and indeed, a cult.

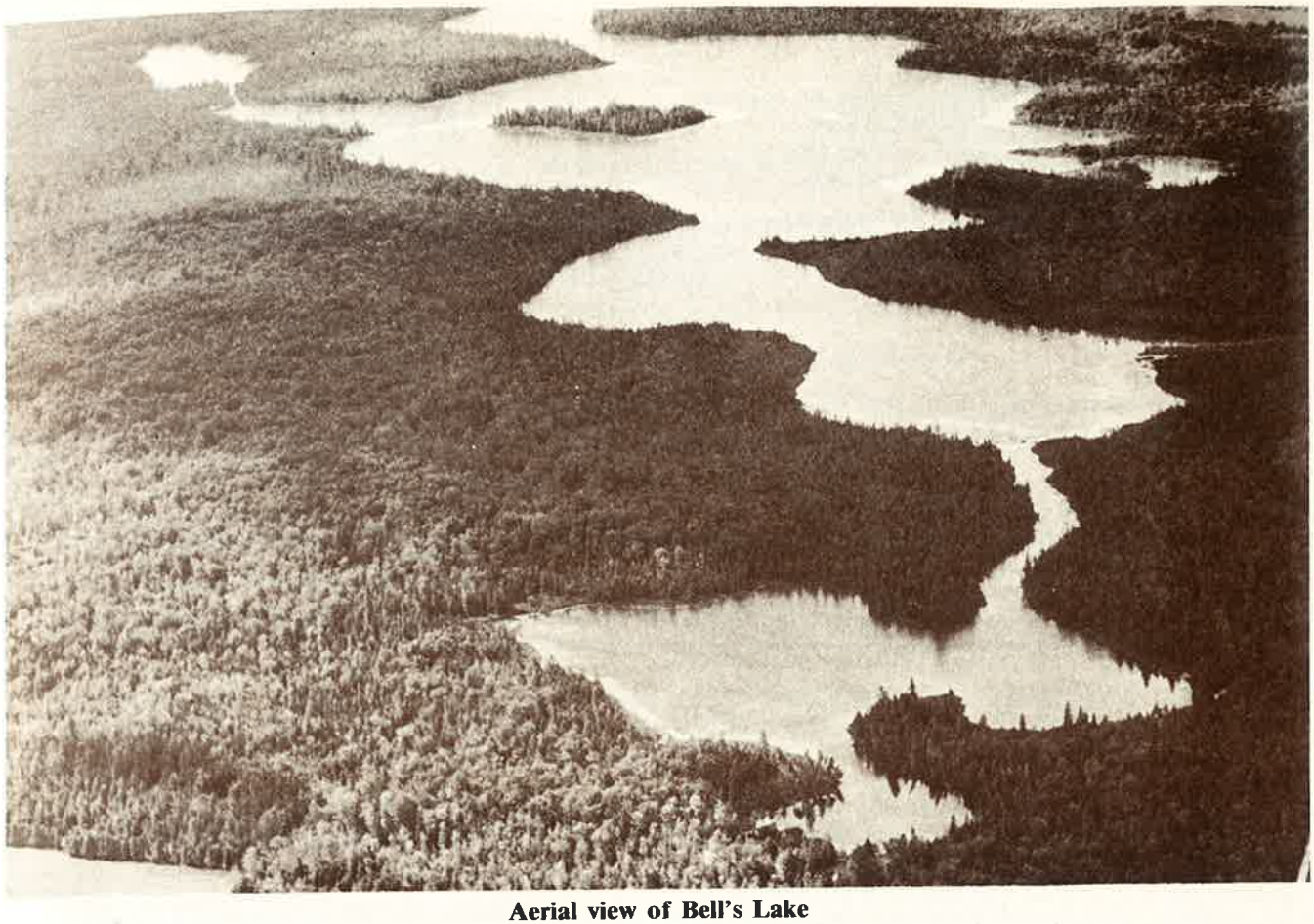
The development of agriculture created a dramatic change from a nomadic way of life to a more sedentary existence in larger semi-permanent villages. When the village population became too high or the soil was exhausted the village moved to a better location. This was basically the situation in southern Ontario at the outset of the 'historic' period when Champlain visited Huronia in 1615.

A view of the Saugeen River (1907)

Hayward's Falls, Rocky Saugeen.

It was only when the Europeans arrived that tribal names for the native peoples began to be used and these are often more confusing than instructive. The general practice now is to group the early Indians according to linguistic and cultural similarities. Most of the tribes inhabiting the southern part of Ontario at that time were Iroquoian, a designation which includes not just the traditional Five Nations (Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca and Cayuga) but the closely related Huron, Neutral, Petun, and Erie tribes. When Champlain visited Huronia, the Petun or Tobacco Indians, named for their chief crop, were living in this part of Ontario. The ensuing inter-tribal warfare waged by the Iroquois League dispersed and diminished these tribes so that the district was effectively depopulated around 1650.

Gradually over the next century, Algonkian tribes, originally from Northern Ontario drifted into the region, Ojibwa (Chippewa), Pottawatami, Mississauga, and Ottawa. They used the Saugeen watershed as their hunting and fishing grounds and settled mainly at the mouths of rivers emptying into Lake Huron or Georgian Bay. It was Ojibwa chiefs who signed the treaty in 1836 which surrendered all of the Saugeen Territory to the British Crown, some witnesses said with tears in their eyes. But there was no possible way that the native people could withstand the westward press of Empire.

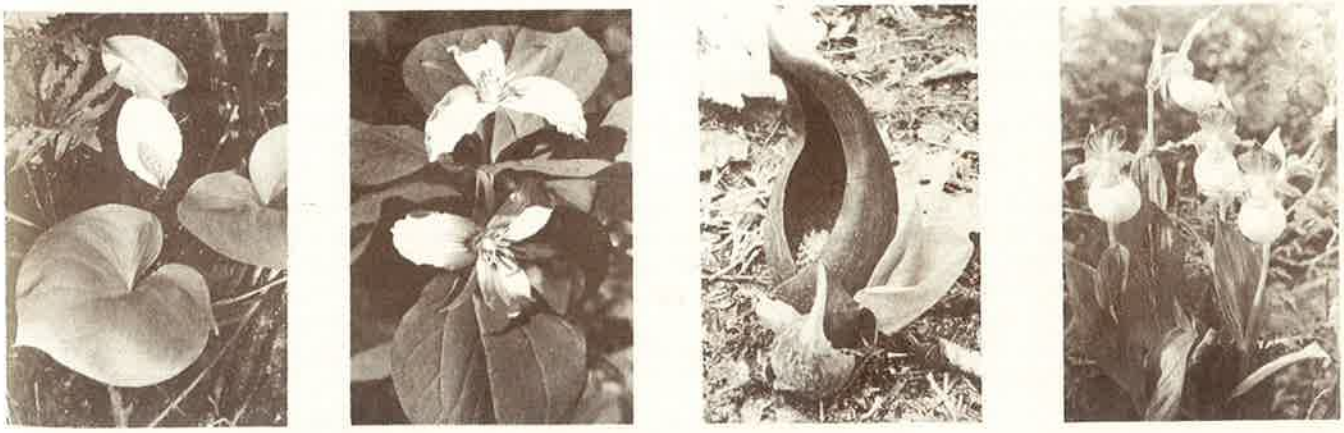


Aerial view of Bell's Lake

The year following the land surrender Charles Rankin, Provincial Land Surveyor, was authorized to strike a line of road from the northwest corner of Garafraxa Township, just north of Fergus, to Owen Sound. This road, the Garafraxa, would be the main colonization route to bring settlers into the region. During the pioneer decades Indians would often wander their old trails along the banks of the Saugeen. Encounters with settlers were usually marred by a lack of understanding on both sides. Little is known and less is understood of the prehistoric inhabitants of the Glenelg area. The only actual evidence we have of their presence is the chiselled stone dart heads and arrowheads occasionally turned up by the plough.

No appreciable alteration of the land had been made over a span of one hundred centuries but in the one single century after the advent of the white settlers the land was changed drastically and forever. Indeed, scarcely twenty-five years after settlement began a local poet would write in *Ode to the Rocky Saugeen*:

The wild deer's gone and the red man
Does fish no more thy rocky stream...
A Backwoodsman
(*Durham Standard*, June 20, 1866)



Wild Flowers of Glenelg

Calla, Lily, Painted Trillium, Pitcher Plant, Showy Lady's Slipper

COPY OF NOTICE

Issued by order of the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, 1st November, 1840.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF

PERSONS DESIROUS OF SETTLING AT THE OWEN'S SOUND SETTLEMENT.

Crown Land Department,
KINGSTON, 18TH MAY, 1842.

Notice is hereby given, that a road through the Crown Land from the North West angle of the Township of Garrafraxa to Owen's Sound, upon Lake Huron, is opening at the expense of Government.

Lots of 50 acres of land each, will be laid out on each side of the road.

Settlers who have never obtained a Grant of land from Government, may obtain a Lot of 50 acres on the following conditions:—

1st.—They are to make application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or to the Agent on the ground, whenever they shall be ready to become resident, on the tract to be granted.

2nd.—Upon giving a satisfactory account of their means of providing for themselves, until a crop can be raised from the ground, they will receive a Ticket from the Commissioner at the Crown Land's Office entitling them to locate the land.

3rdly.—Upon application to the Agent in the first place, he will forward a statement to the Crown Land's Office, of the applicant's age, family and means of settlement, upon which, if approved, authority for location will issue.

4thly.—The Tickets issued will be useless to any but the applicants, and unless presented to the Agent within one month, from the date, they will not be received by him. Any person who shall receive a Ticket, and who shall not proceed to the Settlement within one month; or who having been placed upon land there, shall abandon it, will be considered as having lost all claim to receive land.

5thly.—Settlers will be required to clear, and place once under crop, one-third of the land located, and to reside on the land until this Settlement duty is performed, and after one-third of the Grant shall have been cleared and under crop, the settler shall be entitled to his Patent, free of expense.

6thly.—The Settlement duty is required to be done within four years, from the date of the ticket.

7thly.—Settlers who are under the necessity of being temporarily absent from their Locations, will apply to the resident Agent, stating the length of their intended absence, and the reason for it, which will be entered on the Agent's book, if the reason for absence seems sufficient; and any person who shall absent himself, without being permitted to do so, by the Agent; or who shall remain away from the Settlement, for a longer time than such permission shall authorize, will be considered as having forfeited his location.

8thly.—An assignment, or attempt to assign any Ticket, or Location, will also be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the Locatee or the Assignee; or if it shall appear that the Locatee has previously obtained a Grant of land from Government, his new Location shall be forfeited.

9thly.—In all cases of abandonment of Location, the located land will be considered immediately open for new location or sale.

10thly.—As it is not the intention of the Government to offer the settlers any assistance, further than the free Grant of land, and the opening of the road, applicants are specially desired to consider for themselves, whether or not, they have the means of maintaining themselves and their families, until crops can be raised from the ground.

Government Agents have been appointed at the Northern and Southern extremities of the Settlement, and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. JOHN TELFER, Owen's Sound, and Capt. DURNFORD, Arthur.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

The Ontario Archives
(RG1-A-6:Box 21:335)

CHAPTER 2

The Settlers

"Oft did the harvest to the sickle yield;
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke,
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!"

— Thomas Gray, Elegy in a Country Churchyard

Once the British Crown had induced the Indians to cede all of their traditional hunting grounds in Grey and southern Bruce County, it began the task of measuring and dividing the vast tract. In 1837 Surveyor Charles Rankin was instructed to blaze out a road from Garafraxa Township, north of Fergus to Owen Sound on Georgian Bay. This road, the Garafraxa or Owen's Sound Road, later Highway #6, was the main colonization route for Grey County in the 1840s.

Rankin had the line of road completed by June, 1837, but the Upper Canada rebellion intervened and work was suspended. It wasn't until three years later that another surveyor, John McDonald, was authorized to resume the project. McDonald followed Rankin's trail to a point three miles north of Mount Forest where a small creek crossed the proposed road. From there McDonald laid a new line that varied from one to three miles east of Rankin's original path. As had been ordered, McDonald surveyed one tier of fifty acre lots on either side of the road. Two crews, one working from Owen Sound in the north under the supervision of Land Agent John Telfer and one from the south under A. M. Durnford, afterwards Land Agent at Arthur, began construction of the road.

By September 1841, thirty miles had been completed north from Fergus and five or six miles south from Owen Sound. Progress became more difficult the farther the crews went from their supply depot at Fergus. Bridges had to be constructed over the three branches of the Saugeen River and causeways laid through the swamps.

Road construction had been completed sufficiently by May, 1842, for the Crown Lands Commissioner to publish notices advertising the qualifications for free grants of fifty acre lots along the Garafraxa Road to entice settlers to the region. The whole district, much of Wellington County and all of Grey County, was called the Owen's Sound Settlement.

There was no sudden influx of settlers. The pattern of taking up land was one of gradual extensions from areas previously settled in order to be as near as possible to facilities like flour mills and sawmills. In Glenelg Township the first area settled was the First Concession East of Garafraxa Road. McDonald had laid out thirty lots, each divided into three divisions of fifty acres, beginning at the northern boundary of Glenelg where it borders Holland Township.

These townships, as indeed, most of the others in this part of the province, were named to honour various officials of the British Government. Glenelg was named for Charles Grant, Baron Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Melbourne's administration, 1835-39. Glenelg's indecision was in part responsible for the dissatisfaction that resulted in the Rebellion of 1837-38. It was said of Glenelg that "with the best intentions in the world, he had a positive genius for doing the wrong thing." He remained a bachelor and when he died, the title died with him.

The first range of lots fronting the Garafraxa Road were given gratis to qualified settlers. The requirements for a free grant were basically that the would-be settler must occupy his lot, clear one third of his fifty acres and plant at least one crop within four years of the date of his location ticket in order to receive a patent for his land. It appears that the time limit was not rigidly enforced since most settlers took longer to clear title. Glenelg's first registered settler, Edward Bolton (Boulton) who located on Lot 18 in September, 1841, did not receive his patent until 1847. Many settlers did not bother to seek their deed until many years later, often because they wished to take out a mortgage or sell the property. As well, the free grant settlers were allowed to reserve for purchase the lot adjoining their own.

Matthew Barber qualifies as the second settler; his location ticket for Lot 22, part 3 is dated January 1842. John Jessiman, long credited as the first settler[1] in the Township is listed for July, 1842, two months after Archibald Hunter, Joshua Jamieson, Alexander Hunter, John Duggan, Archibald McKechanie and John McCormick had received their tickets. That summer and fall Neil McIntyre, Andrew Brogdon, Donald and Allan McLean and John Burgess all took out lots. Of course, it is possible that some of these people may have been on the land as squatters prior to these dates. However, the question remains why they did not seek to secure their claim since it was in their own best interest to do so, particularly before starting any improvements.

It was intended that these earliest settlers would bear the brunt of the hardship entailed in colonizing a

AGENCY
FOR THE SETTLEMENT
OF THE CROWN LANDS,
IN THE
WELLINGTON & HURON DISTRICTS.

JUNE, 1849.

THE undersigned, Agent appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General for the Settlement of the Crown Lands in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kincardine and Kinloss, in the Counties of Waterloo and Huron, hereby gives Notice to all persons willing and having means of Locating therein, that his office is at *the Village of Durham in the Township of Bentinck, on the Garafraxa Road*, where he will receive the application of the Settlers, every day of the week, between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock.

Fifty Acres of Land will be given to any Settlers eighteen years old, and a subject of Her Majesty, who will present himself provided with a Certificate of probity and sobriety, signed by known and respectable persons, and having the means of providing for himself until the produce of his Land is sufficient to maintain him. The bearer of that Certificate shall mention to the Agent (who will keep a Registry thereof) his name, age, condition, trade or profession whether he is married, and if so the name and age of his wife, how many children he has, the name and age of each of them, where he is from, whether he has somewhere any property and in what Township he wishes to settle.

The conditions of the Location Ticket are—to take possession within one month after the date of the Ticket, and to put in a state of cultivation at least Twelve Acres of the land in the course of four years—to build a house and to reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly fulfilled, after which accomplishment only shall the Settler have the right of obtaining a title of property. Families comprising several Settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they reside) provided the required clearing of the land is made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The land intended to be settled is of the very best description, and well timbered and watered.

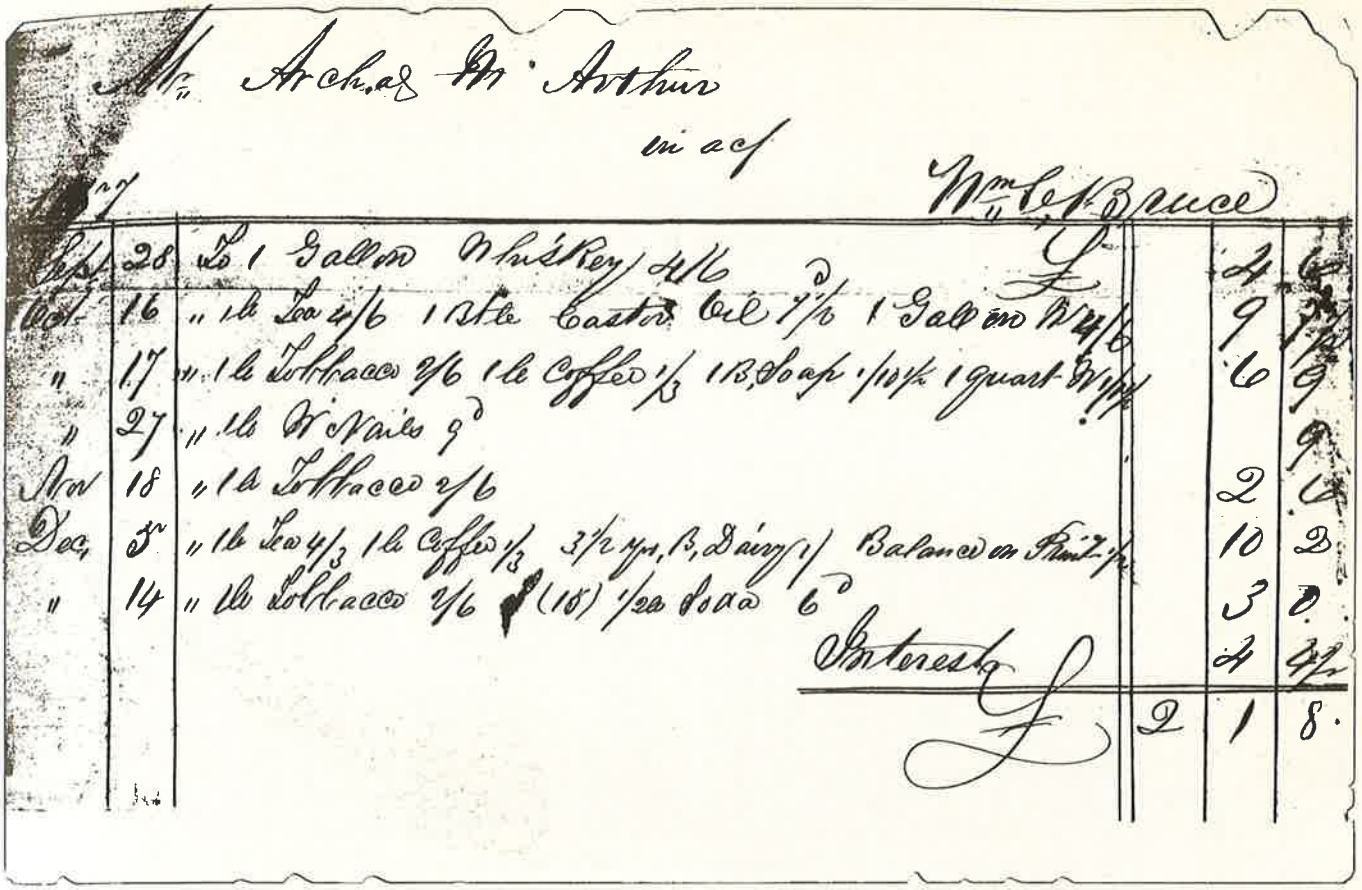
The Roads will be opened on a breadth of 66 feet, and the land on each side willl be divided into lots of 50 acres each, to be gratuitously given.

Besides the principal Road there will be two others (one on each side of the principal Road) marked out on the whole extent of the territory, and on which free Locations of 50 acres will be made:

But as the Government only intend to meet the expenses of Survey on those additional Roads, the Grantees will have to open the road in front of their locations.

The most direct route to reach the Agency on the Garafraxa Road is by way of Guelph and Elora in the Wellington District

GEORGE JACKSON,
Agent for Settlement of the Durham Road.


Mr. Archd. M. Arthur
in acct
Wm. C. Bruce
Sept 28 To 1 Gallon Whiskey 4/6
Oct 16 " lb Tea 4/6 1 Stick Castor Oil 7½ 1 Gallon Rum 4/6
" 17 " lb Tobacco 2/6 lb Coffee 1/3 1 B. Soap 1/10½ 1 quart Rum 1/4½
" 27 " lb 6d Nails 9d
Nov 18 " lb Tobacco 2/6
Dec 5 " lb Tea 4/3 lb Coffee 1/3 3½ yds. B. Dairy 1/ Balance on Rum 7½
" 14 " lb Tobacco 2/6 (18) 1/2 a Load 6d
Interest

wilderness area. The nearest mills were at Owen Sound or Fergus. The Garafraxa Road was their only lifeline to the outside world. Construction was possibly finished by the summer of 1842 since W. W. Smith (in the *Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Grey*)reported that 'a man named Boulton' was the first to take a wagon and team up the Garafraxa to Owen Sound at that time. This teamster was likely Edward Boulton of Glenelg or James Boulton who had settled across the road in Bentinck Township. The new road was probably better then than it would be for some years, since there was little provision made for maintaining it. Settlers were responsible for road repair on the section fronting their lots, but since each lot was usually adjoined by a lot not yet claimed or land reserved for the clergy or school purposes, road maintenance was an uneven business.

In the late fall of 1845, Alexander Vidal and a crew surveyed the Second and Third Concessions East of the Garafraxa Road. The lots contained one hundred acres each but those in the Second Concession were divided into two fifty acre parcels. The settler received the first fifty acres free and contracted to buy the other half. A number of these lots were settled in the summer of 1846 and the remainder was taken up in 1847. The lots in the Third Concession were retained as one hundred acre parcels and offered for sale in February, 1847. There were few buyers at that date, but once the free grant settlers of the Second Concession on the opposite side of the road had cleared bush sufficiently for a road, the land on the Third began to attract buyers from 1848 on. Archibald Beaton bought Lot 52 in the Third Concession in 1848 and paid £40 for it, at eight shillings per acre.

1848 was a significant year for the fledgling community. The government was in the process of opening new land in Glenelg and the surrounding townships in response to the demand created by the flood of immigrants fleeing the famine and destitution in Ireland and Scotland. Access roads were the main factor in opening new territory and surveys were begun on the Toronto and Sydenham Road by Charles Rankin and on the Durham Road by David Gibson and A. P. Brough. The Toronto and Sydenham Road (Highway #10) runs northwest from Shelburne, joining the Garafraxa Road (Highway #6) at Chatsworth. The east-west Durham Road (Highway #4) runs from Simcoe County to Lake Huron. In September, 1848, George Jackson and George Snider were appointed 'locating agents' for the Crown Lands Department at Durham and Proton respectively, to supervise the allotment of the recently available land in Grey and Bruce Counties. This marked the beginning of a land boom, a period of intensive settlement which continued for the next three years. The demand for land was so great that the Colonial government suspended the free grant privileges and the price of unimproved land rose from eight to twelve shillings per acre.

Loghouse west of Irish Lake

The pattern of development in the Township of Glenelg was as follows:
Concession 1, East Garafraxa Road, beginning in 1841.
Concession 2, East Garafraxa Road, beginning in 1846.
Concessions 1,2,3 South and North Durham Road, beginning in 1848.
Concessions 1,2,3 Southwest Toronto and Sydenham Road, 1848 on.

All of the above were surveyed in fifty acre parcels and with some exceptions, mainly in the Third Concession South of the Durham Road and in Concession 3, Southwest Toronto and Sydenham Road, were awarded originally as free grants. The remainder of the Township, Concessions 4-15 North of the Durham Road, was surveyed in 1850 by John Stoughton Dennis in one hundred acre lots for sale. Concession 4, South Durham Road was an exception — irregular lots, measuring from fifty-four to fifty-eight acres, not settled until after 1851.

When George Jackson had arrived in Durham (then called Bentinck) as the new land agent, he wrote to the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Montreal: "About nineteen twentieths of those located on the Toronto road are natives of Ireland, and the prospect is that the majority of settlers on the Durham road west will be from Scotland" (Letter, September 1, 1848). Most of the settlers tried to locate together with friends, kinsmen or countrymen for mutual aid and understanding, although Jackson himself did not particularly approve. In a letter of September 7, 1850, he stated:

> Some seventeen heads of families — emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland — on behalf of themselves and others applied to me this morning for free grants of land. I supplied them with particulars of lands at my disposal in the Townships of Brant, Bentinck and Glenelg. None of these they would accept on the ground of their being detached and scattered through the Townships. They appear anxious to settle in the Township of Greenock, and from remarks made by some one or two who appear to exercise considerable influence, I suspect that an application will be made to you* for permission to do so.
>
> The amount and character of the improvements made in those Townships where there is a blending of creeds and national peculiarities, as compared with those that are more exclusively settled, would seem to intimate that the Emigrant especially is excluding himself from sources of information and profit by sacrificing to nationality.
>
> (Crown Lands Records)

* To the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

There has been some controversy concerning the first settlers. An examination of the lists of names and dates in Appendix 'B' should clarify the issue. Particular attention should be paid to the names of those who have 'reserved' lands. These had already fulfilled their settlement duties prior to 1848 and have reserved the adjacent lot for purchase at a favoured price.

However, sometimes different cultures may clash and this appears to have occurred in the case of John Ritchie as reported by George Jackson in Appendix 'C' of his report on the settlers of Concession 2, East Garafraxa Road. (See Appendix 'B'). Ritchie had located on Lot 60 of the Second Concession and some seven of his neighbours supported the claim of William McComin (McCammon) that Ritchie had made no improvements on his lot, thus forfeiting his right to the property. The information was false and there was some suggestion that bribery was involved but Ritchie's neighbours rallied to his aid and justice was eventually restored.

George Snider reported two cases of harrassment in Holland Township, a shanty torn down and a more substantial house set on fire, by settlers who did not favour the religion or nationality of their new neighbours.

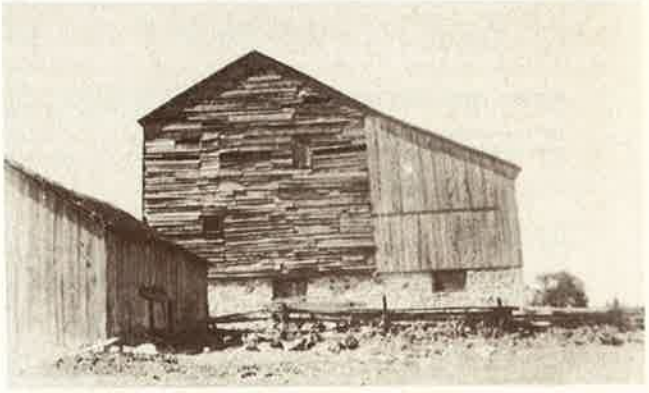
In order to qualify for a free grant the applicant had to present a letter of recommendation attesting to his character and worth. James McArthur who settled Lot 21, South Durham Road September 17, 1848, offered the following letter:

> We do hereby certify that the Bearer James W. McArthur of this parish and his wife, both in Communion with the Established Church of Scotland, have resided here from their infancy and so far as is known to us, they have always conducted themselves honestly, industriously, and inoffensively. That they and family consisting of two children now propose going to Upper Canada and are so much reduced in their circumstances that we have no doubt but they would require every assistance after landing to enable them to go to the place of their destination. Given at Ross Island of Mull & County of Argyle, this 15th June 1847.
>
> By Donald Campbell
> Minister of Killincher
> John MacCormick, Elder

Settler's log house

Another stipulation of the free grant system was that the settler must have the means to support himself and his dependents until he could raise a crop. However, according to McArthur's letter, this requirement seems to have been ignored as it states plainly that he would need assistance. Perhaps, at this point, destitution was so general that this rule was unenforceable.

All that now remains of a settler's cabin



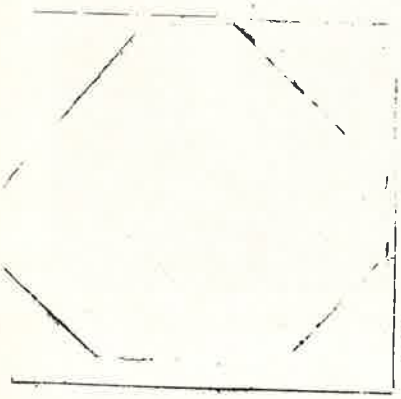
Probably the oldest barn in Glenelg, built in 1855 on Lot 18, Concession 1, E.G.R. on the Vessie farm.

The first priority for the settler and his family was shelter. Usually this was a rough log shanty, roofed with bark, with a makeshift fireplace. Often there was only an earthen floor but the better shanties were equipped with half-round logs smoothed with an adze. The windows and doors were few and these often covered only with cloth. If the door was made of boards, it likely had hinges of wood rather than iron. Rain dripped through the bark roof and snow and wind blew through the chinks between the logs. Mrs. John Matthews who settled with her husband on Lot 68, Third Concession, East Garafraxa Road, in 1847, recalled the sort of furniture they had.

> So much stress today is put upon period furniture; its furniture befitted the period to which it belonged. The table was the flat top of a stump in the middle of the one and only room; the chairs corresponded, possibly blocks off the same tree. The only kitchen utensils were an iron pot and a kettle which Mr. Matthews had brought from Owen Sound when he went to register for the land.
>
> *(Glenelg History)*

Mrs. John McFadgen

from Isle of Mull, Argyleshire Scotland, affectionately called "Granny Faddy"



Elgin & Kincardine

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith:—To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING.*

Know Ye, that We, of Our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere motion, have GIVEN and GRANTED, and by these Presents do give and Grant unto

Duncan Smith & the Township of Glenelg, in the Wellington District Yeoman an Actual Settler his

heirs and assigns for ever, ALL that PARCEL or TRACT of LAND, situate in the Township of Glenelg in the County of Waterloo in the Wellington District in Our said Province, containing by admeasurement fifty acres be the same more or less, being composed of

The Second division or part of Lot number Four in the First Concession of the said Township of Glenelg

Together with all the Woods and Waters thereon lying and being, under the reservations, limitations and conditions, hereinafter expressed: **To have and to hold** the said Parcel or Tract of Land, hereby given and granted to him the said Duncan Smith his heirs and assigns for ever: saving, nevertheless, to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all Mines of Gold and Silver that shall or may be hereafter found on any part of the said Parcel or Tract of Land, hereby given and granted as aforesaid; and saving and reserving to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all White Pine Trees that shall or may now or hereafter grow, or be growing, on any part of the said Parcel or Tract of Land hereby granted as aforesaid.

Provided always, that no part of the Parcel or Tract of Land hereby given and granted to the said Duncan Smith and his heirs, be within any reservation heretofore made and marked for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, by Our Surveyor-General of Woods, or his lawful Deputy, in which case this Our Grant for such part of the Land hereby given and granted to the said Duncan Smith and his heirs for ever, as aforesaid, and which shall, upon a survey thereof being made, be found within any such reservation, shall be null and void, and of none effect; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given under the Great Seal of Our Province of Canada: **Witness,** Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.: At Montreal this Sixth day of July in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine and in the thirteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command of His Excellency in Council. Sealed.

Ob 13 April 1849 J. Secy.

In one of his first reports, George Jackson commented:

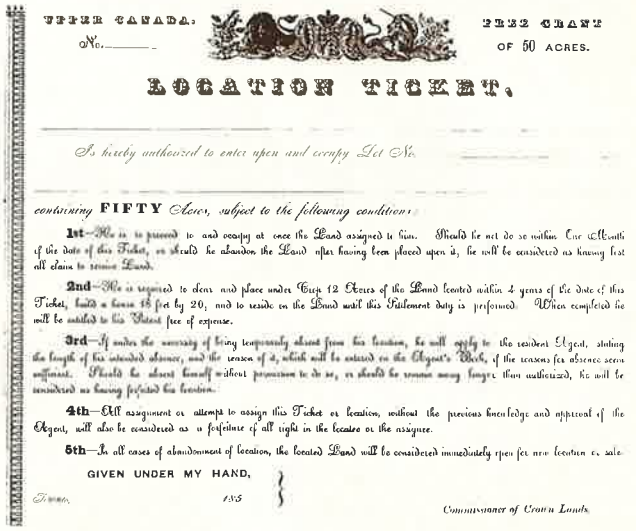
> The settlers generally in the Concession (#2 East Garafraxa Road) now reported are in improving circumstances; especially is this remark applicable to the Leadinghams (Ledinghams) who occupy the first four Lots. The success which has attended their well-timed labours prove that injury from rust (i.e. wheat rust) is attributable in a great measure to unseasonable sowing. Considerable improvements have been made on the Concession line, and on the whole it affords a fine basis for a Road.
>
> (Report, Crown Lands Department, December 1848)

These men had driven cattle to Durham for a Cattle Fair and decided to have their picture taken.
Back Row: **Ed D'Arcey, Malcolm Wilson, Sam Hastie**
Front Row: **George Peart, Jack Peart**
(From a tintype taken in the 1870s)

Mary Ann Allen (Mrs. Matthew Davis)

It was probably inaccurate of Jackson to attribute the Ledinghams' success to the time of planting. Many varieties of wheat would seem quite immune to rust and then would suddenly succumb. As early as the next spring, Jackson would write: "at no previous period in the history of the Owen Sound Settlement were provisions so scarce or the means of purchasing them less, occasioned by the almost total failure of the spring wheat crops last year." (Crown Lands Department Letter, March 31, 1849).Jackson proposed that the Government

Mrs. Farden of Lot 20, Concession 9.
Farden Lake is named after this family.



UPPER CANADA. FREE GRANT
No. OF 50 ACRES.

LOCATION TICKET.

Is hereby authorized to enter upon and occupy Lot No.

containing **FIFTY** *Acres, subject to the following conditions:*

1st—He is to proceed to and occupy at once the Land assigned to him. Should he not do so within One Month of the date of this Ticket, or should he abandon the Land after having been placed upon it, he will be considered as having lost all claim to same Land.

2nd—He is required to clear and place under Crop 12 Acres of the Land located within 4 years of the date of this Ticket, build a house 16 feet by 20, and to reside on the Land until this Settlement duty is performed. When completed he will be entitled to his Patent free of expense.

3rd—If under the necessity of being temporarily absent from his location, he will apply to the resident Agent, stating the length of his intended absence, and the reason of it, which will be entered on the Agent's Book, if the reasons for absence seem sufficient. Should he absent himself without permission to do so, or should be remain away longer than authorized, he will be considered as having forfeited his location.

4th—All assignment or attempt to assign this Ticket or location, without the previous knowledge and approval of the Agent, will also be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the location or the assignee.

5th—In all cases of abandonment of location, the located Land will be considered immediately open for new location or sale.

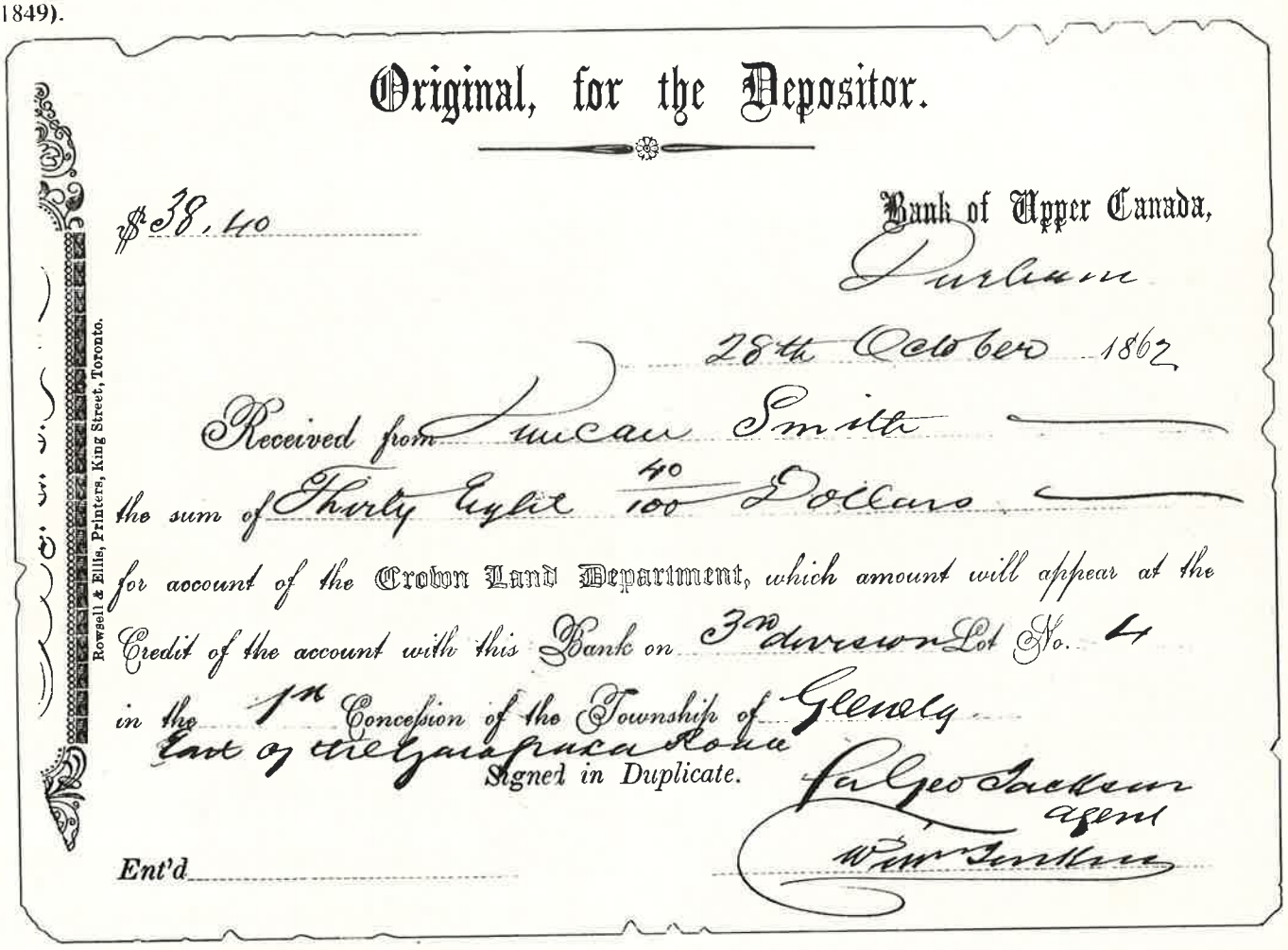
GIVEN UNDER MY HAND,

Dated, 185

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

institute a program of road building. In a later letter he wrote: "it is a most important and melancholy fact that such is the destitution of the majority of the settlers on the Owen Sound Road (arising solely from failure of the crops) that unless some money is circulated amongst them by means of employment offered by Government, I am apprehensive of a large accumulation of human suffering." (Crown Lands Department, Letter, April 18, 1849).

Jackson further stated that 'Mr. Allan of Elora' had consigned to Mr. Hunter (Archibald Hunter, owner of the British Hotel, Durham) about 400 barrels of oatmeal and flour, selling at 30 shillings per barrel cash. He urged the Government to act, saying that if he would promise road work after spring planting was completed, the settlers would "go forth to sow under the cheering influence of hope."



Original, for the Depositor.

$38.40

Bank of Upper Canada,

Durham

28th October 1862

Received from Lucas Smith

the sum of Thirty eight 40/100 Dollars

for account of the Crown Land Department, which amount will appear at the Credit of the account with this Bank on 3rd division Lot No. 4 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Glenelg East of the Garafraxa Road

Signed in Duplicate.

Geo Jackson agent

Wm Jordan

Ent'd

Rowsell & Ellis, Printers, King Street, Toronto.

Faithfully yours

Geo Jackson

M. P.

Durham, Ont.

George Jackson, judging by his own accounts, was a conscientious, fair-minded individual, who genuinely cared for the settlers under his jurisdiction. There were a few settlers, like Jackson, who had some money, education or ambition, sometimes all three. These were able to rise socially and economically in the open society of the new colonies, in a way impossible to them if they had stayed within the rigid social strictures of the 'old country'. They could hire others to clear their lands, build their houses, and plant their crops, since cash was in short supply and labour was cheap. But, generally speaking, the settlers of Glenelg were in reduced financial circumstances when they first arrived, and survived by dint of hard work.

The most successful settlers were those born or raised in Canada who had had previous experience in chopping and clearing bush. Many would take out a location ticket and then seek work harvesting in the older settlements or clearing land for a richer settler in order to get some ready cash to outfit himself and, incidentally, improve his skills. John A. McDonald of Priceville recalled in 1908: "The early settlers in this part had quite a time in getting the necessities required to get along in a new country. The general equipment was a yoke of oxen, a jumper' an axe and a couple of home-made hoes." (*The Collingwood Bulletin* 1908). In addition he might need a gun, cooking utensils, stout boots and clothing and enough flour, salt pork and tea to tide him over until he could raise a crop.

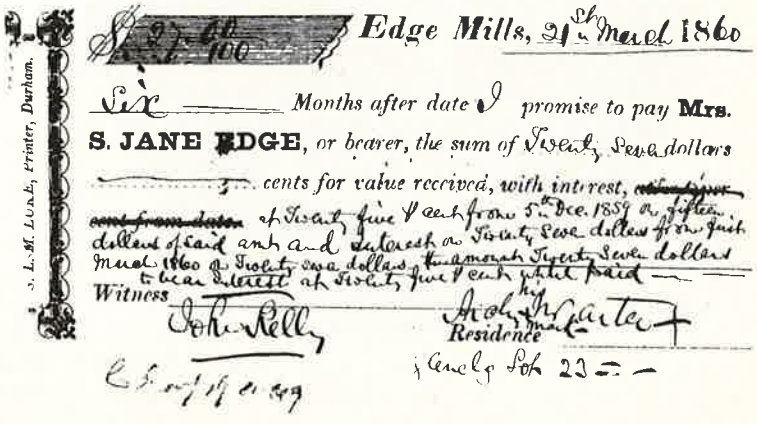
The least fortunate settlers were those who fled the pitiable conditions of the old country, endured a harrowing Atlantic voyage and finally landed in a remote wilderness area with very little physical or financial resources. For these, it was simply a case of 'root, hog, or die' since they had no choice, being too poor to go anywhere else.

Clearing bush was hazardous, especially to novices, and there were many accidents involving woodsmen felling trees on themselves or cutting themselves with an axe. As well, it was slow, arduous and unremitting toil. An experienced woodsman could chop an acre of bush in one week. The stumps remained until they rotted or were pulled by oxen. The second priority was to plant wheat. This was done by sowing seed 'broadcast', that is, by simply throwing it by hand and then scratching it in with a hoe or a triangular harrow pulled by oxen. The triangle shape was less likely to get caught among the stumps. Potatoes and turnips were also planted to supplement a meagre diet. Those with skills in hunting and fishing were able to live off the land to some extent and wild plants provided food for the livestock as well as the settlers.

Dan J. McArthur
squaring timber with a broad axe at the age of eighty — 1943.

A kind of primitive sled, pulled by oxen, used summer and winter.

Thomas Wright
original settler of Lot 19, Concession 11, N.D.R.


S. L. M. Lord, Printer, Durham.
Edge Mills, 21st March 1860
Six Months after date I promise to pay Mrs.
S. JANE EDGE, or bearer, the sum of Seven Seven dollars
cents for value received, with interest,
of Seven five ₩ cent from 5th Dec. 1859 on fifteen
dollars of said and interest on Seventy Seven dollars for one year
March 1860 at Seven seven dollars the amount Seven Seven dollars
to bear interest at Seven five ₩ cent after paid
Witness
John Kelly
Residence
Euclid Lot 23

Mr. and Mrs. John McNally
early settlers on Lot 34, Concession 3, E.G.R.

The years of intensive settlement in Glenelg, (roughly 1847-55) coincided with the worst years of famine and destitution in the British Isles. The emigrant settlers of Glenelg who came directly to their land from the 'old country' were, for the most part, impoverished. The cost of an ocean voyage and the expenses entailed in outfitting themselves for life in the backwoods were considerable. Some may have been assisted by philanthropic landlords who, when dispossessing tenants, paid their passage to America in order to ease their conscience.

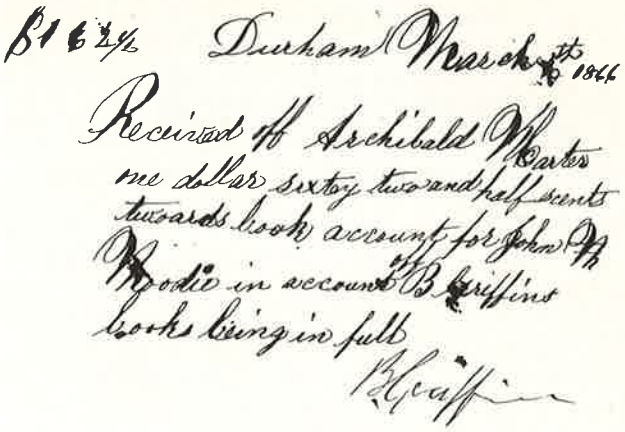
Not all the settlers however, were emigrants; some were second generation Canadians or were raised in Canada, and these fared somewhat better, having acquired the skills necessary for life in the bush, and were familiar with the climate. As well these may have had families already established to help them out. Those who purchased their land were usually given ten years to pay (10% down payment, and the rest in nine equal installments), but even these terms could be prohibitive in the face of repeated crop failures.

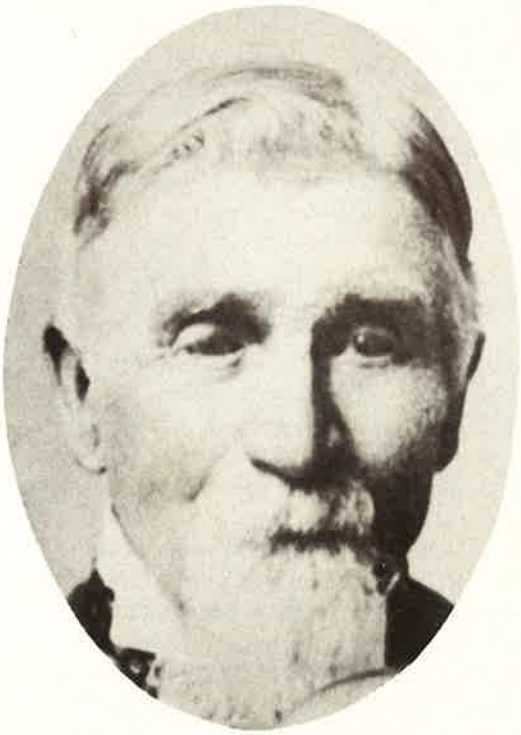
By the mid 1850s most of the land had been spoken for. Although settlers in the back concessions of the more remote areas of the Township would undergo their own pioneer period, there were established services like grist and flour and sawmills not too far away. The roads, though crude, had been slashed and they had neighbours to share the work and alleviate the loneliness.

Joseph Firth and wife Martha (Wilson)
early pioneers who settled on Lot 44, Concession 3, E.G.R. in 1848.

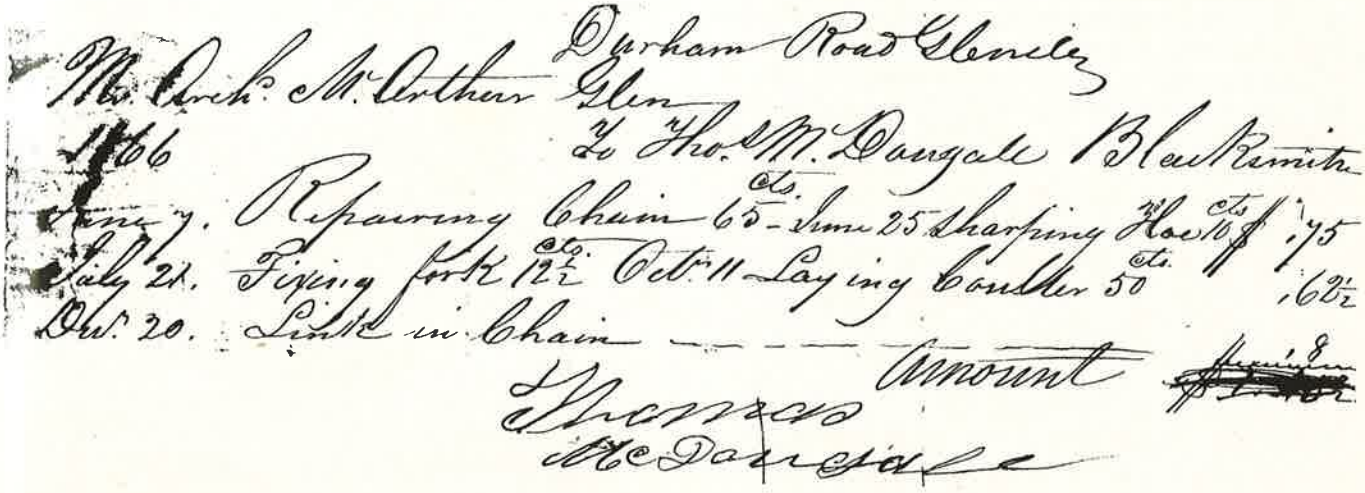
Benjamin Davis and his wife, Mary Gannon Davis were pioneer settlers on Lot 1, Concession 3, N.D.R. September 21, 1848.

In a relatively few short years, the area was transformed, the fields were cleared and fenced, orchards and gardens flourished, and snug, comfortable homes replaced the first makeshift cabins. The original colonists, with the courage born of necessity, managed to struggle and survive. The very word 'pioneer' originally meant 'road-builder', and they were the ones who made the paths that others would follow.


$1 6 2½ Durham March 4th 1844
Received of Archibald Wates
one dollar sixty two and half cents
towards book account for John D.
Rodie in account B. Griffins
book being in full
B. Griffin



John Ellison first settler on Lot 19, Concession 3, E.G.R.


Durham Road Glenelg
Mr. Archd. McArthur Glen
1866 To Thos. McDougall Blacksmith
June 7. Repairing Chain 65 cts. June 25 Sharping Hoe 10 cts. 1,75
July 21. Fixing fork 12½ Oct. 11 Laying Coulter 50 cts. 1,62½
Dec. 20. Link in Chain
Amount
Thomas McDougall

CHAPTER 3

Farm Work

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

— Genesis 1, 19

Once in possession of his free grant land, the settler was required to fulfil his settlement duties in clearing and cultivating his lot. Most settlers hung on to their allotment through sheer tenacity and stubborn, hard work. But there is no question that, in many cases, luck determined the outcome. Some settlers like Duncan Bell and John McCormick of Concession 1, and John McDonald of Concession 2, all East Garafraxa Road, died before they could earn their deeds. No doubt some became discouraged and forfeited their claim to the Land Agent who re-assigned it to another willing settler, of which there was no shortage. Those who had been alloted a particularly nasty piece of swampland may have asked the Agent for a better location. Settlers who had improved their land to some extent may have assigned their rights to another for a financial consideration (although this practice was not regarded as strictly legal) and moved elsewhere. A comparison of the Crown Lands reports of 1848-51 (Appendix 'B') which list the free grant settlers, with the Land Registry Office records (Appendix 'C'), shows that some of those who qualified as free grant candidates never received patents to their land. Through illness, death, indifference or hard luck they were unable to retain hold on the land.

The Registry Office records do not always provide an accurate picture of the early days. After 1851, free grant privileges ceased and those who purchased Crown property were given ten years or more to pay. Some settlers did not clear title for years, and even decades, after they had been on the land. Often they only sought patents in order to take out a mortgage or to sell the place. For these we have no clear confirmation of what date they actually settled in the Township but must rely on family tradition.

The practice for many in the first difficult years was to spend the winter chopping, the spring in burning and seeding and the summer in working for established farmers at the 'front', that is the older settled communities to the south. But the very first year on the land was usually spent in chopping and burning.

At that early date trees were looked on solely as a hindrance rather than an asset. It was urgent to remove them as quickly as possible to make way for crops. The use of oxen, either one's own or borrowed beasts, was almost a necessity, although there are stories of those settlers who cut whole trees into logs that could be carried by the settlers and their wives and piled up for burning.

Oxen were the mainstay of the settlement period for about the first thirty years. Strong and steady, they were crucial in logging, stump-pulling, ploughing and hauling. J. A. McDonald, many years ago recalled: "In the year 1848 my father bought a yoke of oxen from Mr. Rutherbough of Concession 7 of Vaughan Township, County of York. The oxen were five years old and he paid $50 for them, all in 25¢ pieces. They were named Buck and Bright and my father took them up to the Durham Road, Glenelg in 1851." (He settled on Lot 41, Concession 1, North Durham Road, a mile and a half west of Priceville.)

'Buck and Bright' were traditional names for oxen. Recently John McGillivray remembered an old lullaby that was used to rock him to sleep:

Come under the yoke Buck-EYE,
Come under the yoke Bright,
Buy low, sell high,
Buy low, sell high,
Come under the yoke Bright,
Come under the yoke Buck-EYE.

A somewhat unusual lullaby which obviously holds a strong memory for John McGillivray who still recalls it vividly over a span of eighty years.

The best and most efficient way to clear bush was through co-operative efforts in chopping and felling trees and once these were reasonably dry, to hold a logging bee to burn them. J. Fraser Smith, who was raised in Holland Township on the northern border of Glenelg Township, recalled the logging bee in his autobiography.

> For months the slashing of the woods and the cutting of the trees into logs, preparatory to the burning, had continued, and at last those huge heaps of brush and timber, stretching in great wind-rows from one side of the field to the other, were almost dry enough for spontaneous com-

bustion. So taking advantage of a suitable wind blowing in the right direction, four of us with lighted torches, each in his own part of the field, hurried from place to place starting fires to be carried along by the wind.

Soon those twenty-five acres became one vast mountain of roaring flame reaching skyward while great banks of dark smoke rolled hither and thither, filling the air with a pungent aroma and scattering ashes over a wide area. By the following day all that was to be seen was a jumbled collection of charred and smouldering logs and stumps, so entangled as to be impenetrable.

While the fire was still smouldering in some places, the fallow was staked off into equal parts for the logging bee. Each part was considered a good day's work for a gang of five men with a yoke of oxen, to gather the scattered logs into numerous piles to be burned. Only oxen especially trained in the work were taken to a logging-bee, as there was always a race to the finish between the gangs to complete their part first.

To measure up to what was required, the driver and his oxen and the other four men with their tested hand-spikes, had to do their very best. The driver chose his four men, and they generally worked together at all the bees during the season. The oxen seemed to enter into the spirit of the contest equally with the men. Once the foundation of each pile was laid, thereafter, as soon as the chain was hitched to a log, the oxen made a dash for the pile and always stopped at the right place.

The drivers with their oxen arrived the night before and the first one on the ground had the choice of position. In addition to the five men, an expert axeman was then assigned to each gang. He was kept busy cutting into suitable lengths any logs that had been missed at the time of chopping. There were, in all, twelve gangs working that day.

Another very necessary and important part was performed at the bee by ten boys just entering their teens. Our job was to keep the men supplied with drinking water, which we carried in pails from a spring in the woods over half a mile from the fallow. Each boy started from the spring with two large pails well filled, but by the time he arrived at the field so much of the water had splashed out that it did not go far. This meant that we had to keep up a continuous procession, as the hard work and the heat made the men very thirsty.

As was the custom at all of these logging-bees, a certain amount of liquor was provided for those who desired it. This was placed in charge of a 'grog-boss'. The man who was chosen for this task had previously acted at many such gatherings, because, being a teetotaler himself, he could be depended upon to deal it out at proper intervals. His boast was that 'no man would go home tipsy' from his serving.

One gang, in their eagerness to win the race and fearing that the liquor would be given out too sparingly, had brought along a supply for themselves. For a time they made good progress, but, as the day wore on, the result of their over-imbibing became manifest, and before they were half through their part three of the men were compelled to lay off until sobered. This was the only team to leave their part unfinished.

When the noon hour approached it was evident that three gangs, working side by side, had forged slightly ahead of all the others, and seemingly were very evenly matched. They had been contestants on several previous occasions. After the noon meal the struggle continued and by three o'clock the excitement was running high, for then the final dash commenced. Men and animals were doing their utmost. The men, black as negroes, and with frequent calls for the water-boy, pressed determinedly on. Logs drawn to the pile were halfway up the skids before the driver could unhitch the chain, and at a word of command the oxen were away for another log, and back again on the run.

All the while one gang, working under suppressed excitement and constantly encouraged by the driver's cheery 'Good for you, boys! Stick to it! We are going to get there!' were slowly gaining. They came to their last pile of logs enthusiastically. The oxen were hitched to a large crooked log — the hardest pull of the day — and, urged to their utmost by the driver, were twisting, jerking and straining on the yoke, while the men assisted by prying and lifting with their spikes. Suddenly snap! The logging-chain hurled the oxen forward on their knees. The chain had to be toggled, and every minute gave their nearest rival an advantage.

The long minutes of waiting came to an end, and, to the joy of the men, the chain stood the test. With a long steady pull, the unwieldy log was drawn to its place and, in a very short time, the last one was rolled to the top of the heap. The winners mounted the pile, and, waving caps and hand-spikes over their heads, gave a mighty cheer. Immediately, some eighty lusty throats joined in a prolonged 'Hurrah' that re-echoed for miles around.

As soon as these hundreds of great heaps of logs were thoroughly dry, there was another conflagration, not nearly as spectacular as the first, but it, too, was a grand sight. Following this, was the 'branding', when all the partly burned odds and ends of logs were once more gathered into heaps for burning. This process continued until all the brands were burned up, leaving a beautiful field, although yet studded with blackened stumps. As the modern stumping machines were unknown in those days, many of these stumps remained for years, a blot on the landscape and a hindrance in all farm operations.

(J. Fraser Smith *Life's Waking Part*
Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd. Toronto, 1937
pages 33-37. Reverend Smith was a missionary in China for many years.)

Bush scene: cutting trees

If the log burning was held within seven miles of Glenelg Falls, (afterwards Hayward's Falls) Herbert Rowswell who ran an ashery, sawmill and store there, would buy the ashes and send a team for them. Ashes could bring 4 pence a bushel in the 19th century and would often be the first cash crop a farmer raised.

So vigorously did some area settlers set about their burning operations that George Snider, Crown Land Agent for East Grey County, complained in letters to headquarters that bush burning was seriously damaging the log causewayings on the newly built settlement roads.

Once the patch of ground was cleared it was seeded to wheat, and perhaps, turnips and potatoes. A father and son team, Daniel and John McFadden settled on adjoining Lots 1 and 2 of Concession 1, South Durham Road on April 27, 1849. That year they cleared two acres, put in some grain and potatoes and built a small shack. The chimney of their shack was built of small sticks put together with a mud mortar made of water and clay. They had no stove and their cooking was done on the fireplace. Grain was sown among the stumps and a limb of a tree with plenty of branches was pulled over the ground as a harrow to cover the seed.

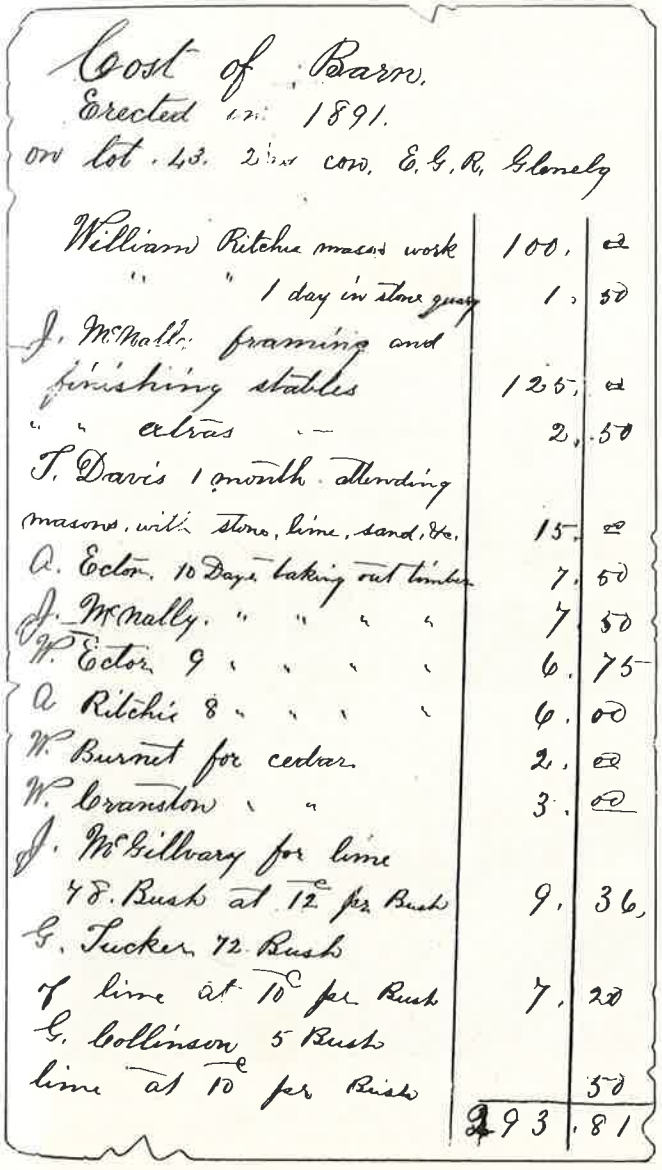
Mary Ann Allen, who later married Matthew Davis, was the daughter of pioneer settlers on the Third Concession, James and Matilda (Johnson) Allen. She recalled helping her mother to sow the first wheat among the stumps and when it was ready to harvest, a hand reaper hook was used to cut it, a rolling pin to thresh it and they used their hats to fan away the chaff. Mr. Allen was working from sunrise to sunset helping to clear the George Jackson farm at the north end of Durham. Mrs. Allen took the wheat and walked to the Dunsmoor mill on the Rocky Saugeen River and brought home some flour. Scones and bread were made on the fireplace and the wheat straw was braided into hats for the family.

Wheat was the most important crop during the 1850s. George Jackson referred to it as 'the great staple of commerce and of existence.' It provided the main sustenance of the pioneer family and a surplus crop meant much-needed cash or bartering power with the local merchants. The Crimean War of 1854-56, though seemingly very remote from Glenelg Township, had a great influence on the local economy. Wheat prices rose as world demand increased and the mid '50s were a time of prosperity for the area. The worst struggles of the pioneer period were being won, mills and small industries were established, and the future looked promising. At the end of the war there was a severe economic recession. Coupled with disastrous crop failures in most of Grey County and the rest of Ontario, this caused widespread hardship. In addition, those settlers who owed money on their lands were now facing foreclosure if unable to pay.

Charles and Joseph Connor sawing a cedar log

The newspapers of the time are full of advertisements for mortgage and tax sales of land.

> The Sheriff's sale of land for taxes in the County of Grey commenced on Tuesday last and is not yet concluded. A large number of lots have been sold, principally to speculators from a distance. Some of these are merely changes from one speculator to another and of course have little effect upon the prosperity of the County; but it is different with the sale of lands belonging to bona fide settlers. Had the sale been delayed for a month or two, so that farmers in arrears could have realized cash from the late bountiful harvest, many a poor back-settler would have been relieved of much trouble and expense, which he must now incur in redeeming his land. But the interests of speculators receive much more attention in these days than the legitimate welfare of the people. As it is, however, about $20,000 has been paid in on account sales.
>
> (*Owen Sound Comet,* September 27, 1860)



Cost of Barn,
Erected in 1891.
on lot 43. 2nd con. E.G.R. Glenelg

William Ritchie mason work	100.	00
" " 1 day in stone quarry	1.	50
J. McNally framing and finishing stables	126.	00
" " extras —	2.	50
T. Davis 1 month attending masons, with stone, lime, sand, &c.	15.	00
A. Ector. 10 Days taking out timber	7.	50
J. McNally. " " " "	7	50
W. Ector 9 " " " "	6.	75
A Ritchie 8 " " " "	6.	00
W. Burnet for cedar	2.	00
W. Cranston " "	3.	00
J. McGillvary for lime 48. Bush at 12c per Bush	9.	36
G. Tucker 72 Bush lime at 10c per Bush	7.	20
G. Collinson 5 Bush lime at 10c per Bush		50
	293.	81

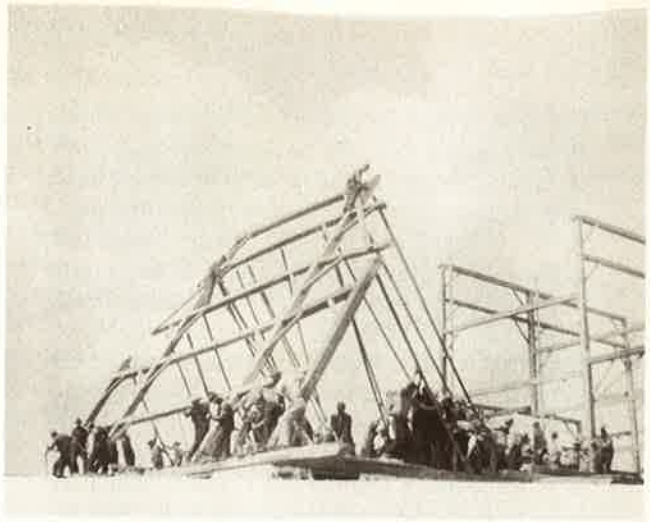
The following report was published in a Durham newspaper circa 1903. It contains information from the early Council minutes of Glenelg Township, records that were subsequently lost in a fire. It is interesting to note that prices quoted are in both pounds, shillings, and pence, and in dollars and cents. The Canadian government had authorized the use of both British and American currencies in 1854 and would eventually convert to decimal currency in 1859.

> The year 1859 will be remembered by those that are old enough to do so, as being the hard year, for flour was selling at $12 a barrel and hard to find at that price. It was moved by Mr. (David) Jackson and seconded by Mr. (James) McGirr, that the reeve apply at the next session of County Council for the sum of $1500. to furnish seed for parties unable to provide it for themselves in the township — carried. Then it was on motion of the same parties again that Mr. Neil McCannel be authorized to purchase 200 bushels of oats from Mr. Alex Ferguson.
>
> The reeve and deputy reeve were authorized to purchase 500 bushels of wheat. The deputy reeve to purchase what wheat he could get in east Glenelg and the remainder to be purchased by the reeve at Owen Sound. Tenders were received for hauling the wheat from Owen Sound to Durham. Applicants for seed wheat received only one-third of what they applied for and the same quantity of oats. Jos. Lindsay was paid £2 11s and 9d for hauling 34-1/2 bushels of wheat from Owen Sound and John Kennedy and Ira Gager, old Priceville men, were paid $4. each for drawing wheat nearer home. A by-law passed for the purpose of levying a special rate on persons obtaining seed from the corporation to be collected at the same time as the general taxes for the year 1859. Henry Farr was appointed collector of taxes for 1859.
>
> The tender of John Kelley esq., of Edge Mills, offering from 70 to 85 barrels of corn meal at $4-3/4 per barrel was accepted for use of municipality. Perhaps there are some mothers living who will remember the difficulty they had in coaxing their children to partake of the hard tack as made in days of yore, for whether it was for want of skill or means the Johnnie cake of yore could not compete with the one of today. Persons getting corn meal were allowed to pay the same by taking road jobs and the following parties were appointed to superintend the work, Jas Lawrence Sr., Wm. Martin, Allan Cameron, Wm. Bell, S. B. Chaffey, Neil McCannel, Sam Edge, and Patrick McLaughlin.

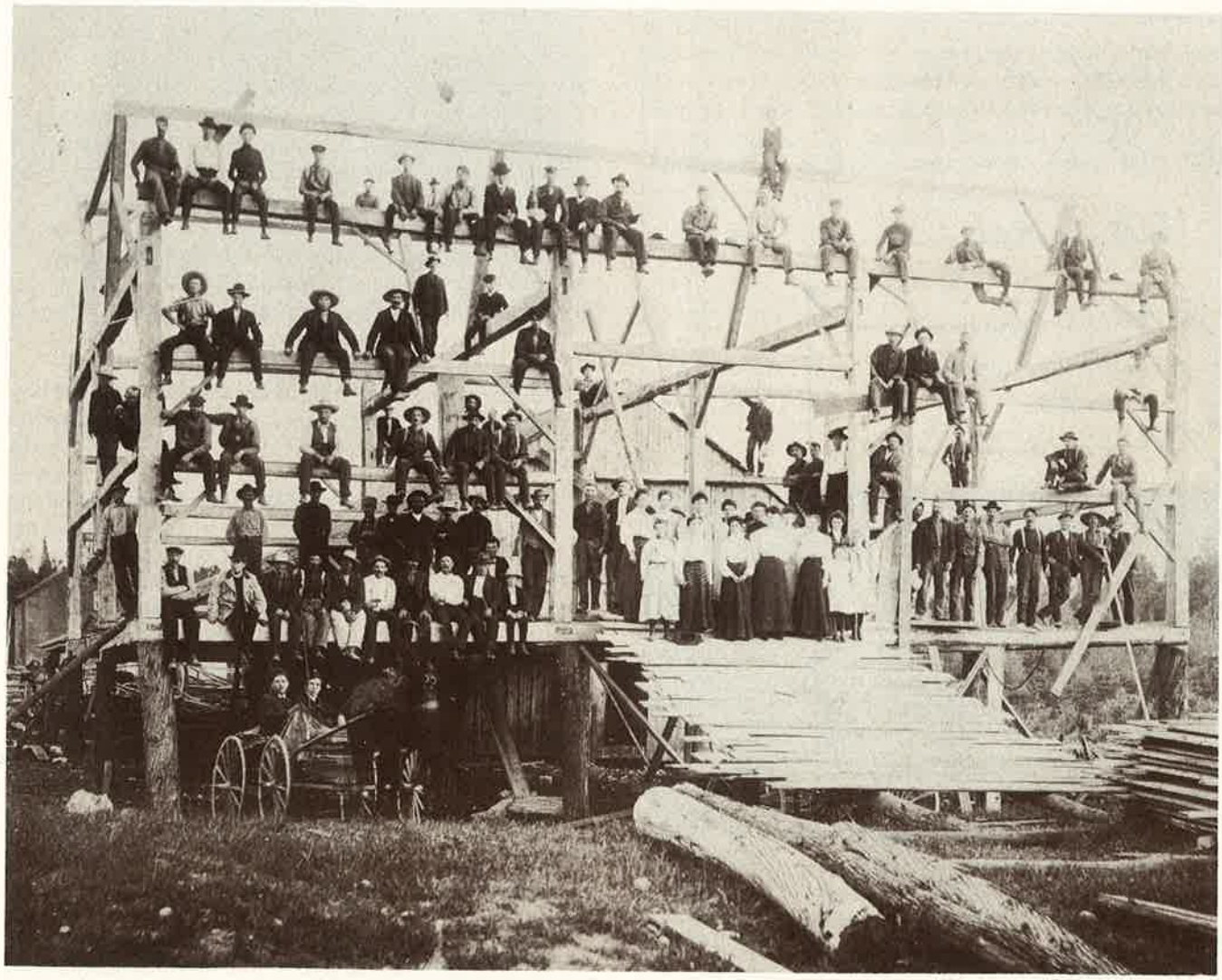
The wheat crops, both spring and fall, had been beset by rust, midges and wheat fly infestations for the previous few years. The famous Red Fife variety which proved resistant to rust was just then becoming known throughout the province.

Hard times were so prevalent that the Canadian government passed a statute limiting the household goods that could be seized under a forced sale. The list gives a fairly comprehensive picture of what were considered the basic necessities of life around 1860. The property of a debtor might be claimed except:

> The debtor's family's beds, clothing, stove and pipes, crane, andirons, tongs, shovel, cooking utensils (1 set), 1 table, 6 chairs, 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 plates, 6 teacups, 6 saucers, one sugar basin, 1 milk jug, 1 teapot, 6 spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, 10 books, 1 axe, 1 saw, 1 gun, 6 traps and fishing nets and seines in use. All food for 30 days, value $40 maximum. 1 cow, 4 sheep, 2 hogs, and food for same for 30 days. Tools and implements to a value of $60.
>
> (Act passed June 14, 1860
> Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, 354
> Chapter 22)



Barn raising at J. A. McCuaig's



Murdoch O'Henly's barn raising 1907, Lot 22, Concession 9, Glenelg Township

In the 1860s the American Civil War gave a boost to the economy of Ontario. It created a demand for livestock, particularly cattle and horses, which were sold at cattle fairs. Back in 1859, the County of Grey Agricultural Society had advertised that on the same day as their annual show, a 'fair' would be held and "as Durham is the centre of an extensive Stock and Agricultural Country, Buyers of Fat and Grazing Cattle will consult their own interests by giving attention to this notice." (*Durham Standard*, October 5, 1859). At that time a 'fair' was a sale event; what we now term a fair was then called a show or exhibition. By 1862 the fairs were being held quarterly but in a few years the frequency was increased to once a month.

> The Durham, Mount Forest and Fergus Monthly Fairs will be held in Durham on the third Tuesday in each and every month in the year and in Mount Forest on the Wednesday following and in Fergus on the Thursday following.
> (Advertisement *Durham Standard* June 14, 1865)

Smaller, subsidiary fairs were held on Mondays in Chatsworth, Priceville and Hanover. Cattle purchased in these places were driven to Durham for the Tuesday sale, then to the Mount Forest Fair, the Fergus Fair, and so on down the Garafraxa, eventually to be shipped by rail from Guelph at the end of the week.

After the end of the Civil War, the American government changed its policy of free trade across the border and imposed a tariff on imports.

> On Tuesday the 17th inst. our monthly fair was held as usual. There was a very fair show of cattle and a good many were sold to the dealers. Prices have declined considerably, which we suppose is owing to the duty imposed by the States.
> (*Durham Standard* July 20, 1866)

However, despite fluctuations in prices over the years, the cattle fair continued. The day was usually marked by some kind of riotous behaviour related to the consumption of strong drink. The *Durham Chronicle*, in an 1870 report on the Fair, sighed, "Our village was disgraced as usual with one or two fights." It seems that the cattle buyers, in order to strike a better bargain, would treat farmers to a drink or two to oil the wheels of commerce. This newspaper of the week following the Fair usually carried an advertisement for a wallet lost between the British Hotel and Griffin's Corners or Priceville or some other rural destination. By 1879 there was little improvement. A *Grey Review* headline noted: "Durham brawl at Cattle Fair." (April 17, 1879)

From about 1870 on, the pattern that was developing in Glenelg Township and surrounding area was that of the self-sufficient family farm unit. This remained the norm until after the Second World War. It was based on diversification; no longer were farmers relying on one crop to support them. Each farm would raise some cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep, horses, feed and fodder for the

Cattle Fairs!

THE DURHAM, MOUNT FOREST AND Fergus

Monthly Fairs,

For the sale of Cattle, &c., will be held in

DURHAM,

On the THIRD TUESDAY in each and every month in the year, and in Mt. Forest on the Wednesday following, and in Fergus on the Thursday following. The next Fair will take place in DURHAM, on

Tuesday, 15th day of MAY.

☞ Buyers of HORSES and CATTLE will find it to their advantage to attend the foregoing fairs.

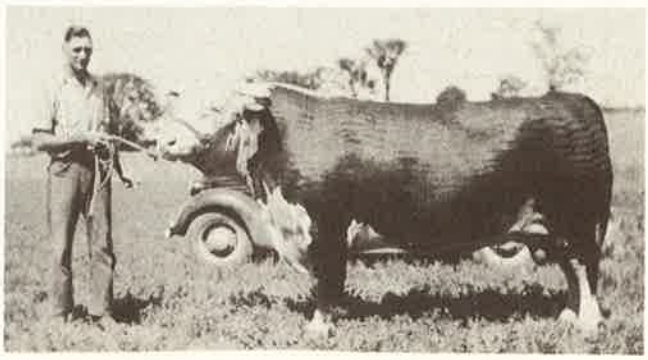
Durham, June, 14, 1865. 327-

LIST OF LETTERS.

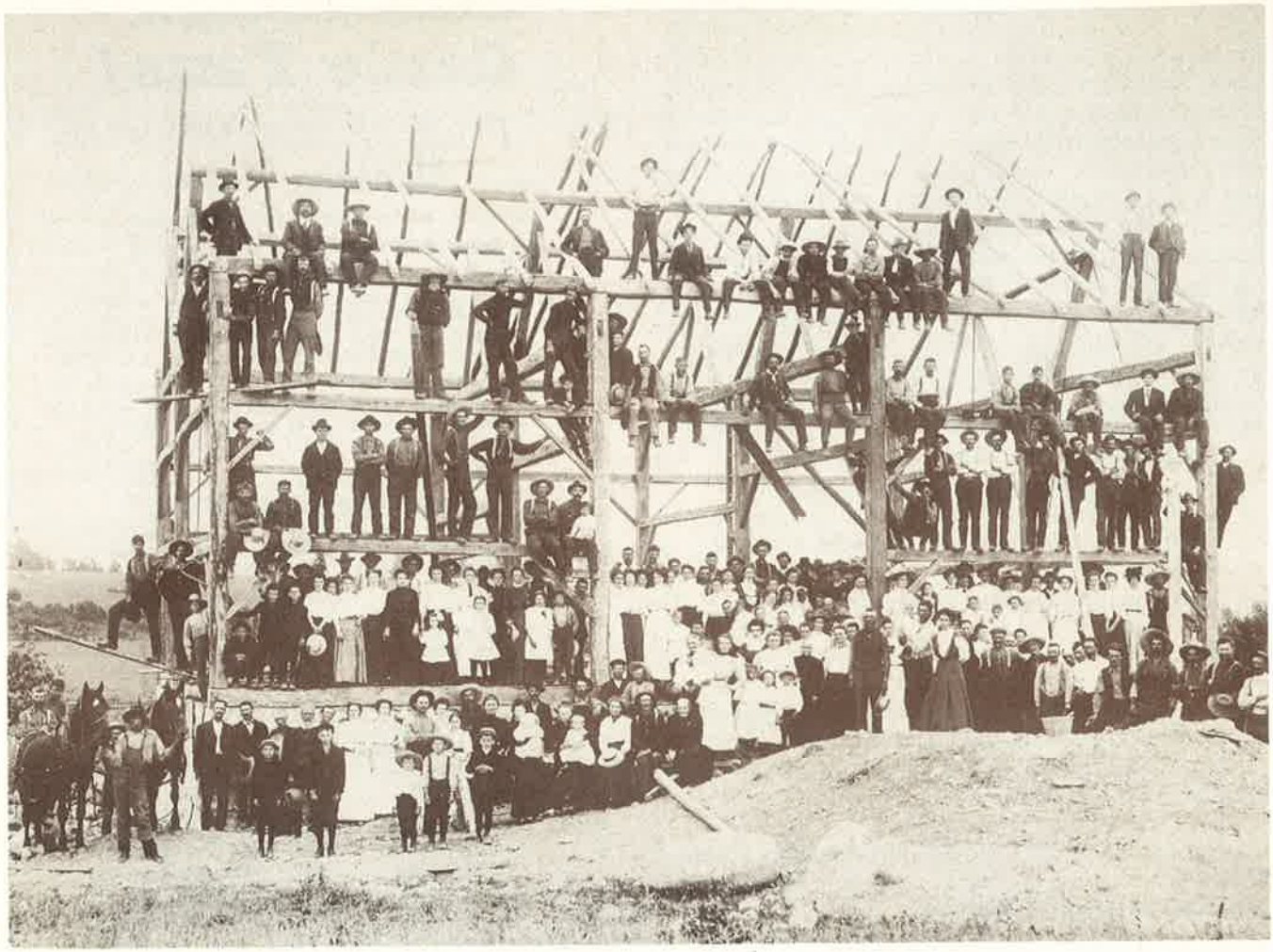
LIST of unclaimed Letters remaining in Durham Post Office, May 1, 1866.

Allan, James	McCarty, Michael
Allan, John	McMillan, John
Bell, James	McGilray, John Mrs.
Blake, William	McDonald, Hugh
Bell, John	McDonald, Donald
Beaton, Angus	McPhail, Jane
Brown, John	McEachern, John
Campbell, Isabella	McLean, A.
Clark, Donald Mrs.	McChesney, R.
Clark, Ann Mrs.	McMillan, Murdoch
Curry, Robert	McDonald, John
Carr, Daniel	McDonald, Jane Mrs.
Cameron, William	McArthur, Archd.
Cameron, Allan	McGrade, Thos. 2
Derby, Anney	McKechnie, Archd.
Davis, Maria	McLauchlin, Chas.
Edge, Elias	Nichol, Thomas
Faucett, David	Patterson, Wm.
Falkingham, Joseph 2	Potter, Isaac
Fergusson & Co.,	Reay, William
Harvey, A. H. Miss	Robertson, N. Wm.
Hinch, Mrs.	Reid, Robert
Irington, Samuel	Redford, Thos.
Jardine, Robt.	Robson, Adam
Kennedy, Donald	Reid, Peter Mrs.
Lindsay, Joseph	Seater, George
Long, Peter	Sarborough, Chas.
Laurie, Thos.	Smith, James
Montgomery, W. H.	Sweet, Nathan
Moore, James 2	Snail, John
Moffat, Alex.	Travis, John
Mills, Thomas	Young, James
Melosh, Lewis,	Vessie, Wm.
Milligan, James	Velet, Chas.
McLarty, John	Wans, W. S.
McMullen, Isaac	Watters, Mathew
McCulloch, John	Watson, John
Macdonald, Mary Mrs.	Wilson, Chas.
McComb, Alex.	Whitmore, Harriet
McDonald, Angus	

ALEX. B. McNAB,
Postmaster.



George Eckhardt with his herd sire



James Brodie and his sons were barn framers who built barns throughout the Township. His sons were T. J., William and Dan. Raising on the former William McNally Farm, Lot 5, Concession 9, N.D.R. c. 1910.

animals, fruit and vegetables for the family. The only store-bought victuals needed were flour, tea, coffee, and, after the days of extensive maple sugar making, sugar. The main crops grown were wheat, oats, barley, some flax for seed, buckwheat, turnips and peas. Later corn, red clover, timothy hay and alfalfa were added.

Over the past century and a half, Glenelg farms have been subject to blights of various sorts, drought, early and late frosts, natural disasters and economic hardship. In the mid 1890s, a plague of grasshoppers destroyed the crops and farmers were forced to drive their cattle into the woods to feed on the leaves of trees. In 1934, severe winter kill destroyed many of the orchards that flourished throughout the district. Many of these orchards never regained their former glory.

The population of the Township grew steadily. Its peak was probably reached in 1871.[1] This table illustrates the progress.

1851	1,250
1861	3,065
1871	4,060

Log barn with Angus McGillivray on horse c. 1916

Despite the increase of one thousand people in the years from 1861 to 1871, it has been suggested that many families left Glenelg during that time. The booklet, *Glenelg History* states: "between 1861 and 1867, over seventy families moved out of Glenelg, the greater number going to Kansas and other States of the Union about 1867." (page 13). In the 1880s, and again in the early years of the twentieth century, the Canadian West attracted many homesteaders. There are very few Glenelg families who have no relatives in the Canadian prairie provinces. It stands to reason that the land resources of Glenelg would have been stretched to the fullest by about 1870. The first generation of settlers was now fully grown and since most of the families were of considerable size, there was only room for one, or at most, two sons on the family farm. All of the best land was already settled and in fact, some of the poorer land was being abandoned. This was generally the situation in most of southern Ontario, so that young men looking to farm had to look farther afield, all the way to the western prairies for land.

For those who stayed in the Township, farm life progressed fairly slowly for the next half-century and more. The main difference was the gradual mechanization of farm labour. Most of the farms did not receive electrical service until after the Second World War. The first tractors were not seen in the Township until the 1920s. The last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth were the age of horsepower on Glenelg farms. Steam power was the major advance in threshing grain but most agricultural operations were a joint effort of man and horse.

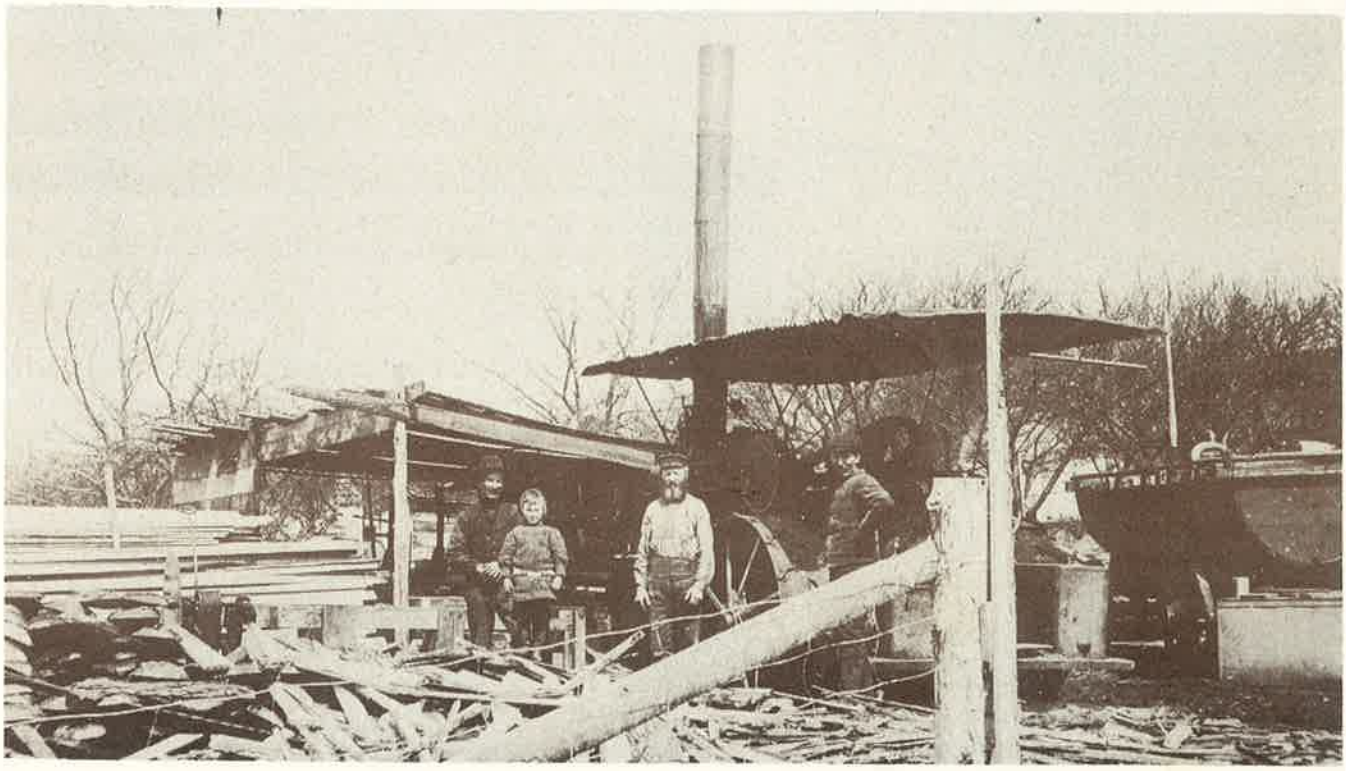
Ken and Chester Laughlan's barn

Charlie Moffat and Victor Williams cutting a log with a cross cut saw, taken at Victor's yard, Lot 38, Concession 3, E.G.R.

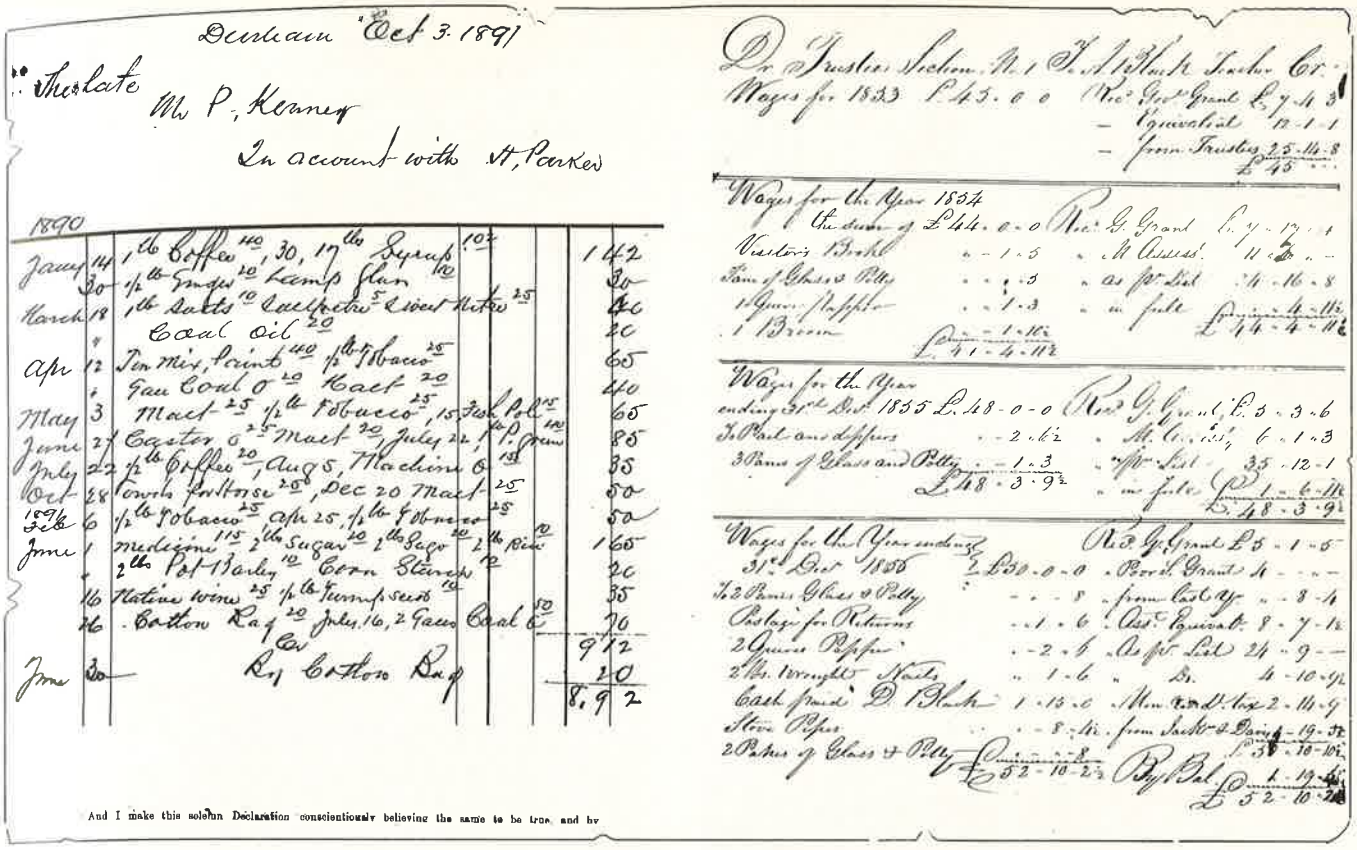
10 H.P. Fairbanks Morse stationary gas engine and sawing machine — mid 1920s, owned by Arthur Edge, Lot 42, Concession 2, E.G.R.

This load of logs was one tree taken from Lot 20, Concession 9, 1961

Logs at George Newell's farm



Portable steam-operated sawmill at Andy Walker's, Lot 98, Concession 1, S.W.T.S.R.



Durham Oct 3. 1891

The late M. P. Kenney

In account with H. Parker

1890						
Jany	14	1 lb Coffee 40, 30, 17 lb Syrup 10				1 42
	30	½ lb Snuff 20 Lamp Glass 10				30
March	18	1 lb Salts 10 Saltpetre 5 Sweet Nitre 25				40
	"	Coal oil 20				20
Apr	12	Tea Mix, Paint 40 ½ lb Tobacco 25				65
	1	Gas Coal 0 20 Hart 20				40
May	3	Mart 25 ½ lb Tobacco 25, 15 Fish Pole 25				65
June	27	Castor 0 25 Mart 20, July 22 ½ P. Grits 12				85
July	22	½ lb Coffee 20, Aug 5, Machine 0 15				35
Oct	28	Comb Footrose 20, Dec 20 Mart 25				50
1891 Feb	6	½ lb Tobacco 25 Apr 25, ½ lb Tobacco 25				50
June	1	Medicine 115 2 lb Sugar 20 2 lb Sago 20 2 lb Rice 20				160
	"	2 lb Pot Barley 10 Corn Starch 12				20
	16	Native Wine 25 ½ lb Turnip seed 10				35
	26	Cotton Rag 20 July 16, 2 Gals Coal Oil 50				70
					9	72
June	30	Rag Cotton Rag				10
					8, 9	2

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by

Dr Trustees Section No 1 To A. Wash Teacher Cr.

Wages for 1833 £45.0.0 Rec'd Govt Grant £7.4.3

– Equivalent 12-1-1

– from Trustees 25-14-8

£45 . .

Wages for the Year 1834

Ended 31st Dec £44.0.0 Rec'd G. Grant £7.17.4

Visitors Book . . 1.3 . N Assess 11 . .

Pair of Glass & Putty . . 1.3 . as per List 4.16.8

1 Quire Paper . . 1.3 . in full £ 4.11.

1 Broom . . 1.10 £14.4.11½

£41.4.11½

Wages for the Year

ending 31st Dec 1835 £48.0.0 Rec'd G. Grant £3.3.6

3 Pairs and dippers . . 2.6½ . M. Assess 6.1.3

3 Pairs of Glass and Putty . . 1.3 . per List 35.12.1

£48.3.9½ . in full £1.6.11½

£48.3.9½

Wages for the Year ending

31st Dec 1836 £50.0.0 Rec'd G. Grant £5.1.5

½ 2 Pairs Glass & Putty . . 5 . from Cash A/c . . 3.4

Postage for Returns . . 1.6 . Ass'd Property 8.7.1½

2 Quires Paper . . 2.6 . as per List 24.9.—

2 lbs. Wrought Nails . . 1.6 . Do. 4.10.9½

Cash paid D. Black 1.15.0 Mem. Tax & Dog Tax 2.14.9

Stove Pipes . . 8.4½ from Cash & Dairy 4.19.3½

2 Pairs of Glass & Putty £52.10.2½ Pay Bal £1.13.4½

£52.10.2½

Massey Harris delivery day in Durham, 1913

List of farm implements with cost

	Date Purchased	Original Cost	
Binder	1908	$ 145	
Corn "	1914	36	50
Mower	1909	45	00
Rake	1909	32	00
Drill	1911	45	00
Cultivator	1912	39	00
Harrow	1915	21	00
Plow	1917	16	50
Double "	1919	53	00
Spreader	1919	222	00
wagon	1914	50	00
buggy	1907	42	00
sleigh	1914	20	00
cutter	1914	25	00
separator	1914	25	00
Fairy mill	1907	20	00
1920		837	00
Loader		141	
Roller & dentoured		94	
Total Cost Price of Machinery		$ 1072	

Where the space provided in the above schedules is not sufficient supplemental shee

Binder Nos B - 269 - 1938 - $269.00
Pontiac Mar 28 - 1935 -
Mower & Rake 1940 - $239.00

Sleigh 1940 - $40.00
Separator 1944 - 70

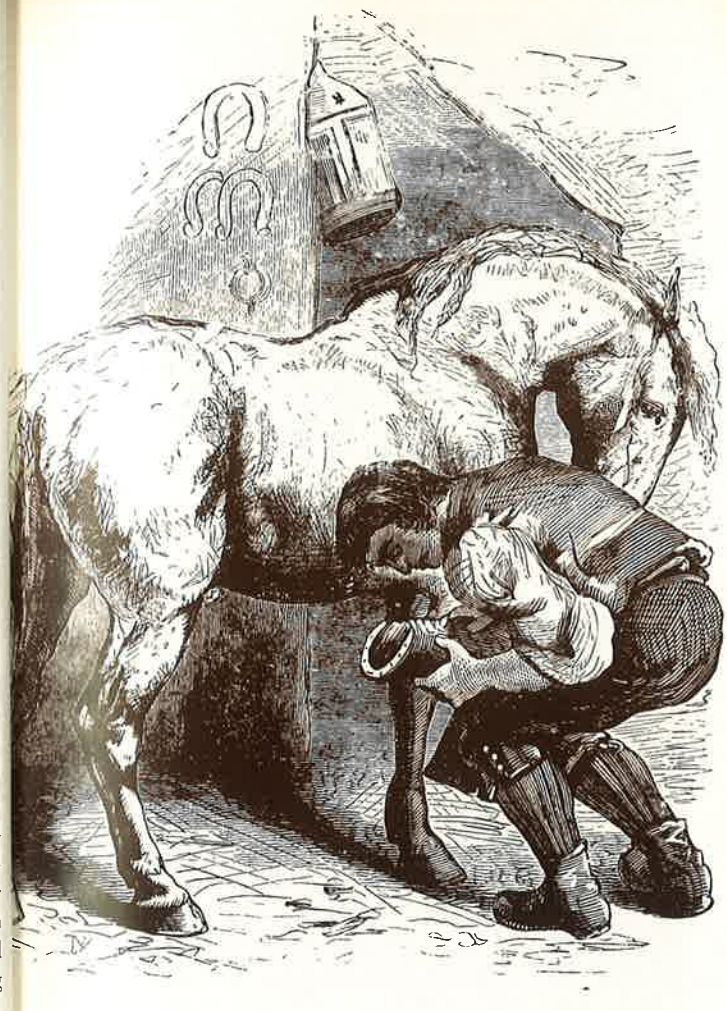
Horses at the S. H. Wright farm.
The Wrights were noted teamsters.

In the very early days, oxen were the main power source in clearing and cultivating the land. But gradually once the land had been broken up sufficiently and the rustic roads improved, the horse began to replace the ox as the leading beast of burden.

John McGillivray, working with a two horse team and a walking plough, could plough two acres in one ten-hour day. He says it was enjoyable work and he would do it again. A ploughman would walk from eight to ten miles a day behind his plough and team.

In the pioneer era, grain was cut with a sickle or scythe, raked, usually by women and children, bound into sheaves and stooked in the field. Later, the grain cradle replaced the scythe. It was said that a good cradler like Dan J. McArthur was able to cradle six acres of grain in one day. (He was also reputed as a good sower; he could 'broadcast' seed with both hands tossing seeds to opposite sides. When the seed sprouted, it was all evenly distributed). John McGillivray recalls his Uncle Archie (McNab) of Concession 4 North Durham Road at harvest time. "Uncle Archie would cradle, Aunt Katie would rake and Aunt Janet would bind and stook. They used to work in the morning. After dinner they would lay off for awhile; they would wait until the day was cooler and work on into the evening." He also recalls a stooking lesson he was given when he was sixteen years of age, a lesson that has stood him in good stead over his lifetime. "There was quite an art in stooking. Now I thought I could stook and I stooked this oat field and it rained in the night and there was quite a bit of wind and the next morning the stooks were a pretty sorry-looking mess. So my uncle after dinner said, 'Boy you come with me!' He took me out and he showed me, 'Flatten your sheaves, and keep your butts flat!' And he picked one up under each arm and he put them over his knee and he showed me how to put those sheaves down *so*, HARD! And he made me do it, same as him. We generally made long stooks, eight sheaves to a stook". The next step was to thresh the grain. The sheaves were drawn into the barn, if there was one, and threshed, originally with a hand flail or trodden under the feet of horses or oxen. "William Purdy ran a one-horse treading machine 70 or 75 years ago. (i.e. circa 1860) Twenty-five bushels of wheat threshed was counted as a day's work. The charge was $7.00 a day, and wheat (sold) at 50¢ a bushel." (Durham newspaper clipping circa 1930). A more efficient use of horsepower was realized by harnessing as many as four or more horses to a circular device with horizontal spokes which the horses, in walking, turned, creating power which was transferred to different implements for threshing grain or sawing wood. This was called, not surprisingly, a 'horsepower'.

Oren Peart cutting wood with his "horse- power".
The horse was hitched to the cross arms and walked in a circle. To the cross arms was attached a large ring gear about 10 feet in diameter. A small pinion gear and tumbling shaft transferred the power to the circular saw. This early source of power was also used to power threshing machines.



John Nichol on a wagon with a hayrack

Team with a long sleigh at Hayward's Falls, Sam Jacques driving

Mrs. Howell with a prize team of horses

Thomas Nelson with horse and buggy c. 1910

Pat Malone with his horses.

Pat was a noted musician. It was said that, "Next to his violin, he loved his horses best."

Nassau and George Whitmore on their home farm. Nassau had lost his leg in World War I.

Jim Ellison's horses

Henry Weppler's Horses

with left to right: **Alfred, Eldon, Henry, Charles and Aaron Weppler, 1920**

Blacksmith

1862 Mr. Archbald Mc Arthur Glen to D. McLellan

		$ cts
June 28 To	Mending chains	.. 57
July 28 To	1 Key and ifs for yock	.. 20
Augt 26 To	Mending a pat	.. 25
Sept 2 To	Mending chain 2 links	.. 12½
.. 5 To	Ring for a yock	.. 25
Oct 2 To	fixing steple for yock	.. 25
.. 15 To	Making steple for yock	1.00
1863		
January 12 To	1 link in chain	.. 7
Sept 2 To	fixing cradle	.. 12½
Oct 28 To	sharpning coultre	.. 20
		$ 2.84½

Hauling manure

Three horse team with binder

Joseph Crutchley on rake, 1940

J. A. Brown harrowing

Robert Grasby resided in Glenelg and worked for many farmers. He is shown here going to the mill with a grist. In early 1960s he got lost in a snow storm and perished.

The steam thresher replaced the horsepower for threshing. Custom threshers travelled around to each farm in turn. A dozen or more neighbours would converge on the threshing barn on the designated day, since a fair amount of manpower was required to stoke the fire, keep up the steam level and supply the sheaves to be threshed. All these workers needed to be fed and it was the duty of the ladies to provide meals. Mutton was often served at threshings, and John McArthur says that it was a common belief that as soon as the sheep heard the threshing machine down the road, they headed for the bush.

Load of turnips

Henry Moffat on disc

Charles Mortley's threshing outfit at Dan MacArthur's barn, September 2, 1915

Left to right: **Bill Vessie, Jim Crutchley, Jack Mortley, Stanley Graham, Jennie Kelsey, Merron MacArthur, Stewart MacArthur, Bill Lauder, George Bovington, Jim Vessie, Charles Mortley, (Owner), Angus MacArthur, Bob Lawson, Abe Crutchley, Mr. and Mrs. Dan MacArthur, Bill Grasby, George Furneaux, David Watson**

THRESHING MEMORIES

In 1922, Oren Peart bought his first threshing machine for $2,800 from Silas Hill who had two machines at that time. It was an investment that was to keep him busy for the following seventeen years.

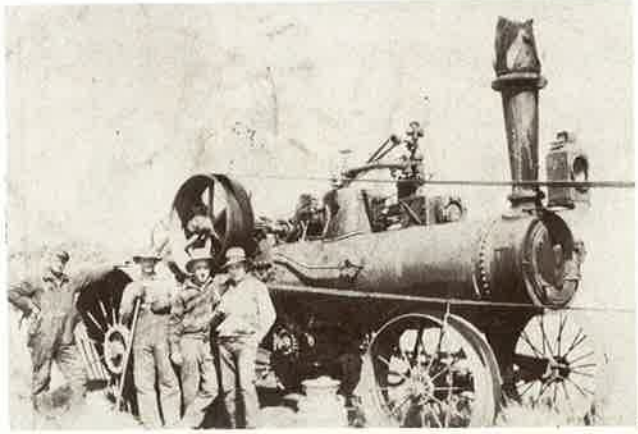
The first thresher had a steam engine — Oren never knew the luxury of the gasoline thresher. Most early machines weren't equipped with straw cutters but Oren's was, so gradually he got much of the threshing business. His competition came from John and Alf O'Neil of the 4th Concession, Bob Mortley of Dornoch, Fred Kleist of Markdale and Louis Newell of Durham.

The going price in the 1920s was $2 per hour for the threshing, with an average of one day per farm. Approximately ten men were required for threshing but even more than that were required before the straw cutters were used. Some of the threshing was done as the grain was hauled in from the field, but most of the farmers already had the sheaves of grain stored in the barn.

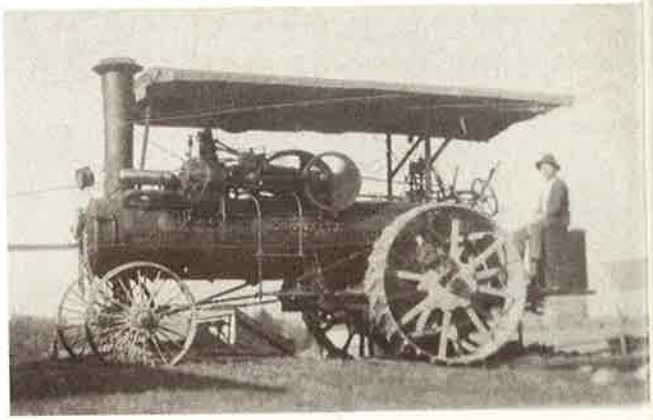
This was not an easy occupation in those early days of the threshing machine. It was a dusty, dirty, skin-itching job but the labour was usually pooled — a day for a day. If a man was unable to participate, he was required to hire a replacement for $2.50 for a good ten hours of work — 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. If there was a hill too steep for the thresher to get up, teams of horses had to help pull it up the incline. Wood and water had to be provided for the steam engines, which required three men to travel with the machine to maintain it — a cost of $2 to $3 per day for hired help. Sometimes these maintenance men had to work all night on repairs.

As today, farming operations weren't without hazards and mishaps, and Oren Peart can remember when a straw stack took fire on his home farm (Lot 2, Concession 6) and Gordon Barfoot pulled the water wagon around the barn and put out the fire before serious damage was done.

The women prepared huge meals for the labouring men. Gladys (Firth) Ellison of Concession 6 often travelled along the line with the machine to help the women prepare these meals. Flies were a household problem and there is recollection of an instance when the flies had the icing off the cake before the men had a chance to eat it!!



Early steam engine



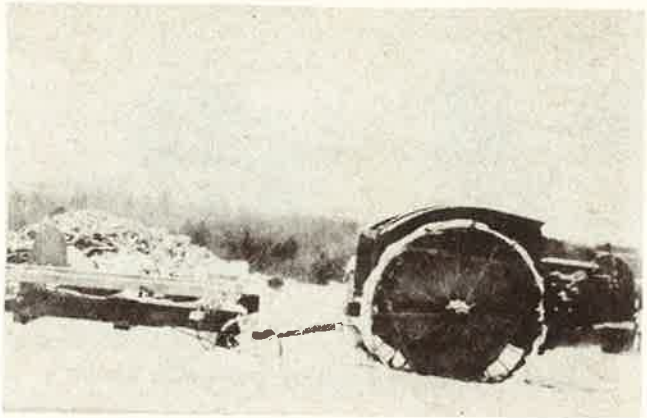
Oren Peart's outfit threshing at Emerson Peart's. Norm Blair on the steam engine.

Tractors were first seen in the Township around 1920 but didn't come into common use until the forties. Ford tractors were very popular. It was after the Second World War, in the late 40s and into the 50s that specialization on the farm became general. The farm unit that formerly supported itself with a little of everything and perhaps some extras in the form of livestock or produce to bring in cash, was now turning to an all-beef, hog or dairy operation. That situation has now evolved into today's 'agri-business' which requires a large consolidation of land, major mechanization and huge financial investment. Whether this is necessarily a good thing is questioned by some of the older farmers.

Ewen McNab, quoting Herbie Hollis sums up this attitude in an interesting economic theory. "Herbie started farming with a team of horses and he said in those times, he ploughed one furrow but he had the whole furrow to himself. Then he bought a tractor, a two-furrow tractor, and he gave the oil company and the machine company one furrow and he had one furrow to himself. Then he had a three-furrow tractor. The oil company and the machine company got two furrows and he was lucky to have one furrow to himself. Now they have seven and nine furrows and he hasn't even got one. He says they were better off driving horses. 'What you had, you had!' "

Ploughing with tractor c. 1950

Much of the scenic land in Glenelg is not suited to intensive farming. The hills are too steep for machinery; the gravel under the soil is more valuable than anything that could be grown on it. The old farms have been deserted and are now serving a different purpose as weekend retreats and retirement residences. Currently, some 50% of Glenelg landowners are non-resident or weekenders only. It is somewhat ironic to note that much of the land is now regarded as 'recreational' property. This land that has absorbed so much of the sweat of unrelenting toil, of back-breaking and heart-breaking labour by several generations of tillers of its soil, is now a playground. But evidence of that labour is obvious, in the massive stone piles and the miles of split rail fences.



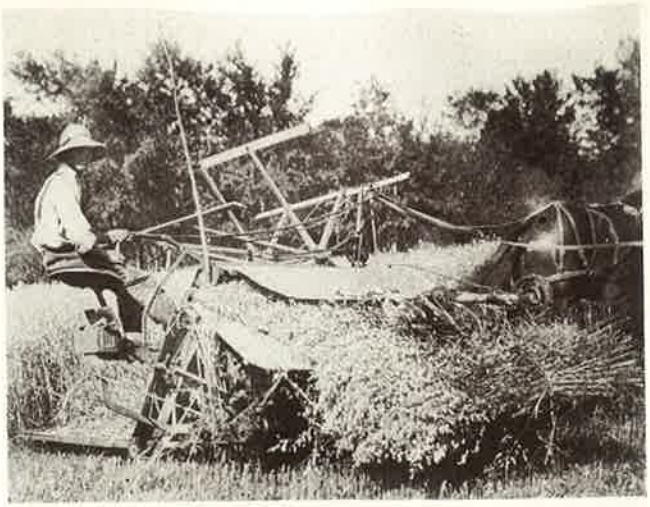
Arthur Edge's Massey Harris tractor had a motor mounted crosswise, pictured with a new sawing machine — late 1920s. It was one of the first such tractors in the area.

Archie C. McArthur on tractor c. 1938
first tractor with rubber tires in the area

In thinking back on the old days and the accomplishments of the pioneers in Glenelg John McGillivray says:

> What is a puzzle to me is how they cleared the land, tore out the stumps, removed the stones, split rails and built fences in not too many years. And built roads through the swamps and all over the place. How did they do it? How did they live? Where did they get the wherewithal to live when they came here with practically nothing? It's a puzzle but they did and they were a strong people.

Percy Greenwood cutting grain with binder



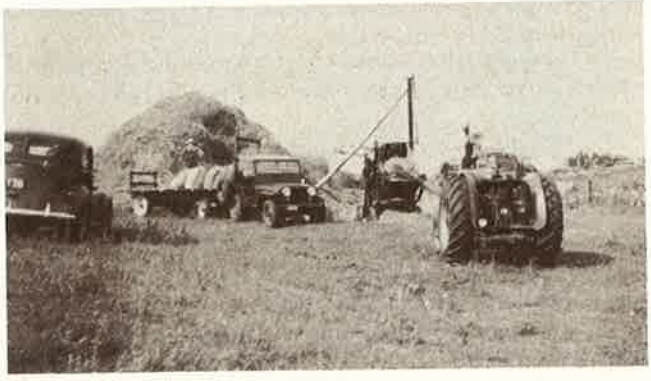
Grain binder

Edward Burke stooking

Stooked oats

Stooking grain on the Percy Greenwood farm

Straw stack



Threshing, 1950

The family of Robert Cook, (afterwards a Constable for the County of Grey,) settled on a bush farm at Lot 7, Concession 6. Constable Cook recounted their experience in a newspaper account many years later:

> When a piece of land was cleared by chopping down and burning the logs and brush, the seed was sown on the new land which had been gone over by a home made harrow or oftener by the clumsy hoe made by a blacksmith, then a small tree with spreading branches was cut down and the oxen hitched to it, and it was drawn back and forth across the land to cover the seed. Mother earth, rich with the leaf loam of countless years, responded heartily to those efforts, and the seed committed to her keeping yielded a rich return. The first harrow was made of wood triangular shaped with wooden pins but my father brought some iron pins with him and made a harrow that lasted many a day.
>
> When harvest time came, every member of the family that could handle a reap hook turned out and cut it and bound it into sheaves. It was said one Mrs. Blair cut twenty shocks in a day. The threshing was done with a flail which was two long sticks connected by a strong piece of leather long enough to allow the heavier stick when swung by the man manipulating the one he held in his hands to strike heavily upon the open sheaves on the floor thus separating the grain from the straw. Mr. Timmins threshed his grain on the floor of his house. To clean the grain after being so threshed, a sheet was placed on the ground on a windy day and the grain spread on it was lifted up and stirred so the chaff was blown away. The wheat was ground in Durham mills.
>
> After some years, Joseph Firth got an open cylinder machine. It was about the size of our fanning mill. I think it took four yoke of oxen to keep up the speed, and every team was driven by a boy who had to walk with the oxen, and those boys were surely tired at night.
>
> Later on Mr. Cox got a machine made by A. & A. Cochrane. It was called a separator because it separated the grain from chaff. It was a five team horse-power and a great improvement on the former way of threshing. My father had the first wagon, but he could not use it much, the roads were so narrow, suitable only for the home made sleighs or jumpers.
>
> When my brother, Thomas, was about fourteen years old, my father took sick, and my mother and we children had to gather in the harvest. Imagine a boy of fourteen cutting all the grain on the farm with a cradle! We usually had one and sometimes two days threshing with a machine. The first grain cradle we had was made by Mr. Thibadeau, who lived near the Irish Lake. It was a good one and did us many a year. Wool was much needed for mitts and socks, and the strong home made cloth and flannel. My father got his two sheep, supposed to be ewes, for breeding. When spring came, one proved to be a wether which he sold for five dollars to a

Squaring Rock Elm

on the former Fogarty property, Lot 17, Concession 11, Glenelg Township, c. 1895, William Bourne in centre of picture.

Blasting stone on W. J. Ritchie's Farm Lot 45, Concession 2, E.G.R.
Left to right: **Howard Ritchie, Ellison Edge, W. J. Ritchie, Dan Ritchie, Arthur Edge holding dynamite**

Burying a stone pile on the farm of Neil MacArthur, 1951

Spencer and Joseph Edwards sawing wood with a crosscut saw

butcher in Durham to be delivered at Ritchie's School house for he could not get his wagon any nearer to our home. When the day came for the delivery, my father tied the sheep's legs and put him on the jumper and put me on to hold him while he walked and drove the oxen, so we lost one half day of a man, team and boy to deliver one sheep. The other raised two lambs every spring, so we soon got a fine flock of sheep.

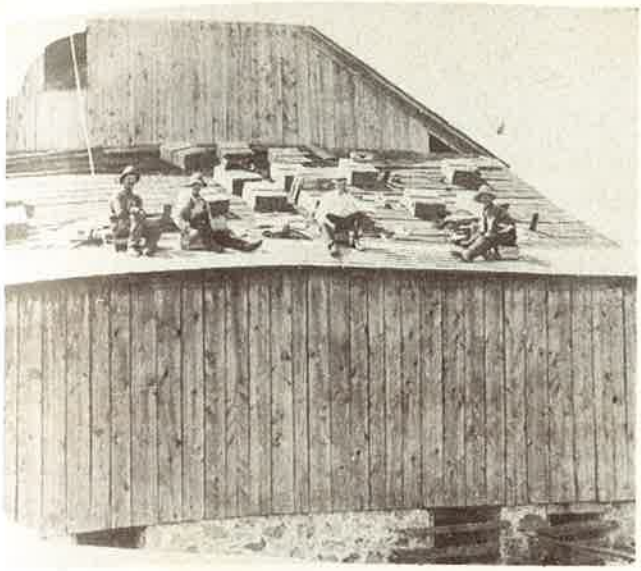
Lime Kiln on Lot 1, Concession 3, N.D.R., Will Davis

Many people built lime kilns on their property and burned limestone to extract the lime for use in making mortar and plaster. It required a week of steady burning to reduce the rocks to powder form. Among those who had kilns were: Arthur Edge, Victor Williams, Jim Morrison, Mike Dwyer, Jack Colbert, Herb Allen, John Weir, Paul Nelson, James McGillivray, Henry Weppler, and the Black family near Barrhead.

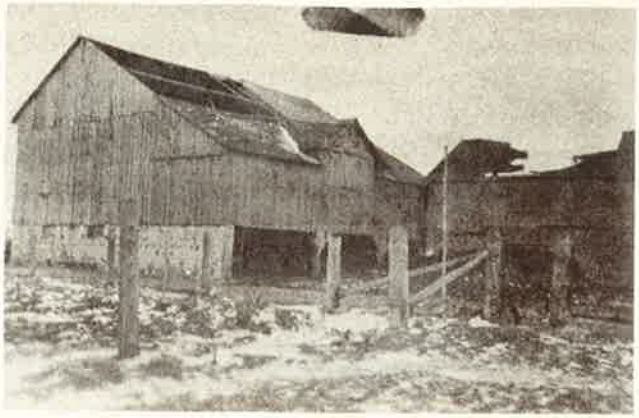
Lime Kiln at Henry Weppler's c. 1920

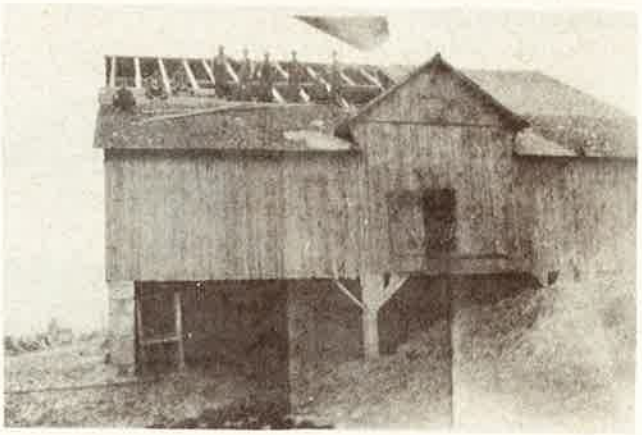
My father had the first frame barn on the line, taking out all the timber and shingles himself with very little help. A man named Roswell built a sawmill at what is now known as Hayward's Falls. A man named John Martin formed (framed) it. The day of the raising, he was hurt by a fall, so John Travers saw it put up but found the rafters three inches too short. But then we got lumber nearer home.

In those days, cattle had to hunt a living in the woods where in summer there was rich herbage. Many a long hunt we had to find and bring them home. I remember one morning, my mother got me up on hearing a fearful noise among the cattle and saw a bear hanging on to the tail of a steer. The bear left when he saw her and the dog, but ever after the steer was minus half of his tail. Another steer was never found and was thought to have been eaten by wolves which were numerous at that time.



Putting cedar shingles on a barn roof





On Good Friday 1913, there was a very bad wind storm which took a large section of roof off Tom Ritchie's barn, Lot 47, Concession 3, E.G.R. Bottom picture: neighbours helping to replace the roof.

Wallace, Newman and Edward Pratt, c. 1952

Ed. Pratt was in the well-drilling business for over 62 years and drilled many of the wells in Glenelg.

Milton Bellerby drilled W. G. Torry's well, 1951. Lot 7, Concession 11, Glenelg

Oren Peart on T. Glencross's windmill

Cutting hay with mower on the old Rutledge farm, Lots 108-109, Concession 3, S.W.T.S.R.

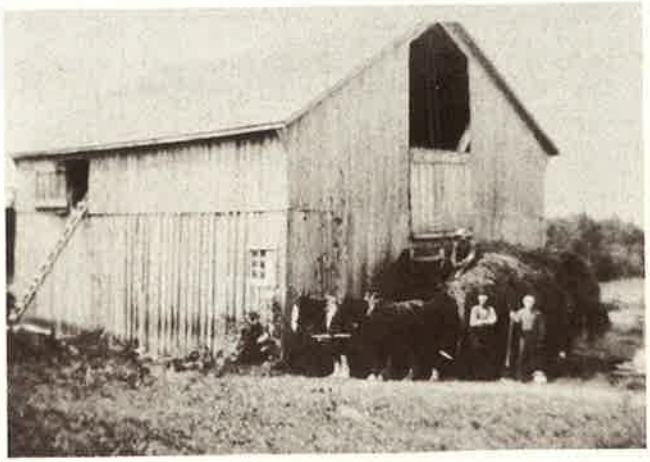
Hay raking

Loading Hay
Charles Connor loading, Joseph Connor on tractor

Loading hay with early type of hay loader
W. J. Ritchie and Dorothy on load

Building a hay stack at Tom Connor's

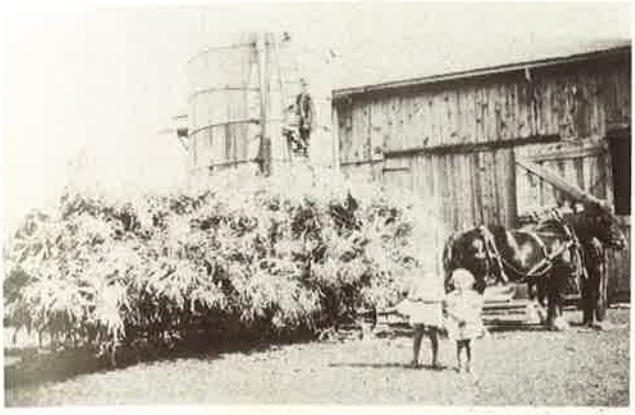
Alfred Weppler on a load of hay



Load of hay for the mow

Hay load being lifted into the mow

Carmen and Waudby Baker cutting corn



Silo filling
at John Hamilton's Lot 63, Concession 2, E.G.R.

Putting corn in silo at W. G. Firth's

Haystack on the farm of John S. Black, Lot 16, Concession 6, containing 6,500 bales, 1984

Throughout the latter part of the nineteenth century great advances were made in agricultural technology. All types of horse-drawn equipment were manufactured in continuously improved forms — reapers, mowers, ploughs, cultivators, harrows, seed drills and rakes. The self-binding reaper was probably the single most important invention prior to the tractor.

When asked what was the most amazing thing he had seen in a long lifetime spent on the farm, John McGillivray replied: "I think maybe combining fourteen acres of wheat with a self-propelled combine in one day. It was around 1950. Bill Patterson, a custom combiner arrived a little early in the morning around ten o'clock, the dew was still on the grass. He finished about half past five, in time for supper. The wheat was bagged right off the combine. The barn floor was covered with bags. My wife said she never saw so much wheat in her life. I sold it in Hanover at the mill. They cleaned it and sent me back the twitch grass."

Combining flax at Lot 16, Concession 5, N.D.R.

Oren Peart's clover huller
Left to right: **Howard Ritchie, Jim Peart, Oren Peart and George Ritchie**

William Armstrong
making maple syrup at the sugar bush on Maple Hill Farm, Lot 102, Concession 2, S.W.T.S.R. circa 1900

Boiling sap in the sugar shanty

Gathering sap with team and sleigh
Left to right: **Ellison Edge, Tom Firth, W. G. Firth**

Maple Syrup

When the days lengthened, and the bright sunshine and warm winds of March began to lick up the snowdrifts, and the 'sugar birds' appeared in the woods, it was time to get the sap troughs, sugar-kettles, barrels, gouges and sap-spiles all ready, to begin tapping the sugar-maple trees. It was no easy task to travel from tree to tree often times through soft snow and slush. And it was more laborious still, to go the rounds twice a day to gather the sap, and to carry it in pails to the camp where huge iron kettles, suspended over a log fire, were boiling down the sap to syrup.

However, all the difficulties were forgotten when the young people from neighbouring camps, gathered around the campfire for 'sugaring-off'. There was at least one such party at each local camp during the season. On these nights the woods resounded with merriment and song, as the boys and girls told stories and sang songs until midnight, finishing up with a toffy-pull.

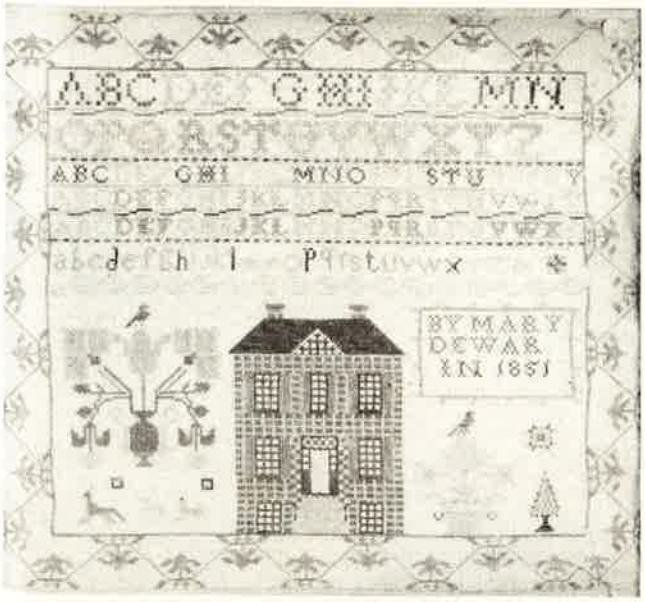
(James Frazer Smith, *Life's Waking Part* pages 29-30).

Home Work

"A woman's work, grave sirs, is never done."
— Laurence Eusden, Cambridge
Commencement Address, 1714

The Old Home

One of my earliest recollections is of the old house in the Township of Glenelg, on the farm through which ran the river Saugeen, where the family first settled. The old house was a mere skeleton. It was built of logs right up to the peak of the gables. The rafters, built in horizontally, supported the roofing of long cedar clap boards. The old house soon disappeared, but beside it, before it was taken down, stood the new one, more up to date & commodious, also built of logs with nicely dovetailed corners & a shingled roof. This house was still standing in 1925, was our home for many years, & from it we all went forth to make our own several ways in the world. The home was humble enough, & the struggle to make ends meet often bore heavily. Yet to that home we all owe much. The love & care of Father & Mother, the loyalty of all to the parental roof, the encouragement of the best that could be obtained in reading & education, the family worship and singing, & above all, the Bible & true religion lived before us every day gave us a heritage whose price is beyond rubies."



Sampler stitched by Mary Dewar, in 1851
She married Hugh McNab of Lot 7, Concession, 4N.D.R.

This glowing tribute was written by the Reverend James Binnie whose parents, Thomas Binnie and Isabella Cranston had settled on Lot 2 of Concession 2 North of the Durham Road on July 2, 1861.

The settlers were for the most part enterprising and resourceful and, despite initial setbacks — crop failures and hard times, made haste to provide comfortable homes for their families as soon as they were able.

As Reverend Binnie suggests, the second house built by the settlers was a far more substantial structure than the first crude shanty. Although it, too, was often constructed of logs, it was built on a stone foundation, with a full basement and rose to a height of a storey and a half or two. Given the surplus of stone in Glenelg, and the skills of Scottish stonemasons, it was natural that many settlers used this ready-to-hand material for their second house.

By the 1870s and 80s there were plenty of nearby sawmills to supply sawn lumber and even planed doors and windows. A brickyard had been established in Durham in the early 1860s and after the coming of the railroads to Markdale in 1873 and to Durham in 1881, bricks were easily available and cheap. As the size of the family and finances dictated, a third house might have been built in the beginning years of the twentieth century, usually of brick or frame, but a gratifying number of the old log houses have been preserved and are still used as residences around the Township.

'Home Is Sad Without a Mother' is the title of a sentimental ballad of the last century and there is no doubt of the sincerity of the thought nor of its truth. Many women died young, in childbirth or of disease, and their homes and families were the lonelier and poorer for the loss. Most histories concentrate on the activities of men and the large events of politics, commerce and warfare. Women generally act within a smaller, more personal, sphere, but a not less important one, that of home, school, church and community.

Mrs. Tom Davidson and Mrs. Ernie Mackie, bringing in the sheaves.

Most women worked right alongside the menfolk in many chores around the farm and in the fields throughout the year. Work was very much a family affair, shared by the man and wife, and children old enough to lend a hand were expected to help to the extent that their age and strength would allow.

But certain jobs were considered a feminine responsibility: the dairy, the poultry yard and the garden. Cows needed milking twice a day, there was cream to skim, butter to churn and sometimes cheese to make. In the poultry department there were hens, ducks, geese or turkeys to be tended and fed and eggs to be gathered daily. Eventually the birds were killed, their feathers plucked and cleaned and made into pillows and mattress ticks.

Surplus butter and eggs were bartered for other goods at a local merchant's.

Making apple cider at the John H. Robson farm, 1929

Left to right: **Mrs. W. J. McFadden, (Olive Cook), Miss May Robson, Cameron Robson, Ed. Cook, Mrs. Ed. Cook, Mrs. John Robson, Mrs. Clifford Cook**

Janet (McNab) McGillivray feeding hens

Not only did the woman of the house cook and serve meals to her family, but she was expected to grow the better part of them herself. A large vegetable garden that needed planting, weeding, and hoeing would provide potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips, parsnips, peas, beans and salad greens for the table. Most kitchen gardens had berries, currant bushes and apple, plum and pear trees. Raspberries grew wild in certain places around the Township; there was a particularly abundant patch at Glenroadin. Most landowners didn't mind sharing the bounty of their bush with those who came from miles away to pick berries. And if there wasn't enough toil involved in cultivating edible produce, most women took pride in planting luxuriant flower beds to beautify the home.

All the harvest from the garden had to be preserved and stored for the winter. Vegetables were put into underground root cellars or kept in a cool corner of the basement of the house. Apples were peeled, quartered, strung on thread and hung over the stove to dry. These apple pieces were stored in crocks and after soaking in water overnight were used to make apple pies and applesauce. Gallons of fruit and bushels of vegetables were stored each fall against the coming winter.

Various sizes and shapes of stoneware crocks

Stoneware crocks used for pickling and preserving

Earthenware crocks were used to 'put down' fruit preserves, to store butter and even fresh eggs packed in salt. The patented glass 'sealers' were a sign of progress, as this scrapbook excerpt attests. The author is unknown but the scrapbook dates from 1890-1910. A 'gem' was the brand name of a type of glass preserving jar.

How Our Grandmothers Canned

Canning knowledge was as yet locked up in the future. There were no glass 'gems', no rubber rings, no screw tops. The fruit and sugar were measured in equal proportions of pound for pound and the mixture was given long boiling, then it often kept for a year or more.

When sugar was scarce — and it was in many homes — the fruit was cooked with 3/4, 1/2 or even less sugar to the lb. of fruit. Alas this mixture often fermented, but no one seemed to mind.

And what were used instead of 'gems'? Why, all the grey brown and white pottery jars that the frugal house wife had come by, one way or another, with an occasional butter crock, a delft teapot with broken lid or spout or both, big cups and bowls, indeed any dish that could be spared. I remember seeing a big aristocratic water-pitcher belonging to a bedroom set filled with good pound-for-pound jam (plum). How did they cover these containers? If there were well-fitting lids these were put on with a cover of cotton and brown paper pasted over the top. Usually another cover of brown paper was tied secure and neatly over all. Brown paper was valuable in those days.

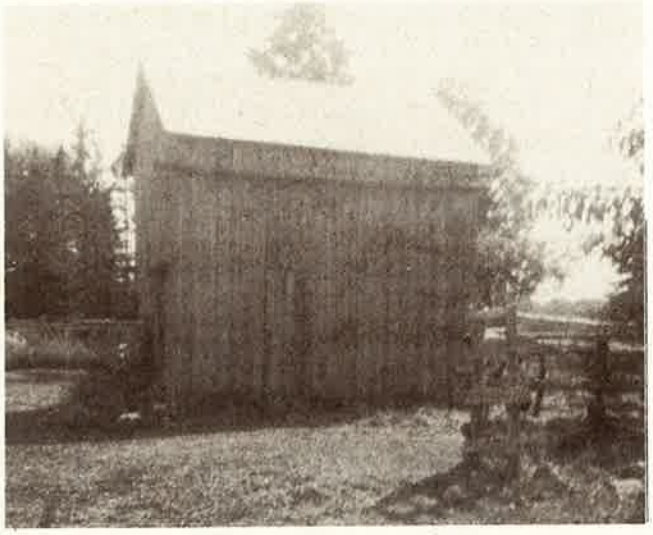
J.F.Y.

St. John's Catholic Women's League float in the Markdale Centennial Parade

Left to right: **Marie Connor Ryan, Marjorie McKeown, Sheila Ryan, Evelyn Burke, Lorraine McAsey, Reginald McAsey**
Front Row, left to right: **Mary Elenore Black and Mary Ryan**

Farm work created healthy appetites. Breakfast was usually oatmeal porridge with sugar and cream. When men came for threshing or silo-filling bees, a more substantial breakfast of potatoes, meat, fried eggs, bread and butter was frequently served. Most of the rural children stayed at school for the noon meal, but a regular meat-and-potatoes dinner was served at noon and again at night in Glenelg farm houses. Cornbread with maple syrup, pies, fruit preserves and puddings were favourite desserts. There was lots of milk, butter, cream and eggs.

Salt pork was a staple of the pioneer diet and pork, bacon and hams have continued as a main part of the farm menu. Pork can be preserved in many forms, dry salted, smoked or pickled. One simple method was to pack pieces of meat in a barrel or crate completely surrounded by salt and kept airtight. Sausages and head cheese were usually made, and very little was wasted. Animal hides were sold to neighbouring tanneries. In winter, dressed meat was frozen, but in warm weather storage of fresh meat was a problem. Smaller animals like sheep and poultry could be eaten fairly rapidly by a large family, but a carcass as big as a beef was not easily consumed.



Slaughter house at Jim Ellison's
used by local beef ring

Around 1900 an idea originated to ensure a continuous supply of fresh beef during the summer months. In 1898 residents around Edge Hill were the first to form themselves into a co-operative venture called a 'beef ring' and soon after, another was organized at Traverston and the idea spread throughout the Township. This is how the beef ring operated:

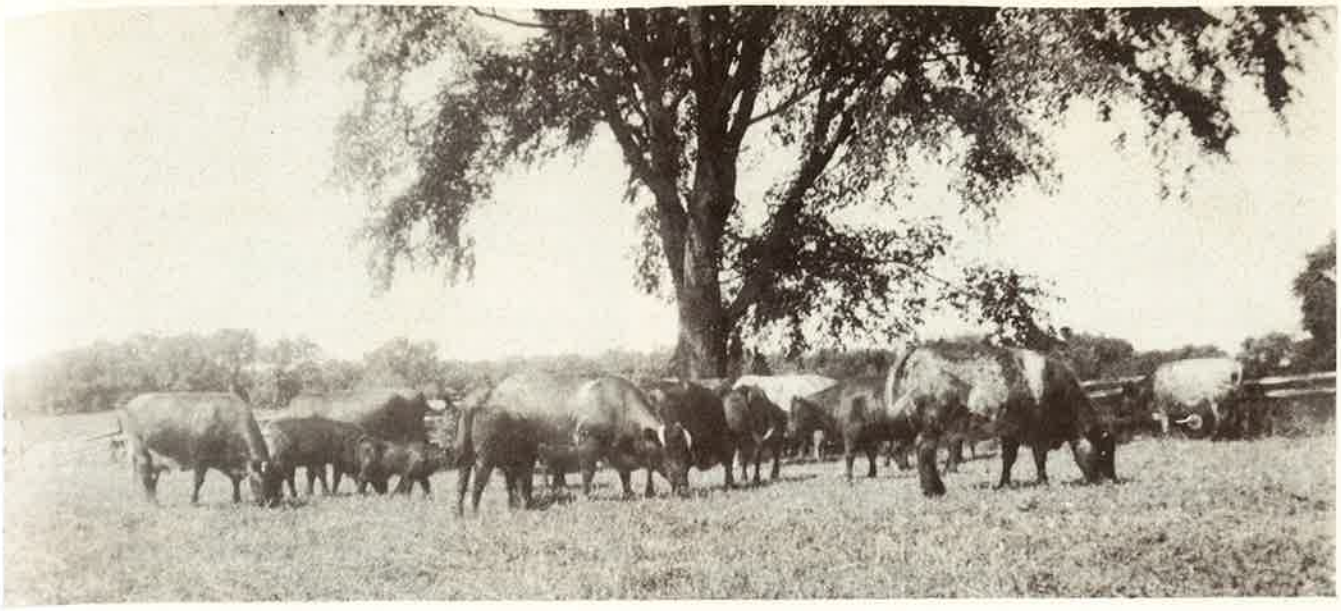
> A number of families, usually sixteen, agreed to supply one beef each during the summer, preferably a heifer, not over three years of age, to dress out around four hundred pounds. Every week one of the members delivered a beef to a central location where a professional butcher would slaughter, dress and weigh the beef, distributing equally to each of the shareholders, a roast, a 'boil' and a round steak. The owner of the animal received the hide, heart, liver and 'rough parts' and paid the butcher. If the heifer weighed less than four hundred pounds, a penalty was imposed of two cents for each pound under that weight.
>
> Officers were elected to supervise the operation of the rings and they ran very satisfactorily for many years; the one at Edge Hill was the longest-running with fifty consecutive years.

Butchering a pig

Afer 1948 when electric service was extended in the Township, home refrigeration became common and there was no longer a need for the beef rings.

The following is a list of the beef rings which operated in Glenelg, their location, and the names of the butchers who served them:

	Butchers
EDGE HILL	
Robert Ector's Lot 45 Con. 3, East Garafraxa Road	Thomas Turnbull Clifford McCracken
ELLISON's	
James Ellison's Lot 18, Con. 3 East Garafraxa Road	Thomas Turnbull



George Bell's beef cattle, 1950

BUNESSAN

D. J. McArthur's	George Tryon
Lot 23, Con. 1	Thomas Turnbull
South Durham Road	Clifford McCracken
later at Angus McArthur's	
Lot 28	

TRAVERSTON

Ed. Hunt's	Thomas Turnbull
Lot 9, Con. 9	
George Peart's	Emerson Peart
Lot 9, Con. 9	

MATHER's

William Mather's	George Tryon
Lot 50, Con. 2	William Mather
South Durham Road	John Burnett

Home butchering was a general practice, but there were custom butchers like Henry Weppler who would travel from farm to farm to slaughter, butcher and make sausages.

Many pedlars sold their wares door to door.

Pioneer Lighting

Left to right: **shows the progress of illumination**

Both summer and winter, dozens of loaves of bread were baked, in batches, two or three times a week in the oven of the woodburning kitchen range. The stove did double duty, heating the house and cooking and baking too. Some stoves contained a reservoir for water, so that a constant supply of hot water was on hand. It could be said that the stove was the heart of the house, the centre of activities, like the old times hearth that it replaced. John McGillivray and Ewen McNab remember the 'King' stove manufactured by the Cochrane Foundry in Durham, founded in 1854. It had a bake oven set up on top and "they swore there was nothing like a King stove." Mr. McGillivray recalls that when Mrs. McArthur baked scones "there were always quite a few rugged boys around", and she would break off pieces of scone and toss them to the boys who would crawl under the high King stove to eat them, all cosy and warm. In the winter the cheery stove was usually surrounded by steaming mittens, socks and clothing. It could act as an incubator as well for ailing new-born livestock. In the summer, the stove was often dismantled and re-erected in the 'summer kitchen' — a room or shed at the back of the house where hot weather cooking and canning activities could take place without overheating the rest of the house. Of course, the stove needed constant care, stoking it up, cleaning the stove and pipes, removing the ashes. Some say a goose wing was the ideal implement for sweeping up ashes and the general dusting as well.

Mary Anderson (with chickens)

Lot 39, Concession 3, E.G.R. c. 1920

Elaborate hanging lamp c. 1880s

Most of the family clothing was handmade in the settlement years. Almost every farm raised sheep and the wool was an important asset. The fleeces were shorn, then carded, fulled, spun, dyed and knitted or woven. The first spinning wheels were the large 'walking' wheels, the small foot pedal wheel that you sat at, came later. One such 'patented' wheel was available in Durham as early as the mid 1860s. There were many professional weavers located around the Township who would weave spun yarn into cloth and blankets and strips of rags into rugs. Here are the names of a few of these weavers and the date of the census in which they were listed: 1861, George Mathews, Christina Bueamon; 1871, John Carson; 1881, Tarlton Devirel, William Walker. Eventually woollen mills took over all or some of the steps in manufacturing yarn and cloth: The Edge Mill in Durham, Sim's Woollen Mill at Traverston, Chaffey's Mills at Glenroadin and Ritchie's at Markdale. As late as the 1930s, wool could be taken to 'Honest' John Nuhn's at Flesherton to be cleaned and spun into yarn. It was understood that you received back the wool from your own sheep, not just an equivalent amount.

Apple Orchard

Washing sheep in the river, 1915

George Bell's flock of purebred Suffolk sheep.
About raising sheep John McGillivray said, "Oh, sheep were kind of a nuisance. I couldn't keep them home and the dogs took after them and eventually I sold them all."

Washing the Sheep

The possession of even one or two sheep was equally as important to the pioneer family as an ox or a cow. They were a source of meat but were kept primarily for their wool in the early years of farming.

Each spring when the weather became warm enough for the sheep to do without their warm coats, the men of the family would shear the wool from the sheep using special shears. The fleeces were then turned over to the women who washed them thoroughly, then carded the wool into fluffy rolls to be spun into yarn which was knit into socks, mitts, etc., or woven into cloth or blankets.

The sheep began growing a new fleece immediately which would be ready to be shorn the next spring. The wool from a year-old lamb had the longest and finest fibers and was often kept separate to be made into special yarn or cloth.

As the number of sheep kept by the farmers increased, small woollen mills sprang up around the County which did custom carding and provided a market for the wool not needed for home use. The wool had to be washed and the easiest method to do this was by washing it while still on the sheep.

The neighbours joined together to make a 'bee' of this task. They selected a suitable location on a near-by creek or river and built an enclosure of cedar rails or poles on the bank of the stream. One location was a bridge across a creek on the road east of Zion school. It had railings on either side, and when each end was fenced, it made an ideal enclosure to hold the sheep while they were easily lowered into the water below and washed.

Traffic on the road was not blocked as vehicles just went around the bridge through the shallow water.

On a warm, sunny morning they drove their flocks into this pen and began dragging the struggling sheep by their front legs into near waist-high water to wash the chaff and other foreign matter from their fleeces, always being careful to keep the sheep's heads above the water. It was very strenuous work, and not for the weak or inexperienced man, as at that time the sheep were mostly Oxford or Leicester (heavy breeds), and it can be imagined their weight when soaking wet. Sometimes during the operation it was difficult to tell if it were the men or the sheep who were getting this bath. Sheep are naturally very nervous and high-strung animals, and it was not uncommon for one to die of fright or shock on being immersed in the cold water.

After being washed, the sheep were put into a second pen and held until all were washed. Then the gate was opened and they quickly headed for home, shaking the water from their fleeces and bleating loudly. They were shorn as soon as the wool dried.

Fewer and larger woollen mills replaced the smaller ones, opening up a larger market for the wool. About this time it was found that the natural oil in the wool — 'lanolin', was an important by-product used to make toilet soaps, salves and other cosmetics; but of course this was lost when the wool was washed. This ended the necessity of washing the sheep each spring as wool has since been sold unwashed.

With the exception of the years of the two world wars ($1.00 - $1.25 a lb.), the price of wool has been very low, sometimes barely paying for the clipping ($2.00 - $3.50 a sheep).

In 1984, the price for the top grade wool (Canada Choice) was 90¢ a kg., and for eastern domestic, from 46¢ - 58¢.

There is now a better market for Canadian lamb and the returns much higher, as sheep are now raised for the meat market.

Countless socks, hats, mittens, scarfs, shawls and sweaters were knitted by Glenelg women. Some never sat down but they took up some knitting or needlework task. Clothing was made and remade, mended, darned and patched. When beyond wear, scraps were made into patchwork quilts, or braided, woven or hooked into rugs. 'Family' sewing machines 'the Greatest Invention of the Age' were advertised in a Durham newspaper back in 1866, but handstitched homespun clothing would still be common for many more years.

A good 'spring' house cleaning was a necessity. Wood fires and kerosene lamps produced a quantity of ash, smoke and soot over the winter, and rugs and curtains had to be taken outdoors and beaten, walls needed washing or re-papering, and the whole house given a good turnout. The straw or corn husks from mattresses and ticks had to be replenished after harvest. Each day, the chamber pots from the bedrooms had to be emptied and rinsed. The outhouses or 'privies' required regular attention. Some houses had one attached to the woodshed or summer kitchen for use in wintertime. It was equipped with a removable box which was taken out and cleaned in spring. The other outhouse was situated well away from the house for warm weather use.

Each day the sooty coal-oil lamp chimneys had to be cleaned and the wicks trimmed, and the barn lanterns kept clean as well. The early settlers had made candles from sheep or beef tallow, (lard was too soft) either by hand-dipping or in tin candle moulds. If available, beeswax made a much cleaner burning, sweet-smelling candle. Mrs. Sam Arrowsmith of the Fourth Concession, North of the Durham Road, is supposed to have been the first in her neighbourhood to own a kerosene (coal oil) lamp, and friends and acquaintances came from far and near to gaze at the wondrous sight. Later the patented Aladdin lamps gave a brighter, cleaner light.

Sarah Ritchie, George Ritchie, Miss Jane Ritchie, Lot 36, Concession 2, E.G.R. "Aunt Jane" to many was a practical nurse and if there was any sickness in the area she was always available to help.

Katie McNab, a popular home nurse, known to everyone as "Aunt Katie"

Laundry day was a major undertaking. In the earliest days, clothes were carried to a nearby creek for washing in running water. Later when most farms had dug wells, water was either cranked up in a bucket or pumped by hand. Some places eventually had windmills to pump water. Soft rain water was considered best for washing, and many houses had a rain barrel or cistern to collect the runoff from the roof. The wash water was heated, but white clothes were actually boiled on top of the stove in a copper boiler. Coloured items were put into a washtub, wooden at first, then later of galvanized tin, and scoured on a washboard. A patented wooden barrel washing machine which agitated the clothes when rotated by hand was later used in many homes. The clothes were then rinsed and wrung out, perhaps with the help of a hand-operated mangle. White articles were 'blued' to make them whiter, some were starched and all were hung out to dry. Even in winter, clothes were hung outside until they were frozen as stiff as boards, and were then brought indoors and draped around the kitchen or on drying racks until dry.

When dry, the clothes were sprinkled with water to dampen them and then ironed. Solid flatirons were usually sold in a set of three, and these were heated on the woodstove and used in rotation as they cooled. Sometimes these irons were called 'sad' irons. The word sad is an ancient Saxon word which denotes 'heavy' rather than an emotional state, but considering the amount of work, a certain amount of sorrow would not have been out of place. As in the old days, woollen blankets were taken to a creek to be washed in running water by tramping on them with bare feet.

Soap was made at home for many years, and a bucket of soft soap with a ladle was kept on hand for all household washing. Some say they liked the feel of it, others found it slimy. Here's how it was made: Soft soap was made by saving wood ashes in a wooden barrel or tub and adding rain water. The lye that dripped through was collected in a big iron kettle, fat from the meat was added, and this was boiled over an open fire until it thickened. Mother would have a crock full of slimy, yellowish soap, which was used for washing clothes and scrubbing board floors.

Most farm families were a good size, with eight, ten or even a dozen children, not uncommon. This meant, of course that mother was frequently pregnant. As well as the care of the house, she had to tend, feed, clothe, and teach her numerous brood. Illness and disease were common and most mothers needed nursing skills at frequent intervals. Many diseases, now unknown, would sweep through the community. Tyhoid fever, cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, diabetes, all took their toll. There were many women, kind, good souls, who acted as practical nurses and midwives, even going into houses under quarantine and risking their own safety. One example of exceptional courage is Mrs. Mary Ann Peart who lived at Lot 7 of Concession 8 near Traverston. Ethel Peart tells the story:

> Doctors were scarce and hard to reach when a sick call came, so each community had a midwife who served those in need. One cold wintry night in 1865, Mrs. Peart was called from her bed to help a neighbour, a Mrs. McNally who was in child labour. In order to reach her friend, Mrs. Peart had to cross the Rocky Saugeen River on a fallen tree, carrying a candle lantern to light her way through a densely treed area, up a steep hill, to the McNally cabin.
>
> When she reached the home, she helped deliver a baby girl. To the amazement of those in attendance, a second baby appeared, twin girls, and barely enough clothing for one child let alone two. This brave soul travelled back, through the snowy bush road, crossed the tumbling old Saugeen again and home to her own cabin, where she cut her night gown to make more clothing for the two newborns; gathering some necessary bedding for warmth, she made her way back over this rugged path again.
>
> Such was the life and service of the pioneer women of Glenelg Township.

Other noteworthy nurses in the Township were: 'Scotch' Kate Cameron and her daughter, Annie Cameron McMillan, Jane Ritchie, Ellen Watson Walker, Ada Banks, Katie McNab, Mary Ann McArthur (Mrs. Tom Banks), Sarah O'Henley, Mrs. Ethel Jones and Mrs. John Halliday.

Sarah O'Henley, a popular home nurse.

HOME REMEDIES

With no area hospitals and doctors few and far between, medical treatment was usually provided at home, sometimes with the assistance of home nurses or midwives. Kindly neighbours would also help by sitting up at nights with the sick to relieve family members tired by many nights of weary, anxious vigil.

In case of contagious diseases like diphtheria, smallpox and measles, the Medical Officer of Health would place the household under quarantine, posting quarantine placards on the gate posts and entrances to homes and farms. Neighbours would then rally around, performing the farm chores, fetching groceries and running errands for the family.

There were a great many 'receipts' for medicinal remedies for what ailed human and animal alike. Glenny MacDonald recalls when she was a little girl, a neighbour

lady said she looked 'peaked' and told her to go home and tell her mother to take a lock of her hair, cut it up fine, mix it with sulphur and molasses and feed it to her. Glenny, filled with trepidation, walked home very slowly and despite her misgivings, told her mother. To her great relief, her mother never followed the neighbour's advice.

The following are a few home remedies, some of which are still used in the Township. However, their inclusion here in no way constitutes a recommendation or endorsement of their effectiveness, or indeed their safety.

Poultices

For Cough: Fry onions in goose grease. Spread on a thin cloth while warm and apply to chest and back.

For Boils: 2 Tablespoons oatmeal
1 teaspoon chopped onion
Cook in salty butter, put mixture on a cloth and apply to boil, the hotter the better.

For Cough: A mustard plaster made with a mixture of 3 parts dry mustard to one part of flour, (or alternately, a half-and-half combination), mixed into a paste with a little water, spread on a flannel or brown paper and applied to the chest.

Chest Rub: Mix goose grease and turpentine and rub on chest and back for cough.

Cough Syrup: Dry mustard mixed with honey.

For Colds: Ginger tea or Black Currant tea.

"Hypophoshites" of iron, lime etc. were given to animals as tonics in case of 'great depression and lack of energy resulting from disease or anaemia,' but the following seems to be for humans.

How to Make Hypos

Take 2 lbs. white sugar, add boiling water enough to make 3 pints in all when dissolved. Boil 5 minutes, then add ingredients, boil 5 minutes longer and stir constantly. Bottle and keep in a cool dark place. Shake well before taking. Dose: 1 teaspoonful in a wine glass of water at meal times.

'Fellows' Hypos

1/8 oz. Hypos of Iron
1/8 oz. Hypos of Soda
1/8 oz. Hypos of Lime
1/8 oz. liquid of strychnine
10 grains of quinine

All Purpose Ointment: For cuts, boils, skin infections. This recipe was used by Lavina (Mrs. Charles) Mortley and is 'as old as the hills'.

Balm of Gilead

1 cup Gilead* buds
1 cup lard
1/2 cup tallow
1/4 cup sweet oil
Small piece of beeswax
Boil all together, strain and put in small jars.
* Balsam or Black Poplar

For Diarrhoea

Spirits of Camphor
Tincture of Rhubarb
Laudanum
Equal Parts Dose: 1/2 teaspoonful in water

For the Blood

Dandelion root, 1 handful
Burdock root, 1 handful
Black cherry bark, 1 handful
Hops, 1 handful
Camomile flowers 1 oz.
Liver wort 3 oz.
Boneset 1 oz.
Boil all in 6 quarts of water, reduce to 2 pints. Strain well.
Add: Sulphur of brimstone 1 oz.
Juice of 3 lemons
11 cents of oil of peppermint
1 pint Holland Gin
A little aloes if needed.
Dose: 1 teaspoonful before meals.

For Boils

1 oz. saltpeter
2 oz. cream of tartar
3 oz. Epsom salts
3 cups water
Take 1/2 cup each morning for six mornings.

Veterinary Department

For 'The Itch' in Horses: A solution of buttermilk and sulphur, although foul-smelling, is effective when swabbed all over the affected area.

A Formula to Feed Baby Pigs: 1 teaspoon Cod Liver Oil
3 pints milk
2 eggs, beaten
1 tablespoon corn syrup

James Douglas' Liniment

(It isn't clear if this if for people or animals. It might serve both.)

5¢ ammonia
1 oz. alcohol
1 oz. oil of American Spikenard
1 oz. spirits of turpentine
1 oz. Rodirum (?)
1 oz. spirits of camphor

During the late 1920s and 1930s there were hundreds of acres of wild raspberries growing in the Glenroadin area. People came from as far away as Hanover to pick the free berries. *Above:* **Jean Firth and Jean Mortimer display their morning's picking.**

At the end of the Second World War, there was considerable agitation for the installation of electrical service throughout the Township. A number of agricultural organizations, the Federation of Agriculture, the Women's Institutes, the Farm Forum groups, among others, united in petitioning the government. They felt, and rightly so, that the farmers had made a major contribution to the war effort and deserved recognition of the fact.

As a result of their efforts, electricity was available to most of the farms in Glenelg in the late 1940s and early 50s. This new power source effected a dramatic change in methods of work in the homes and barns of the Township.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

In late 1892, the Glenelg Township Council gave permission to Gilbert McKechnie to construct a telephone line through the municipality. Gilbert and his brothers, Neil and John, were merchants and millowners in Durham, who also owned the Mills at Glenroadin. Their telephone line was shared with Dr. Campbell Park of Durham and connected the McKechnie's office in Durham and the doctor's office, with the mill at Glenroadin.

Financial Statement

of the

RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS

of the

Glenelg Municipal Telephone System

FOR THE YEAR 1921

PAYMENTS

Wm. Sweeney, delivering telephones	$2 50	
9 holes dug at 30 cents	2 70	
1 brace	50	
		$5 70
Joe Sweeney, 17 hours' work at 25 cents	$4 25	
5 hours team	2 00	
10 holes dug at 30 cents	3 00	
		9 25
Wm. Mohan, delivering telephones	$2 50	
165 hours' work at 30 cents	49 50	
35 holes dug at 40 cents	14 00	
		66 00
Peter Darcy, 3 trips Markdale, wire equip.	$3 00	
2 trips Markdale, cross arms	2 50	
1 trip Markdale, wire	2 00	
45 hours' work	11 50	
		19 00
Leo. Darcy, 1 day team, wire waggon	$4 00	
35 hours' work	8 75	
		12 75
Wmdby Baker, 1 day team for wire	$5 00	
1 day team for poles	5 00	
13 holes dug at 40 cents	5 20	
35 hours' work	8 40	
		24 60
James Ellison, 1 pole 25 feet	$1 50	
		1 50
Wm. Elliott, 30 poles, 25 ft. at $1.75	$52 50	
2 poles, 30 ft. at $2.00	4 00	
95 poles, 22 ft. at $1.15	109 25	
7 poles, 20 ft. at 50 cents	3 50	
		169 25
John Laughlin, 45 holes dug at 40 cents	$18 00	
1 day, team for poles	5 00	
1 pole	1 25	
70 hours' work	22 50	
		46 75
Thos. Laughlin, 1 day, team for poles	$5 00	
10 hours' work	2 50	
		7 50
Colin McArthur, Jun., 1 day, team for poles	$5 00	
1 day, team on wire waggon	4 00	
14 poles, 22 ft. at $1.25	17 50	
46 hours' work	13 80	
		40 30
Jos. McNally, 1 day team for poles	$5 00	
25 holes dug at 40 cents	10 00	
9 holes dug at 30 cents	2 70	
10 holes dug at 50 cents	5 00	
20 hours' work	5 50	
		28 20
John Ellison, 1 day, team for poles	$5 00	
7 holes dug at 40 cents	2 80	
2 holes dug and two poles erected	1 60	
1 pole	1 25	
55 hours' work	15 40	
		26 05

PAYMENTS. (Continued)

John McNally, 1 day, team for poles	$5 00	
2 days, team stoning poles	9 50	
3 poles, 25 ft. at $2.00	6 00	
16 poles, 22 ft. at $1.25	20 00	
2 poles, 20 ft. at 50 cents	1 00	
39 holes dug at 40 cents	15 60	
30 hours' work	8 40	
		65 50
Jos. Hall, 1 day, team for poles	$5 00	
Stoning poles in swamp	1 00	
9 hours' work	2 70	
4 holes dug at 40 cents	1 60	
1 pole, 22 feet	1 25	
1 brace, 20 feet	30	
		11 85
John & T. McCarty, 1 day, team for poles	$5 00	
1 pole, 25 feet	2 00	
2 poles, 22 feet at $1.25	2 50	
2 holes dug at 40 cents	80	
38 hours' work at 30 cents	11 40	
46 hours, team at 40 cents	18 40	
		40 10
Emers'n & J. Peart, 18 poles, 22 ft. at $1.25	$23 75	
3 poles, 25 ft. at $1.50	4 50	
3 poles, 20 ft. at 50 cents	1 50	
29 holes dug at 40 cents	11 60	
12 holes dug at 50 cents	6 00	
47 hours, team at 40 cents	18 80	
140 hours' work	38 70	
1 pole erected	40	
21 meals at 30 cents, linemen	6 30	
		111 55
Oren Peart, 19 holes dug at 40 cents	$7 60	
5 poles erected at 40 cents	2 00	
1 brace	50	
112 hours' work	32 60	
		42 70
Edward Norrie, 1 pole, 25 feet	$2 00	
1 pole, 22 feet	1 25	
4 holes dug at 40 cents	1 60	
		4 85
Ernold Brodie, 10 poles, 25 ft. at $2.00	$20 00	
8 poles, 22 ft. at $1.25	10 00	
28 holes dug at 40 cents	11 20	
40 hours' work	8 00	
		49 20
Isaac Beatty, 5 poles, 25 ft. at $1.50	$7 50	
20 poles, 22 ft. at $1.25	25 00	
34 holes dug at 40 cents	13 60	
125 hours' work	37 50	
		83 60
John Priel, 4 poles, 25 ft. at $1.50	$6 00	
47 poles, 22 ft. at $1.25	58 75	
3 poles, 20 ft. at 50 cents	1 50	
9 holes dug at 40 cents	3 60	
½ day, team	2 50	
70 hours' work	19 00	
		91 35

PAYMENTS. (Continued)

W. A. Beaton, 53 days at $3.00	159 00	
Salary as Sec.-Treas.	50 00	
		209 00
Stromberg-Carlson Co., telephones	1383 20	
Batteries	46 20	
Arresters	54 90	
Iron Braces	30 81	
Ground Rods	27 75	
Brackets	73 00	
Cross Arms	149 10	
Insulators	194 69	
Fahnstock Connectors	37 60	
Wire	1066 84	
Bolts and Nails	119 72	
Government Tax, 1½%	47 84	
		$3237 65
General Expenses		
Freight	$114 83	
Express	5 90	
J. Murphy, right-of way for poles	10 00	
Interest on borrowed money	124 40	
Mrs. Colin McArthur, board	37 75	
Mrs. Henderson, board	4 90	
F. T. Hill, wire and paint	38 25	
Perkins & Mann, nails and powder	13 44	
H. Knott, wire	3 12	
J. Barron, braces and repairs	9 50	
J. Hassle, bolts, cantbook & rep.	7 00	
P. Darcy, painting cross arms	4 00	
Commission on draft	2 50	
D. J. McArthur, 1 day team	5 00	
Call, Toronto	1 25	
Half cost Bell agreement	2 50	
Book, stamps, stationery	3 30	
Repairs Sweeney telephone	1 50	
56 telephone lists	3 00	
Advertising	1 50	
		$406 64
Total		$6701 04

RECEIPTS

Borrowed by Glenelg Council	$5000 00
15 cash subscribers at $125.00	1875 00
	$6875 00

DISBURSEMENTS

Stromberg-Carlson Co.	$3237 65
Secretary-Treasurer, salary	50 00
Labor	1395 75
Commissioners	415 50
Poles	1395 50
General expenses	406 64
	$6701 04
Cash in Bank	173 97
	$6875 00

W. A. Beaton, Secretary.

Dan Greenwood of Lot 45, Concession 3, East Garafraxa Road had a telephone installed in his house to the benefit of his neighbours in the Edge Hill area. These primitive telephones were operated by a liquid battery in a large glass jar. The transmitter and receiver were one and the same piece and the user was required to keep moving it from mouth to ear. For successful operation, one party had the instrument to his ear while the other had it to his mouth.

In giving permission to McKechnie for erecting the line, Township Council stipulated that calls concerning 'the bringing of criminals to justice' should always be given priority.

However, there was no provision made for the repair and maintenance of the line; it fell into disrepair and for some years around the turn of the century, there was no telephone service.

A few years later, the Bell Telephone Company offered to erect lines if there were a minimum of two subscribers per mile. Residents along the Second Concession E.G.R. responded enthusiastically. By 1911, Bell had 13.65 miles of poles in the Township.

In 1915 the East Grey Telephone Company Limited was formed and Township Council gave it permission to erect a line of poles to forty-two ratepayers in the north-east section of Glenelg.

A group of petitioners from Concessions 8 through 15 approached Glenelg Council in 1921, requesting the establishment of the ''Glenelg Municipal Telephone System''. Council approved, and the cost of the installation of 31 miles of line, amounting to $5,125 was raised by the issuing of debentures. Subscribers to the service were assessed $125 each, payable over the next ten years. Later Lauriston district was added to the system.

Mrs. James McGirr with an old butter churn

The commissioners were Colin McArthur, J. J. Peart, Dougald McCormick; Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas J. Brodie; Auditors, Wes Bradey, and John Fogarty. Repairmen were John Murphy, Ernold Brodie and William Sweeney.

Later on when the phone system was sold to Bell Canada, William Kennedy was the Secretary-Treasurer, Ernold Brodie was the repairman, the commissioners were Carmen Baker, Leo Norris and Frank Meagher.

By the late 1920s telephone service was generally available throughout the Township.

CHAPTER 4

The Politics and Government

"Let us now praise famous men."

— Ecclesiasticus 44, 1

Coat of Arms of Glenelg Township

During the early 1840s there was no local government north from Garafraxa Township to Owen Sound, a large piece of geography usually lumped under the title 'Owen's Sound Settlement'. For municipal purposes, this area was included under the Wellington District, comprising what later was divided into the three Counties of Waterloo, Wellington and Grey.

In February, 1847, at the Wellington District Council meeting held in the Guelph Court House, the only delegate from any of the townships in Grey County was John Frost representing Sydenham Township. The District's Superintendent of Education reported for that year "no returns from the Township of Peel nor the other townships extending northward therefrom towards Derby and Sydenham on the Owen Sound Road." (Wellington District Council Minute Books)

However, in elections held in late 1847, in Glenelg and the neighbouring townships, Archibald Hunter was chosen as District Councillor from Glenelg. This first foray in responsible government was not particularly auspicious. At the first meeting of the new Council for 1848, it was moved "that in consequence of Mr. Archibald Hunter who was returned as District Councillor for the Township of Glenelg not having taken the oaths required by the Act within the term specified, through ignorance...and as he is now willing to serve, that he be in consequence exempted to a fine, and that a new election be directed to take place for that township". (Wellington District Council Minute Books)

Hunter was again chosen by the Glenelg electors and presented himself at the next session of Council in October. Meanwhile, at the February meeting, Hunter's counterpart from the adjoining Township of Bentinck had asked leave to bring in a by-law to divide the joint townships of Bentinck and Glenelg into three Union School Sections, a request complied with at that same session.

The District Council governed all aspects of municipal affairs including education and taxes. In October of 1848, they appointed Milton C. Schofield, the first postmaster in the area, to be road surveyor for the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Egremont and Normanby. Public health was another responsibility of the Council and in July, 1849, they named a local Board of Health for Glenelg and Bentinck, consisting of Messrs. Stewart, Thomas Brown, James Jamieson, Alex'r Hunter and Robert Douglas. This action was likely prompted by an outbreak of typhoid throughout the province that summer.

In December, 1847, the District Council granted licenses to two taverns in the vicinity of Glenelg; to Archibald Hunter in Durham and to Charles Davis in Bentinck. These were not necessarily the only taverns in the area, just the only legal establishments.

Archibald Hunter served two years as District Councillor and was supplanted by Alex B. McNab, elected for 1850. McNab's political initiation was marred by controversy in that 'Mr. Edge and others' from the Township of Glenelg presented a petition declaring that McNab's name was not on the assessment list as a freehold landowner in the township or the County and therefore that he was not able legally to sit as Councillor for Glenelg.

George Jackson, Crown Land Agent at Durham and newly elected Councillor from Bentinck defended his colleague, pointing out that McNab's name was omitted in error from the assessment rolls and he had receipts to prove he had paid his taxes. McNab was the first reeve of Glenelg and headed a council formed as a result of the Municipal Act of 1849, composed of James Ledingham, Allan Cameron, Donald McCormick and Duncan Smith.

In response to the rapidly increasing population of the entire area the larger Wellington District was sub divided further and for a few years, Glenelg was governed as part of Waterloo County. Then in 1852, Wellington and Grey Counties were created, first as 'provisional' counties governed by a United Counties Council, then eventually gaining autonomous status in 1854.

The municipal system established in 1850 has continued, basically unchanged until the present, although various functions and responsibilities have been altered or eliminated over the years. Long term service on the part of both elected and appointed officials has become a tradition in Glenelg Township. The following article published in 1910 summarizes the first sixty years of local government and emphasizes this point.

THE STORY *of a* TOWNSHIP

61 Years of Glenelg Municipal Life

We have much pleasure this week in presenting our readers with a graphic record of the "fathers" of Glenelg Township, supplied to us by two careful and exact men, both of them participators in the life and work of their township; Mr. John S. Black, Pomona, and Mr. John A. McDonald of Top Cliff, Clerk and Assessor respectively.

Not only old timers, but the younger generation will follow with pathetic interest the march across the stage of life of many who are now only memories. Some are at the middle of the stage, others just entering, but all alike are advancing to the inevitable.

We congratulate the living members of this roll of honor on the worthy work they are doing and we hope the younger generation will look on the lists as an incentive to them to cultivate a public spirit and serve their day and generation as faithfully as those gone before.

We cannot but single out John A. McMillan who has served 21 years in the Council and 5 as deputy reeve. James Edge is the only reeve to reach two figures. John S. Black himself heads the list for length of service as Clerk and we thank him again and our faithful Priceville correspondent for the work they have done in securing this unique list.

AUDITORS, GLENELG	ASSESSORS
1850 No Auditor Appointed	Geo. Ledingham
(Nothing to Audit)	Arch Black
	Jas. McGirr
1851 John W. Scott, Arch Hunter	Alex Hunter
1852 Arch Hunter, John W. Scott	Wm. Morrison
	Neil McCannel
1853 John W. Scott, John Swinburn	Smith Cook
	Wm. Morrison
1854 John W. Scott, John Swinburn	John Skene
	Duncan Smith
1855 John W. Scott, Neil McCannel	Wm. Morrison
	Neil McCannel
1856 John W. Scott, John Black	Neil McCannel
	Wm. Dymond
1857 James Brown, John McPhillips	Wm. Bray
	John Sinclair
1858 Wm. Mockler, Allan McDonald	Henry Farr
	John Cameron
1859 John Kelly, James Brown	Herb't Rosswell
1860 Thomas Gray, Duncan Fletcher	James McGirr
1861 Walter Hastie, Duncan Fletcher	John Travers
1862 John W. McDonell, Wm. M. Robertson	John Travers
1863 John Kelly, John W. McDonell	James McGirr
1864 John W. McDonell, John Kelly	John Travers
1865 John W. McDonell, Duncan Fletcher	Neil McCannel
1866 John W. McDonell, Archie McKenzie	Wm. Morrison
1867 John W. McDonell, Archie McKenzie	Jas McGirr
1868 John W. McDonell, Archie McKenzie	John McKechnie
1869 John W. McDonell, Archie McKenzie	Jas McGirr
1870 John W. McDonell, Alex McKenzie	Samuel Donelly
1871 John W. McDonell, Archie McKenzie	Wm. Morrison
1872 S. B. Chaffy, Duncan C. McDonell	Wm. Morrison
1873 James Banks, Duncan C. McDonell	Wm. Jackson
1874 Duncan C. McDonell, John A. Lamprey	Alex McKechnie
1875 Archie Black, James Banks	John S. Black
1876 Archie Black, Samuel Donelly	John Cameron
1877 Archie Black, John McKechnie Sr.	Wm. Morrison
1878 Archie Black, James Banks	John S. Black
1879 Archie Black, Chas. Moffatt	John S. Black
1880 Chas. Moffat, James Banks	John S. Black
1881 Chas. Moffat, John Lyons	John S. Black
1882 Chas. Moffat, James Banks	John S. Black
1883 Chas. Moffat, Christie Firth	John S. Black
1884 George Binnie, John A. McDonald	John A. McDonald
	Thos. McGirr
1885 Robert Edge, Geo. Binnie	Alex Bell
1886 Adam Turner, John Nichol	Ed'd Rutledge
1887 Adam Turner, John Nichol	Alex Bell
1888 Adam Turner, John Nichol	Alex Bell
1889 Thos Dulan, Geo. Binnie	Alex Bell
1890 Thos Dulan, Geo. Binnie	Alex Bell
1891 Geo. Lamb, Dan McInnes	Alex Bell
1892 Dan McInnis, John A. McDonald	Alex Bell
1893 John A. McDonald, Geo. Lamb	Alex Bell
1894 John A. McDonald, Geo. Lamb	Alex Bell
1895 John A. McDonald, R. T. Edwards	Alex Bell
1896 John A. McDonald, R. T. Edwards	Wm. Ritchie
1897 Edwin W. Hunt, R. T. Edwards	Alex Bell
1898 Edwin W. Hunt, R. T. Edwards	Wm. Ritchie
1899 R. T. Edwards, Edwin Hunt	Alex Bell
1900 R. T. Edwards, Edwin Hunt	Alex Bell
1901 R. T. Edwards, John McInnis	Alex Bell
1902 R. T. Edwards, John McInnis	Alex Bell
1903 R. T. Edwards, John McInnis	Jno A. McDonald
1904 R. T. Edwards, John McInnis	James Staples
1905 R. T. Edwards, John McInnis	Jno A. McDonald
1906 R. T. Edwards, W. J. Ritchie	Thos. Davis
1907 R. T. Edwards, W. J. Ritchie	Jno A. McDonald
1908 R. T. Edwards, W. J. Ritchie	Jno A. McDonald
1909 R. T. Edwards, W. J. Ritchie	Jno A. McDonald
1910 R. T. Edwards, W. J. Ritchie	Jno A. McDonald

CLERKS OF GLENELG		No. of Yrs.
Neil McIntyre	1850	1
John Moodie	1851 to 1854 (inc.)	4
Jno Swinburn	1855 to 1858 (inc.)	4
Jas Brown	1859 to 1883 (inc.)	25
Jno S. Black	1884 to 1910 (inc.)	27
		61

TREASURERS OF GLENELG		No. of Yrs.
Neil McIntyre	1850	1
John Moody	1851 to 1854	4
Jno Swinburn	1855 to 1858	4
Arch Hunter	1859 to 1875	17
James Edge	1876 to 1901	26
Daniel Edge	1902 to 1910	9
		61

Collectors for the whole Township — Jas. Edge, John Butters, Peter McArthur, John McCormick and J. S. Black. Those who collected in the wards were, Thos. McGirr in ward 1 for 28 years; John McDonald, W. G. Arrowsmith, and Arch McLean in ward 2; John Hunt and John Ellison in ward 3; Chas. Rutledge, Thos. Cook and J. Quinlan in ward 4. Those who served as Wardens were James Edge, Finlay McRae, Chas. Moffat and Geo. Binnie.

The foregoing shows:

1. Auditors & Assessors for each yr.
2. Clerks with No. of years' service.
3. Treasurers do. do.
4. Members of Council with years of service including 1910.
5. Reeves and Deputy Reeves with years of service including 1910.

We have to thank the good Clerk for furnishing us with the above historical sketch of the old Township of Glenelg since 1850. And in presenting it he adds in a pathetic note that he knew personally all those bygone representatives with the exception of three, Neil McIntyre, James Ledingham and Donald McCormick. In conclusion Mr. Black says that it would be well to preserve this history for the information of future generations and if the world should exist till the year 2010 those living in that far ahead age will be edified by seeing the names and doings of some of their forefathers a century previous. Mr. Black has been a faithful servant as a Township official in several capacities as will be seen. And now he naturally feels, (as we all do) that he is going down the grade of life. He remarks "many of those good men have gone to their reward; the years till we may join them cannot be many and may be very few," and closes by stating the necessity of all being prepared for the future life. (*The Durham Review*, 5th May, 1910)

When this synopsis was compiled in 1910, John S. Black had been Township Clerk for twenty-seven years. Despite his feeling that he was 'going down the grade of life', he held this position for another eleven years, for a total of thirty-eight years in the Township employ. His successor, Hector H. McDonald, clerked for almost twenty years, 1922-41, followed by Percy D. Greenwood who came close to matching John Black's record with thirty-six years, 1941-77, as Township Clerk. On Mr. Greenwood's retirement, the position of Clerk was combined with that of Treasurer, and John S. Black, grandson of the former Clerk, and Treasurer since 1960, assumed the dual role of Clerk-Treasurer. His immediate predecessors in charge of Township finances were Daniel Edge, 1901-22, and W. J. Ritchie, 1922-60, another thirty-eight year veteran.

Certain duties which in times past were within the purview of the Township Council have since been assigned to other levels of government. Public health, tavern licensing, tax assessment, school administration, and the dispensing of charity were all the concern of local councils at one time.

The Council cared directly for the poor of the Township by granting exemptions from taxes, purchasing their food and fuel, paying their medical expenses and finally, burying them. Often, Council would pay travelling costs to enable charity cases to re-locate elsewhere. At the turn of this century, Glenelg paid $2 per month to each indigent resident on the Charity List. In July, 1904, Council decided to stop payments to these people once the County 'House of Refuge' was ready to take inmates.

Health matters were supervised by a five person Board of Health under a Medical Officer of Health. In cases of contagious disease, Council would engage a 'quarantine messenger' whose duty seems to have been to look after the needs of the ill in a household under quarantine. Diseases like cholera, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, smallpox, diphtheria and tuberculosis, all almost unknown now in Canada, were a terrible scourge in the past century.

James Brown
1825 - unknown, born in Ireland, settled in Glenelg, 1847. He was an early store keeper in Durham and Township Clerk of Glenelg 1859 - 1883.

John S. Black
1837 - 1931, a native of Scotland, Clerk of Glenelg 1884 - 1921.

John S. Black
A grandson of John S. Black Sr., former Clerk of Glenelg, Treasurer of Glenelg since 1960, Clerk-Treasurer since 1977.

Hector H. McDonald
1886 - 1971, born in Glenelg, served in World War I, Township Clerk 1922 - 1941, Post Master at Durham 1941 - 1952.

Percy D. Greenwood
Born in Glenelg, a great-grandson of one of Glenelg's early settlers, William Greenwood. Township Clerk 1941 - 1977.

A. HUNTER, Treasurer,

In Account with the Municipality of Glenelg.

1865. DR.

Jan. 2,	To balance on hand as per last audit			$236 42
1864, Nov. 14,	Cash received from John McCormick, Collector for 1863			10 00
1865, Jan. 2,	Cash received from J. McCormick, taxes		1864,	140 00
" 8,	Do	do	do	190 00
" "	Do	do	1863,	50 00
" 8,	Do	do	1864,	100 00
" 16,	Do	do	do	150 00
" "	Do	do	do	330 00
" "	Cash from Clark Rymald, Tavern License from 1st March 1864, to 1st March 1865			20 00
" 19,	Cash from J. McCormack, collecting taxes		'63,	50 00
" "	Do	do	1864,	160 00
Feb. 1,	Do	do	do	200 00
4,	Do	do	do	260 00
4,	Cash from John Meodie, auctioneer license,			12 00
6,	Do	J. McCormack, collector taxes		1864, 200 00
"	Do	Peter Watson, on note		100 00
"	Do	Clark Rymald, shop license		15 00
13	Do	H. McKay, auctioneer license, 1 year		12 00
14	Do	J. McCormack collector taxes		1864.. 210 00
15	Do	McKenzie & Bro., shop license		20 00
22	Do	J. McCormack, collector taxes		1864. 300 00
22	Do	do	do	130 00
22	Do	James For Tavern license		23 00
March 2,	Do	H. McKay, do		35 00
2,	Do	J. Mellroy, do		23 00
6	Do	H. Cole do		35 00
10	Do	J. McCormack, collector taxes		1864. 170 00
19	Do	do	1863.	70 00
20	Do	do	do	48 37
20	Do	do	1864,	120 00
21	Do	Thos. Ready, license one year		23 00
27	Do	Thos Wilson, license 1st March, '66,		35 00
28	Do	J. McCormack, collector taxes		1864, 140 00
28	Do	do do	1863,	16 00
28	Do	Mistake by late D. Gibson, on roads,		261 23
April 11	Do	Commercial Bank O. S. L. Improvement Fund		520 38
18	Do	Vicker & Johnston, shop license		20 00
29	Do	J. McCormack, collector taxes		1864, 70 00
29	Do	Mr. Fergusson, tax on lots on L. St. for 1862		2 16
29	Do	N. Scott, tax on lot 12, A. St.		1862,.. 4 88
May 29	Do	J. McCormack, collector taxes		1864.. 100 00
July 11	Do	do	do	67 00
11	Do	J. Woodland, tax on lots 12 & 15 L St for 1862		0 14
11	Do	J. Woodland tax on lot 13, Sadler Street, 1852		0 38
August 7	Do	J. McCormack, collector taxes,		1864 52 00
20	Do	Do	do	100 00
Sept. 9	Do	Clergy Reserve Fund		217 28
25	Do	J. McCormack, collector taxes		1864, 158 00
25	Do	Do	do	35 00
October 2	Do	do	do	216 00
2	Do	do	1863,	0 11
2	Do	Robert Stewart, Treas. Township of Bentinck, for 2 copies P. Justice,		10 00
19	Do	P. Watson on note		42 00
20	Do	Land Improvement Fund for		1860... 544 44
25	Do	Peter Watson, on note		42 00
25	Do	P. McArthur, on judgment in court.		33 00
25	Do	Arch. Butter, do do		13 05
Nov. 3	Do	J. McCormack, collector taxes		1864. 50 00
Dec. 4	Do	Do		1865. 300 00
4	Do	A. Grant, license from date to 1st of March, 1866		8 00
4	Do	A. Black, license from date to 1st of March, 1866		8 00
7	Do	J. McCormack, collector taxes		1865. 100 00
28	Do	do	do	250 00
29	Do	do	do	100 00
29	Do	Co. Treas. for repairing Bridges		61 28
29	Do	J. McCormack, collector taxes		1864. 60 00
Dec. 31	Balance due Treasurer			46 56½

1865. CR.

Jan. 16,	Paid Michael Norris, use of house for election		$1 50
	Paid John Calvert, returning officer, N. W		1 50
	Paid Jas. Brown, returning officer, D. W		1 50
	Paid John Barnet, returning officer S. W		3 00
	Paid Nicholas Healy, use of house for election		1 50
	Paid Trustees S. S. No. 9, non-resident taxes	1864	8 96
	Paid do 10, do		5 90
	Paid do 2, do		26 45
	Paid U.S.S. 1, do		3 57
	Paid James Brown, salary as clerk		130 00
	Paid Trustees S.S. No. 5, non-resident taxes,	1864,	24 18
	Paid Joseph Black, returning officer C. W		3 00
21,	Paid Trustees S.S. No. 4, rate collec. by Township		200 00
	Paid Trustees U.S.S. No. 8, rate collected by do		60 00
	Paid Trustees S.S. No. 1, non-resident taxes	1864,	16 40
	Paid White & Johnson, printing 200 bills		2 00
Feb. 13,	Cash transferred to School account as equivalent		400 00
14,	Paid John McCormack, returning officer, West W.		1 50
	Paid Henry Rowswell, stationery and rolls		11 68
	Paid Trustees S.S. No. 3, non-resident S. taxes	'64	10 79
	Paid John Furneaux, work on lots 21 & 22 con 3, E. G. R.		2 00
	Paid Trustees U.S.S. No. 3, non-resident taxes	'64	12 48
March 6,	Paid A Leitch, work on con. 12, lot 9, year	1863	5 49
	Paid John Ryan, cutting hill con 6, lot 24		10 00
	Paid County Treasurer County Rates for	1864	2662 50
	Paid John Orr, planking Reed's Bridge		48 79
	Paid John Morrison, charity		3 00
April 28,	Paid James Edge attending council 3 days		4 50
	Paid S B Chaffey do do		4 50
	Paid Wm. Purdy, do do		4 50
	Paid Francis Walker, do do		4 50
	Paid John McKechnie, do do		4 50
	Paid Agricultural Society		20 00
	Paid Neil McCannel, Assessor		40 00
	Paid James Brown for book case		10 00
	Paid James Brown, Postage and Stationery		2 70
	Paid White & Johnson advertising Court of Revision		2 00
	Paid James Edge, expenses to Toronto		10 00
	Paid John W. McDonnell, auditing 1864		b 00
	Paid Trustees U.S.S. No. 2 non-resident taxes		4 36
May 9,	Paid N. McCannell balance in full, assessing		20 00
	Paid S B Chaffey, serving notices, making affidavits, &c		3 00
	Paid S B Chaffey, for flour for L. McLean		3 00
May 29,	Paid White & Johnson, printing		3 00
	Paid John Morrison, for charity		5 00
	Paid Duncan Fletcher, auditing 1864		4 00
	Paid Dr. Gunn, for benefit of Lachlan McIsaac		1 50
June 6,	Paid A, Cochrane, work on Garafraxa St. Durham		10 00
20	M Watters, work on bridge, con 5, lot 17		34 00
	Donald Cameron, cutting hill, con 4, lot 24		5 00
July 7,	Angus Leitch, work con 12, Lot 9		2 31
	Robert Whitmore, repairing bridges D. Road		6 00
	Jas Allen, cutting hill, con 3, lots 49 and 50		10 00
	Samuel Edge, cutting hill, con 1 E.G.R. lot 19,		10 00
	Wm. Purdy, crosswaying 15 rods con 4, lot 13,		12 25
	Edward Mortley, work con 2, lot 27		10 00
	E Mortley, work on Side R. con 3, lot 14 & 15,		9 00
	James Young, work side R. con 1, lots 21 & 2,		10 00
Aug. 14,	A Webster, repairing bridge con 1, lot 28,		1 50
	J Martin, crosswaying S. line No 10 S.D.R		4 50
	J McColl, work between 2 & 3 S D R		6 00
	Thos Brown, per arbitration damages con 12 lot 4		1 50
	H Chrichley, crosswaying S line 10, SDR		4 10
	G Lawrence crosswaying & cutting hill		18 77½
	A McArthur, cutting hill con 3, lot 2		15 50
	A Gillespie, work con 3, lot 2		5 00
	G Staples, work con 3, lots 40 & 41		10 25
	Jas McGirr, arbitrator con 12, lot 1		4 50
	P O'Neil, building bridge con 5, lot 13		17 00
	Jas Moore, cutting hill sideline 10, SDR		2 00
	Thomas Connor, charity		3 00
	Jas Edge, 2 days council, 6 days letting work		12 00
	S B Chaffey 2 days council, 6 days letting work		12 00
	Wm Purdy, do do do		12 00
	Francis Walker, do do		12 00
	John McKechnie, do do		12 00
Sept. 9,	J McPhail, work sideline 50, SDR		3 00
	H. Grist, com. on Clergy Reserve Money		2 28
	D McDonnel, for services		6 00
	J. McCallum, arbitrator con 12, lot 4		3 00
	John Black, work con 12, lot 9		3 00
	John Gillespie, work sideline 50		2 12½
	John Morrison, charity		4 00
Oct. 2,	Dr Gunn, attendance on late L. McIsaac		5 00
	John Barnet, tavern inspector on ac. of salary		4 00
	James Brown, selecting jurors		4 00
	James Edge, attending Council		1 50
	S B Chaffey, at council 1 day, & inspecting work		3 00
	F Walker, at council 1 day, inspecting work		3 00
	John McKechnie, 1 day at council		1 50
	Wm Purdy, do		1 50
20	H Grist, com. on Land Improvement Fund		5 44
	James Edge, selecting jurors		3 00
	Neil McCannell, selecting jurors		3 00
	P Flanigan, work con 3, lot 2, S D R		2 62½
	P O' Neil, crosswaying con 4, lot 13		1 75
	J McCormack, overpaid on Col. Roll	1862	2 59
	J McCormack, extra expenses collecting		1 50
	J Falkingham, work con 3, lot 35, E G R		10 00
Nov. 16	A McKinnon, crosswaying lot 40, between Egremont & Glenelg		6 50
24	P O'Neil, building bridge, con 4 and 5		5 00
	T McGirr, work con 2 and 3 lot 57		5 75
	Wm Roberston, do		6 00
	Wm Robertson planking & covering drain D. Road		10 00
Dec. 4	James Brown, postage and stationery		2 79
	Wm Purdy, letting work		3 00
	Francis Walker, do		3 00
	James Edge, do		3 00
	S B Chaffey, do		3 00
	J McKechnie do		3 00
	L McLean, charity		5 00
	White & Johnson, printing By-laws		10 00
	James Edge, attending Council 1 day		1 50
	S B Chaffey, do		1 50
	Wm Purdy, do		1 50
	John McKechnie, do		1 50
	Francis Walker, do		1 50
12	County rates for 1865		1078 77
	Gravel Roads and other rates		1657 23
	John Dunsmore, repairing Saugeen Bridge		28 72
	John Kelly, planking bridge, D R lots 56 & 57		22 68
	R Scott, building bridge con 3, lot 63, E G R,		14 00
	Angus Gillespie, crosswaying con 2, lot D R		5 00
29	Wm Kerr, work con 3, lot 7 & 8, E G R		5 10
			$7,042 68½

J. W. McDONNELL, }
A. McKENZIE, } AUDITORS.

Glenelg Township Council 1952

Left to right: **Keith Beaton, Percy Greenwood — Township Clerk, Frank D'Arcey, John O'Neil — Reeve, Clarence Robinson, Wesley Arnett — Roads Superintendent, Gordon McCracken, W. J. Ritchie — Treasurer**

Wardens of Grey County from Glenelg Township

James Edge
1823 - 1922, a native of Ireland, settled in Glenelg 1844, Reeve of Glenelg for eleven years, Warden of Grey County, 1871, President of the Agricultural Society, Postmaster of Edge Hill, 1881 - 1904.

Finlay McRae
1840 - unknown, a native of Scotland, Warden of Grey County, 1880, prominent in school affairs, and leading financier.

Charles Moffat
1831 - 1909, Reeve of Glenelg 1886 - 1890, Warden of Grey County, 1890.

George Binnie
1850 - 1930, Reeve of Glenelg 1891 - 1895, Warden of Grey County, 1895.

Angus McArthur
1881 - 1960, born in Glenelg, Reeve 1934 - 1937, Warden of Grey County, 1937.

Herbert Timmins
1900 - 1973, born in Glenelg, Reeve 1945 - 1951, Warden of Grey County, 1951.

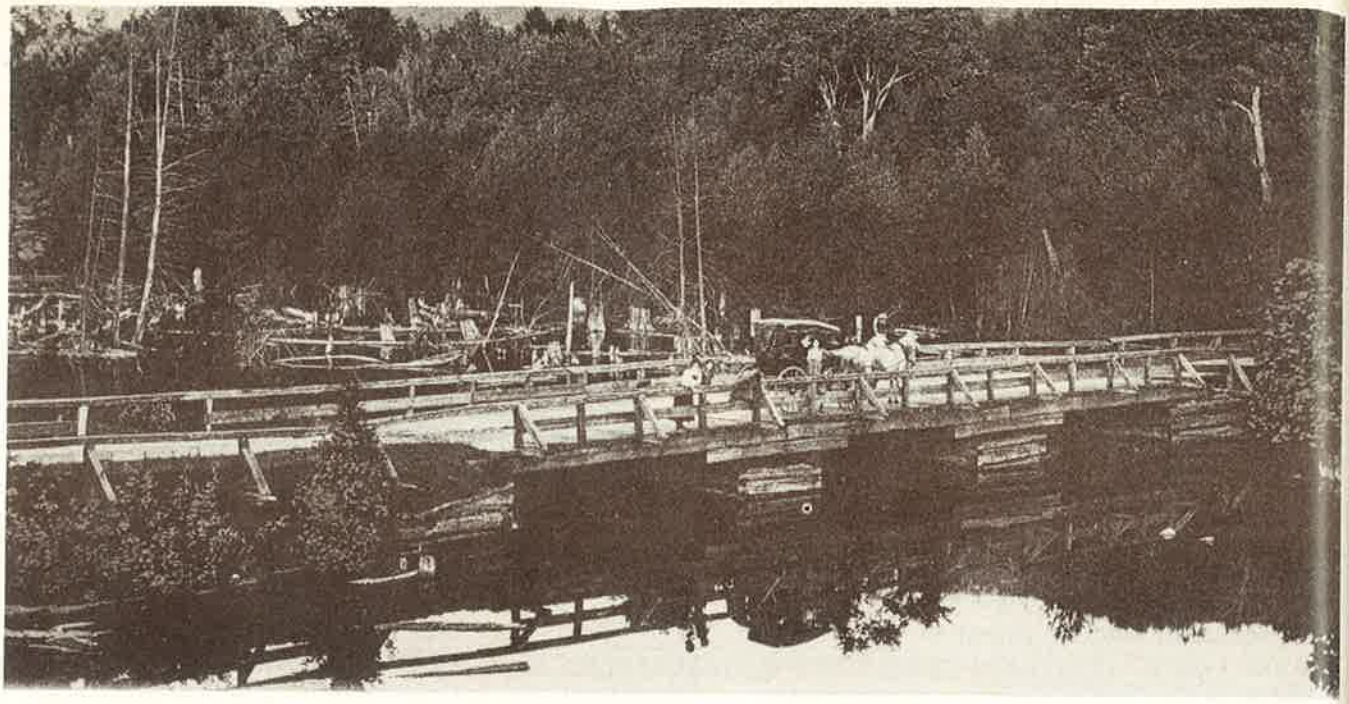
George Schafer
A native of Glenelg, Reeve since 1977, Warden of Grey County, 1983.

Stanley Baker
A native of Glenelg, Reeve of Markdale and Warden of Grey County in 1985.

Law enforcement was another matter of local jurisdiction in the 19th century. The County of Grey appointed in 1863 these Glenelg residents as Justices of the Peace: Alex B. McNab, David Jackson, Archibald Hunter, James Edge and James Brown. They had the authority to try minor crimes: assault seems to have been one of the more popular infractions. The justices were aided in their work by the following Constables for Glenelg in 1863:

Kenneth McKenzie
Peter McArthur
Charles Foreman
Donald McFadden
Peter Watson
Patrick Lowe
Donald McDuffey
Thomas Walton
Alex Bell
George Lamb
George Putherbaugh
Thomas Armstrong

The Township was divided into four wards, each with an appointed Tax Collector and Road Commissioner. The maintenance of the nearly one hundred fifty miles of roads within the Township has always been a major responsibility of Council. In the past, roads were maintained through a system of statute labour by which each landowner was assessed, according to the worth of his property, a certain number of work days which were owed the Township for road work. The actual work could be commuted in cash payments at rates that varied over the years; 60¢ per day in 1887, $1.00 per day in 1905 and $1.50 in 1918. Some eighty-four Pathmasters were named to organize road work around the Township under the supervision of the Road Commissioner for the individual wards. In order to qualify for Ontario Government grants



Bridge over the Rocky Saugeen River, on Highway 6, C.1910

under the Highways Act of 1915, Glenelg Council passed a by-law to abolish statute labour in 1925 and appointed William Weir Road Overseer at $15 a year salary. The voters of Glenelg rejected the by-law and it wasn't until 1927 that statute labour was abandoned in favour of the present system by which a Road Superintendent, under the direction of Council, hires the help required to construct and repair roads and bridges in the Township. During the depression of the 1930s it appears that many Glenelg men were hired to work on Township roads, probably as a method of indirect welfare to boost the local economy. It is a time-honoured method and one urged on the Government by George Jackson in the very earliest days of the settlement in order to get money circulating in a hard-pressed area.

Due to the rivers traversing Glenelg, the Township has had to construct and maintain twenty-two large bridges and possibly close to one hundred smaller bridges and metal culverts for the many spring-fed creeks, as well as maintain 132 miles of road. There are approximately another twenty miles of roadway not maintained for vehicular traffic.

All the swampy areas had to be covered by laying sixteen foot logs side by side crosswise on the roadway. This was known as a 'corduroy' road, and some of these can still be seen in places where the gravel has worn thin and give a bone-jarring 'washboard' effect when driven over.

On the line between the 12th and 13th Concessions at a very low swampy place, near Lots 19 and 20 a 'floating' bridge was constructed. It was some sixty to seventy feet in length built of timbers overlaid with planks ten to twelve feet in length with hand railings at either side. One end of the bridge was tethered to the existing road bed while the other was free and could rise and fall according to the water level of the swamp. This bridge was of no use to automobiles since there was a steep step at one end but was of great convenience to pedestrians and horse-drawn vehicles. There was another floating bridge at "The Sinkhole", a swamp on the road between Concessions 2 and 3, West of the Toronto Sydenham Road (Highway #10).

Originally, rivers and streams were crossed by means of wooden bridges which were constructed by laying approximately six or more logs, known as stringers, from bank to bank and then making a floor covering with smaller timbers laid crosswise on the stringers. Due to the surplus of timber the cost was very little as compared with modern day concrete bridges over the Saugeen River which cost approximately $130,000 each.

In 1850, George Jackson, Crown Lands agent at Durham awarded Thomas Collier and George Matthews, both of Glenelg, the contract to erect a bridge across the "Saugine" River on the line between the Second and Third Concessions for the sum of £50. This was east of Durham on Highway 4, at a place later called "Darkie's Corners".

The specifications for the bridge were as follows:

> Specification for a Bridge across the Saugine River on the Durham River and East of the Garafraxa Road Township of Glenelg.
>
> On each side of the River abutments 16 feet square, to be built of good sound round logs, squared at two corners, and to be raised sufficiently high to provide for the upper side of the stringers to be 2-1/2 feet above the boil of the South Bank, 2 frame bents to be placed at equal distances in the River so as that there shall be three spans or openings of about 30 feet each.

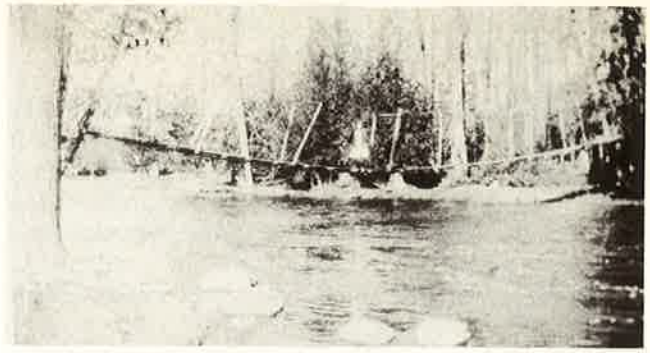
The stringers of which there shall be 4 to be placed at equal distances on a width of 16 feet. The same to be of hewn or fluted hemlock, pine or Elm and not less than 14 inches by 12, the outer stringers to be seamed at the crossing of the bents. From the North bank of the River the Bridge is to be continued across the swamp to a place marked on the ascent of the hill, the same to be raised on frame bents at intervals of 30 feet, and the number and dimensions of the stringers to be the same as above except that the outer stringers need not be scarfed but may at the ends be allowed to extend past each other. The whole to be covered with straight sound, round cedar logs of from 8 to 10 inches in diameter, 16 feet in length, to be laid even and close together. On each side of the Bridge across the River, a binder of hewn timber to be pinned down so as to secure the covering and intervals of 10 feet each piece of covering to project 3 feet on each side so as to receive a brace for a hand rail, which shall consist of posts 5 inches square placed at distances of 10 feet, and the whole surmounted by a cap 5 inches by 3. The Government Agent will inspect the work as it proceeds, and reserves the privilege of deciding upon any matter of difference or dispute which may originate in reference to any part of this specification or the performance of the work generally. The whole of which is to be performed in an efficient workmanlike and satisfactory manner.

As time progressed heavier loads were being moved by road and, as the wooden bridges became inadequate, they were replaced with steel structures supported on cement abutments but still floored with wooden planks. These were later replaced by cement floors.

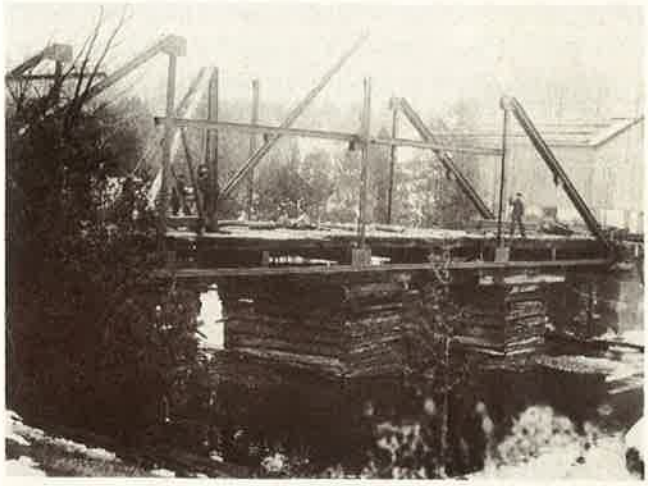
One of these bridges can be seen on Sideroad #20, just south of the Township Shed and Hall. It was purchased from Brant Township and moved intact from the Burgoyne area by placing two wheels under the rear end and hoisting the front end by a wrecker's crane on to an army jeep. This jeep hauled it to the Glenelg site, having some problem along the way negotiating the necessary turns enroute but finally delivered it in good condition to its destination.

The cost of the newer style cement bridge has escalated over the years. In 1924 the Township Council contracted to pay $6,200 for two cement arch bridges, one at 'Andersons', Lot 16, Concession 5 and the other 'the Catholic Church Bridge', at Lot 17, of the same Concession.

Township records dated May 1, 1948 show a contract let to William Holley, a Bentinck Township contractor, to construct a cement bridge on Concession 8, north from the Zion Church (known as the Glencross Bridge) for the approximate figure of $9,000. In 1972 a new cement bridge replaced the one on Concession 5 near St. John's Church for an approximate figure of $70,000. Ten years later in 1982 another bridge was replaced on Sideroad



Margaret Alexander on an old swing bridge over the Saugeen River at Lot 51, Concession 3, E.G.R.



Herbert Armstrong of Markdale, proprietor of a foundry and machine shop, designed and superintended the building of the Traverston bridge, 1919.

Replacing the old bridge on Sideroad 20 with one moved from Burgoyne, 1964.

A cement arch bridge over the Saugeen River at Lot 6, Concession 2, N.D.R., 1911

#30, Concession 5 (McGrath Bridge, formerly Anderson's) at a figure near $130,000.

Beginning in the 1940s there was a change from the use of horses to tractors on the farms and this made it necessary to have the Township roads open for motor travel during the winter months. Another problem was that it had become difficult for the farmers to reach town with team and sleighs, having plenty of snow on the Township roads and then practically none on the ploughed highways leading into town.

The first attempt to make winter roads suitable for auto traffic was in the forming of 'snow clubs'. This was an arrangement whereby the local residents in an area would contribute 25% to a pool, the Township would also contribute 25% and the Ontario Government's Department of Highways 50%. The fund was managed by the Township Council who hired a County grader to do the snow ploughing.

This arrangement existed during the winter of 1945-46 and also 1947-48 after which time the Township accepted full responsibility for snow ploughing.

J. A. Brown with a horse and cutter

Opening the road with a plough, 1915

In 1946 the Council hired Ernie Ellison with a large farm tractor and V plow to keep a portion of the roads open and as the winter of 1946-47 was one of the worst, this proved to be an insurmountable task. This was the winter even the railways and highways were blocked for a week to ten days, but in 1948, with the new road grader and assistance from other truck operated ploughs, winter travelling became possible. This was certainly a great benefit to farm families who could now drive to town in heated automobiles instead of braving the elements in a horse and cutter.

The maintenance of these Township roads was under a system known as "Statute Labour" whereby a farmer was obligated to donate labour free of charge anywhere from one to four days according to the number of fifty acre lots he owned. The Township Council appointed a Pathmaster who was a local farmer and it was his responsibility to decide where the roads in his designated area needed improving and the number of days the neighbours had to help. As the early roads were used by oxen and horses only, they were just clay surfaces with gravel being put in soft places to improve them. But as motor traffic was increasing the demand for better roads had to be met, which meant fully gravelled roads. The Statute Labour system was discontinued in 1927 and the Council then appointed a Road Superintendent and Patrol Men who were paid for their services. A Patrol Man's timebook shows the rate of pay in early 1928 as 22¢ per hour for a labourer and 40¢ per hour for a man and team; later in the year this increased to 25¢ per hour and 50¢ per hour. Gravel was purchased at 6¢ to 10¢ per cubic yard.

The roads were graded by small horse drawn graders. The Township bought one in 1906 from the Sawyer and Massey Company for $235. Later a larger one, drawn by a tractor was used but something more efficient was needed so the Glenelg Council purchased their first power grader, July 12, 1948 at a price of $17,170. Cecil Anderson was the first grader operator. Today's price for a road

Bill Ellison with team and gravel box

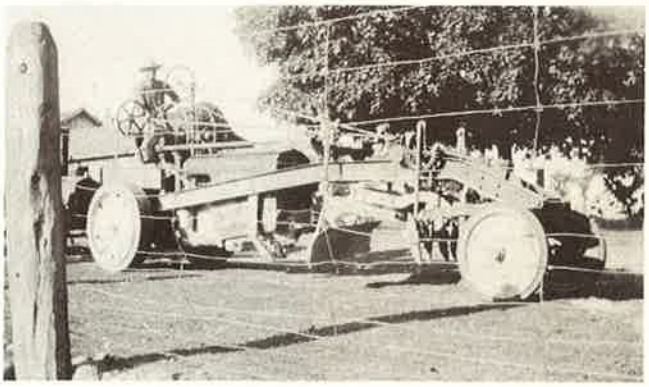
grader would be approximately $150,000 to $160,000. With the advent of crushed stone and trucks to haul it, the roads were gradually improved and have been widened which helps a great deal in the winter.

In 1941 road expenditures were $12,000, wages for a labourer 25¢ per hour, for a man and team 45¢ per hour, Councillors $2.50 per day and 5¢ per mile. In 1948 road expenditures had risen to $46,500 and the Road Superintendent was paid 70¢ per hour and he supplied his own transportation. In 1968 road expenditures had risen to $160,000. Current expenditures amount to some $475,000 annually.

After the big snowstorm April, 1947

Charles Mortley with his team.

Mr. Mortley was responsible for the upkeep of Highway #6 from Dornoch to Durham.



The first power grader owned by Grey county operated by Thomas V. Bell, Lot 58, Concession 3, E.G.R.

Breaking the roads, 1947
Joe Eckhardt and W. G. Firth

Glenelg Township Hall, built 1879

Township of Glenelg

County of Grey

No. _____ 1862

Mr. Archibald McArthur

Con. 1 Lot 23 19 A

	$	c.
Amount of Assessment on Real Property		
Amount of Assessment on Personal Property		
Total, as confirmed by the Court of Revision		
TAXES:		
County Rate, in the $.....		
County Loan Rate in the $...		
Township Rate, in the $.....		
School Rate, in the $.....		
Statute Labour, days, at		
Quakers, &c., Tax, each $2.....		
Dog Tax, at		
Special Rates for _____		
Total Taxes.....	3	06

Received Payment,

John McCormick

Collector.

N. B.—The 42nd Section of the Assessment Laws Consolidation Act enacts—"That in case any party shall *refuse* or *neglect* to pay the Taxes imposed upon him, for the space of fourteen days after demand, the Collector shall levy the same with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party who ought to pay the same."

Henry Rowsell, Printer, King Street, Toronto.

Archibald Hunter
1799 - 1878, a native of Scotland, founder of the Town of Durham, settled on the Glenelg side of the Garafraxa Road in 1842. Treasurer for Glenelg, 1859 - 1875.

John A. McDonald
1841 - 1931, "The Old Assessor", Township Assessor for many years. Unofficial historian of pioneer period of Glenelg, correspondent of the *Durham Review* for forty-four years.

Daniel Edge
1853 - 1923, a son of Glenelg's early settler, Samuel Edge. Treasurer of Glenelg, 1901 - 1921.

W. J. Ritchie
1880 - 1966, Township Auditor 1905 - 1921. Treasurer, 1922 - 1960, Secretary-Treasurer of Glenelg School Area Board, 1946 - 1960.

Robert Thomas Edwards
1863 - 1954, a well known public man, Township Auditor 1899 - 1927.

William Anderson
Glenelg's nominee for the Bicentennial Medal, 1984, was appointed to serve out the term of Glenelg councillor Murray O'Neill who died in January 1985.

Spring break-up on Concession 2, E.G.R.

Mrs. W. A. (Florence) Lindsay taken at Bill McGirrs in a Model T Ford about 1915.

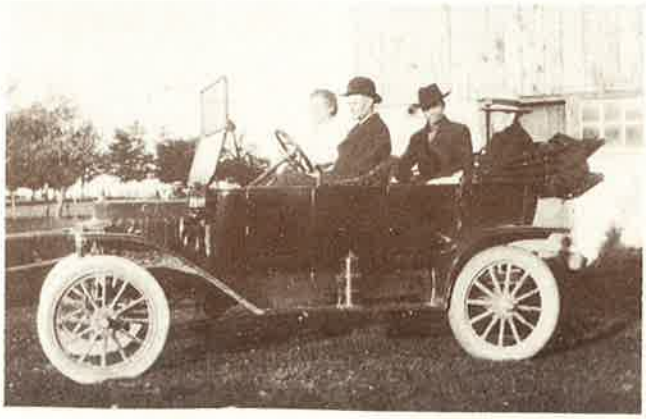
Since the abolition of Statute Labour, Road Superintendents have been:

Thomas Turnbull	1927-29
Malcolm Black	1930-35
C. W. Arnett	1935-64
Cecil Anderson	1965-78
Stanley Baker	1978-

GLENELG ROAD SUPERINTENDENTS

Wesley Arnett
1882 - 1964, born in Glenelg. Road Superintendent, 1935 - 1964.

Cecil Anderson
A native of Glenelg, veteran of World War II, Glenelg power grader operator 1948 - 1964, Road Superintendent, 1965 - 1978.



Carter English in his car

Although Glenelg Council back in 1916 had unanimously endorsed the idea of granting the vote to married women "on the same condition as widows and spinsters" and the electors of Glenelg had helped send Agnes McPhail, Canada's first woman Member of Parliament to Ottawa in 1921, it wasn't until 1983 that Glenelg Council welcomed its first woman member, Leona Stubbings.

The full roster of all the elected Councils year by year since 1850 is as follows:

The first named is Reeve.

1850 A. B. McNab
James Ledingham
Allan Cameron
Donald McCormick
Duncan Smith

1851 Peter Watson
James Ledingham
Allan Cameron
Duncan Smith
James McGirr

1852 A. B. McNab
James McGirr
Archie Black
William Purdy
Allan Cameron

1853 A. B. McNab
James McGirr
Archie Hunter
Neil McCannel
S. E. Legate

1854 James McGirr
Archie Hunter
A. B. McNab
Sam Scott
James Edge

1855 James McGirr
Archie Hunter
Archie Black
Duncan Smith
Sam Scott

1856 James McGirr
Archie Black
Matthew Irving
William Morrison
William Bray

1857 James McGirr
Archie Black
John Black
Neil McCannel
William Morrison

1858 John Black
Neil McCannel
John Butter &
James Edge
Matthew Irving
William Morrison

1859 James Edge
William Bell
James McGirr
Neil McCannel
David Jackson

1860 James Edge
Neil McCannel
William Morrison
John W. Reid
S. B. Chaffey

1861 A. B. McNab
Neil McCannel
S. B. Chaffey
William Morrison
William Bell

1862 James Edge
Neil McCannel
S. B. Chaffey
William Morrison
William Bell

1863 S. B. Chaffey
William Morrison
James Edge
John McKechnie
Joshua Dodds

1864 James Edge
William Morrison
S. B. Chaffey
Neil McCannel
Francis Walker

1865 James Edge
S. B. Chaffey
John McKechnie
William Purdy
Francis Walker

1866 James Edge
S. B. Chaffey
John Travers
John A. Lamprey
Francis Walker

1867-68-69 James Edge
John A. Lamprey
John Travers
Francis Walker
Hugh McFayden

1870 James Edge
John A. Lamprey
James Lauder
John Travers
John A. MacDonald

1871 James Edge
John A. Lamprey
John Travers
James Lauder
Hugh McFayden

1872 James Edge
J. H. Hunter
Hugh McFayden
James Lauder
Shepherd Boyce

1873 James Edge
J. H. Hunter
Patrick O'Neil
Hugh McFayden
James Sullivan

1874 J. H. Hunter
William Morrison
Thomas Whitmore
John A. MacDonald
W. J. McFarlane

1875 J. H. Hunter
John A. MacDonald
Thomas Whitmore
Shepherd Boyce
William Morrison

1876 Finlay McRae
Thomas Whitmore
Dr. Sproule & Sam
Donnelly
John A. MacDonald
Thomas Townsend

1877 Finlay McRae
John A. MacDonald
Thomas Davis
Sam Donnelly
Nat Whitmore

1878 Finlay McRae
Sam Donnelly
Thomas Davis
Nathan Dunsmore
John A. McMillan

1879 Finlay McRae
Thomas Davis
Patrick O'Neil
John A. McMillan
Nathan Dunsmore

1880 Finlay McRae
Thomas Davis
John A. McMillan
Patrick O'Neil
George Binnie

1881 Finlay McRae
William Hall
Patrick O'Neil
John A. McMillan
William Glencross

1882 Finlay McRae
Thomas Mularkey
Patrick O'Neil
William Glencross
Nathan Dunsmore

1883 Finlay McRae
Thomas Mularkey
Thomas Davis
John A. McMillan
Nathan Dunsmore

1884 F. McRae &
T. Davis
John A. McMillan
Nathan Dunsmore
Patrick O'Neil
Archie MacCuaig

1885 Thomas Davis
J. A. McMillan
Archie MacCuaig
Nathan Dunsmore
Patrick O'Neil

1886 Charles Moffat
Archie MacCuaig
George Binnie
George Lamb
Christie Williams

1887 Charles Moffat
John A. McMillan
George Lamb
Christie Williams
Nathan Dunsmore

1888 Charles Moffat
John A. McMillan
Thomas Sullivan
Christie Williams
Shepherd Boyce

1889 Charles Moffat
J. A. McMillan
A. C. Beaton
Patrick O'Neil
Christie Williams

1890 Charles Moffat
James Staples
Thomas Davis
A. C. Beaton
Patrick O'Neil

1891 Geroge Binnie
James Staples
Thomas McFadden
Thomas Sullivan
A. C. Beaton

1892 George Binnie
James Staples
Thomas McFadden
M. K. Beaton
Thomas Sullivan

1893 George Binnie
James Staples
Thomas McFadden
M. K. Beaton
William Ritchie

1894 George Binnie
James Staples
George E. Arrowsmith
Thomas McFadden
Thomas Sullivan

1895 George Binnie

1896 James Staples
G. E. Arrowsmith
Thomas McFadden
George Lamb

1897 James Staples
Thomas McFadden
John Williams
John A. McMillan
George Lamb

1898 James Staples
Thomas McFadden
John Williams
John A. McMillan
Joseph Firth

1899 James Staples
John Williams
J. A. McMillan
George Lamb
Neil McCannel

1900 James Staples
G. E. Arrowsmith
Neil McCannel
Joseph Firth
Peter McInnis

1901 Thomas McFadden
G. E. Arrowsmith
Thomas Davis
Neil McCannel
Peter McInnis

1902 Thomas McFadden
Peter McInnis
G. E. Arrowsmith
J. A. McMillan
Thomas Davis

1903 Thomas McFadden
G. E. Arrowsmith
Thomas Davis
W. T. Kerney
Pat Sullivan

1904 Thomas McFadden
Thomas Davis
G. E. Arrowsmith
William T. Kerney
J. A. McMillan

1905 Thomas McFadden
William Weir
E. W. Hunt
George E. Arrowsmith
J. A. McMillan

1906-1907 Thomas McFadden
William Weir
J. A. McMillan

E. W. Hunt
Malcolm Black
1908 Thomas McFadden
E. W. Hunt
Thomas Nichol
J. A. McMillan
William Weir
1909 E. W. Hunt
Thomas Nichol
John McNally
William Weir
J. A. McMillan
1910- E. W. Hunt
1911 William Weir
John McNally
J. A. McMillan
Joseph Firth
1912 William Weir
Thomas Nichol
J. A. McMillan
Joseph Young
Robert Lindsay
1913- Thomas Nichol
1914 Robert Lindsay
J. A. McMillan
George Peart
Joseph Young
1915- Thomas Nichol
1916 Thomas Turnbull
George Peart
Joseph Young
Malcolm McInnis
1917- Archie MacCuaig
1918 Malcolm McInnis
Thomas Turnbull
George Peart
Malcolm Black
1919 Thomas Nichol
Thomas Turnbull
Malcolm McInnis
George Peart
Malcolm Black
1920- William Weir
1921 Thomas Turnbull
J. J. Black
Malcolm Black
A. Livingstone
1922 Archie MacCuaig
Thomas Turnbull
J. J. Black
Malcolm Black
Thomas J. Brodie
1923 Archie MacCuaig
Alex. A. Aljoe
J. J. Black
Malcolm Black
Thomas J. Brodie
1924 William Weir
Alex. A. Aljoe
John McGrath
Malcolm Black
Thomas J. Brodie
1925- William Weir
1926 Alex. A. Aljoe
John McKechnie
Malcolm Black
Thomas J. Brodie
1927 William Weir
George Whitmore
John McKechnie
Malcolm Black
Charles J. Weppler
1928 Thomas J. Brodie
George Whitmore
John McKechnie
Malcolm Black
John Boyd
1929 Thomas J. Brodie
John McGirr
John McKechnie
Sam H. Wright
John Boyd
1930 Thomas J. Brodie
John McGirr
John McKechnie
Sam H. Wright
J. J. Black
1931- Thomas J. Brodie
1932 John McGirr
John McKechnie
Sam H. Wright
John Boyd
1933 Thomas J. Brodie
John McGirr
Archie N. MacCuaig
Sam H. Wright
John McKechnie
(Glenroadin)
1934 Angus A. McArthur
John Newell
Archie N. MacCuaig
Sam H. Wright
John McKechnie
1935 Angus A. McArthur
John Newell
Archie N. MacCuaig
E. J. Sullivan
R. C. Robinson
1936 Angus A. McArthur
John Newell
E. J. Sullivan
Frank D'Arcey
R. C. Robinson
1937 Angus A. McArthur
Joseph Crutchley
E. J. Sullivan
Frank D'Arcey
R. C. Robinson
1938- John McGirr
1939 Joseph Crutchley
George Whitmore
John O'Neil
Herb Timmins
1940 John McGirr
George Whitmore
John O'Neil
Charles Robson
Herb Timmins
1941 John McGirr
Joseph McCaslin
John O'Neil
Charles Robson
Herb Timmins
1942 John McGirr
Joseph McCaslin
John O'Neil
Charles Robson
Herb Timmins &
R. Mortley
1943 John McGirr
Gordon McCracken
John O'Neil
Charles Robson
Robert Mortley
1944 John McGirr
Gordon McCracken
John O'Neil
Charles Robson
Herb Timmins
1945 Herb Timmins
Gordon McCracken
John O'Neil
Charles Robson
R. C. Robinson
1946 Herb Timmins
Joseph Crutchley
Gordon McCracken
R. C. Robinson
W. W. Graham
1947 Herb Timmins
Joseph Crutchley
Gordon McCracken
John O'Neil
Alvin Foster
1948 Herbert Timmins
R. C. Robinson
John O'Neil
Alvin Foster
Jos. F. Crutchley
1949 Herbert Timmins
R. C. Robinson
Jos. F. Crutchley
John O'Neil
Alvin Foster
1950 Herbert Timmins
John O'Neil
Jos. F. Crutchley
R. C. Robinson
Archie MacCuaig
1951 Herbert Timmins
Jos. F. Crutchley
R. C. Robinson
John O'Neil
Archie MacCuaig
1952 John O'Neil
R. C. Robinson
Gordon McCracken
Keith Beaton
Frank D'Arcey
1953 John O'Neil
R. C. Robinson
Gordon McCracken
Frank D'Arcey
1954 John O'Neil
Gordon McCracken
Keith Beaton
Frank D'Arcey
Melvin Tebbutt
1955 John O'Neil
Gordon McCracken
Keith Beaton
Frank D'Arcey
Melvin Tebbutt
1956 John O'Neil
Gordon McCracken
Keith Beaton
Frank D'Arcey
Melvin Tebbutt
1957 John O'Neil
Frank D'Arcey
Keith Beaton
Charles Timmins
Philip Harrison
1958 John O'Neil
Frank D'Arcey
Keith Beaton
Charles Timmins
Philip Harrison
1959 Frank D'Arcey
Charles Timmins
Philip Harrison
Neil MacArthur
Robert Hutchinson
1960 Frank D'Arcey
Charles Timmins
Robert Hutchinson
Neil MacArthur
Philip Harrison
1961 Charles Timmins
Nelson Armstrong
Robert Hutchinson
Neil MacArthur
Philip Harrison
1962- Charles Timmins
1963- Philip Harrison
1964 Neil MacArthur
John P. O'Neil
Carman Baker
1965 Charles Timmins
Nelson Armstrong
Ewen McNab
Newman Pratt
Norman Robinson
1966 Charles Timmins
Norman Robinson
Nelson Armstrong
Ewen McNab
Newman Pratt
1967 Charles Timmins
Norman Robinson
Carman Baker
Ewen McNab
Norman Bell
1968 Charles Timmins
Norman Robinson
Carman Baker
Wm. J. Doenne
Norman Bell
1969 Charles Timmins
Norman Robinson
Carman Baker
Wm. J. Doenne
Norman Bell
1970- Charles Timmins
1971 Norman Robinson
George Schafer
Wm. J. Doenne
Norman Bell
1972- Charles Timmins
1973- Reeve
1974 George Schafer
Deputy Reeve
Norman Bell
Murray O'Neill
Neil MacArthur
1975- Charles Timmins
1976 Reeve
George Schafer
Deputy Reeve
Neil MacArthur
Murray O'Neill
Arthur Field
1977- George Schafer
1978- Reeve
1979- Arthur Field
Deputy Reeve
Neil MacArthur
Murray O'Neill
Robert Edwards
1980- George Schafer
1981- Reeve
1982 Arthur Field
Deputy Reeve
Neil MacArthur
Murray O'Neill
Robert Edwards
1983- George Schafer
1984- Reeve
1985 Kenneth McIntyre
Deputy Reeve
Robert Edwards
Murray O'Neill[1]
Leona Stubbings

[1] Murray O'Neill died in January, 1985. William Anderson was appointed in his place.

Miss Agnes McPhail on the hustings near Durham 1930s

FEDERAL *and* PROVINCIAL POLITICS

In one of their earliest exercises in representative democracy the voters of Grey County managed to disgrace themselves. So scandalous was their behaviour at the polls that even the illustrious Toronto *Globe* took note and delivered a scathing attack. In the election of late 1847, James Webster, the incumbent, defeated Adam Fergusson wholly on the strength of the votes he received in the 'Owen's Sound Settlement'. Fergusson (later Fergusson-Blair) cried 'foul' and the newspapers took up the case.

> Because in the different townships constituting what is commonly known as the Owen's Sound Settlement no free election was held, but on the contrary a science of outrage and violence of the most shameful description prevailed during the two polling days through that section of the country.
>
> (*Guelph and Galt Advertiser* January 21, 1848)

It must be remembered that in those days there was no secret ballot; rather, electors made a verbal declaration to the returning officers who ticked off the voter's choice opposite his name in the polling book. In the ensuring uproar, Fergusson claimed that the returning officers were corrupt; even when would-be voters admitted they had no deeds or freehold qualifications, they had still been allowed to vote. In fact, bribery was suggested in that land patents were alleged to have been issued in return for votes for Webster. Widespread drunkeness at the polls was also charged.

When the final tally of votes was assessed, it was found that Webster had polled 1,072 votes to Fergusson's 4, just in the area north of Fergus and as the *Globe* was quick to point out, only 300 land patents had been issued for the entire district since its earliest settlement. A total of 75 votes were cast in Glenelg, presumably all of them for Webster.

The election was declared invalid and Webster resigned his seat to be replaced by his opponent Fergusson in that Parliament, and in the subsequent Parliament of 1852. During that session, the new riding of Grey County was created. In the 1854 election, Durham's own George Jackson, who resigned from his position as Crown Land Agent in order to run, was the successful candidate.

The next election of 1858 involved another scandal. John S. Hogan, a Toronto lawyer and non-resident candidate was elected as member for the County of Grey and then simply vanished. Rumours abounded and filled the newspapers from time to time. He was seen in Chicago; his watch was found at Niagara Falls; he was in an insane asylum in Texas. He was none of these. Sixteen months after his disappearance, his body was found in the Don River in Toronto, desposited there, it was alleged, by the notorious 'Brooks' Bush Gang'.

From 1841-67 there was only the one House, the Parliament of the United Canadas, East and West. After Confederation in 1867, there were two levels of government requiring representation in both Ottawa and Toronto. Over the years, Glenelg citizens have been represented by the following members of both Parliaments:

The Legislative Assembly of the United Canadas 1841-1867

1844-48	James Webster, Conservative
1848-49	James Webster, Conservative (election declared void).
1849-54	Adam Fergusson-Blair, Liberal (Reform)
1854-58	George Jackson, Liberal (Reform)
1858-60	John S. Hogan, Liberal (died in office)
1861	Jesse T. Purdy, Liberal (by-election)
1861-67	George Jackson, Conservative

The Parliament of Canada 1867 - 1985

1867-72	George Jackson, Conservative
1872-78	George Landerkin, Liberal
1878-82	George Jackson, Conservative
1882-1900	George Landerkin, Liberal
1900-04	Matthew Richardson, Conservative
1904-11	Henry H. Miller, Liberal
1911-21	Robert J. Ball, Conservative
1921-40	Agnes MacPhail, Progressive
1940-57	Walter E. Harris, Liberal
1957-68	Eric Winkler, Conservative
1968-72	Marvin Howe, Conservative
1972-79	Perrin Beatty, Conservative
1979-	Gary Gurbin, Conservative

The Parliament of Ontario 1867 - 1985

1867-75	Abraham W. Lauder, Conservative
1875-83	James Hill Hunter, Liberal
1883-90	John Blythe, Conservative
1890-	James Hill Hunter, Liberal (died March 16, 1891)
1891-94	Gilbert McKechnie, Liberal
1894-98	David McNichol, Patron
1898-1919	David Jamieson, Conservative
1919-23	George Mansfield Leeson, United Farmers of Ontario
1923-26	David Jamieson, Conservative
1926-67	Farquhar Oliver, United Farmers of Ontario 1926-1941 Liberal 1941-1967
1967-74	Eric Winkler, Conservative
1975-	Robert McKessock, Liberal

Glenelg residents who have run for political office provincially over the years are: George Binnie, Liberal in 1902; Neil McCannell, Liberal, 1908; Alice Katool, C.C.F. in 1945; and Curtis Greenleaf, Liberal in 1971. Federal candidates have been Robert Edwards, Conservative in 1926; Elzard Joseph McAsey, N.D.P. in 1962 and Melvin Tebbutt, N.D.P. in 1965.

Camp Oliver

A minimum security prison, opened in 1968 at Lot 11, Conc. 3, S.D.R. It was named for Farquhar Oliver, a member of the Ontario Legislature 1926-1967. The Camp was closed in 1977.

The Township of Glenelg Municipal Council, 1984

Left to right: **Robert Edwards, Kenneth McIntyre, Leona Stubbings, George Schafer, Reeve, and Murray O'Neill, deceased, January 1985**

CHAPTER 5

The Schools

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

— Alexander Pope, Moral Essays

The years of early settlement of Glenelg Township coincided with the decade when public education was established in the Province of Ontario. Various legislation relating to schools was enacted in Ontario from 1841-51. Egerton Ryerson, appointed Chief Superintendent of Schools in 1846, was dedicated to the principle of free, public education for all and the development of education in the province was reflected in the growth of educational opportunity in Glenelg Township.

There was no provision made for public education of the settlers' children until 1848. Prior to that time, teaching was very much a "home industry". A few settlers would gather their children under the occasional direction of one of their number for instruction in reading, writing and "figuring". Religious training was also of prime importance, particularly Bible study and the committing to memory of passages from Holy Scripture. If someone was passing through who was accomplished in book-learning, the settlers might hire him to teach their children for a few days. The Scots called these men 'Dominies', or schoolmasters, and in his memoirs, Fraser Smith recalls one such who visited the northwest corner of Glenelg when he was a boy.

In February 1848, there was a petition presented at the Wellington District Council meeting at the Court House in Guelph relating to education in Glenelg Township. Glenelg's representative, Archibald Hunter, proprietor of the British Hotel, however, had not realized he was obligated to attend that meeting so his counterpart from Bentinck, Richard Williams presented a petition, from area ratepayers. It asked that "the prayer of James Bolton and others" be granted — that the two Townships bordering the Garafraxa Road, Bentinck and Glenelg, should be divided into school sections. The bylaw creating three Union School Sections, 1, 2, and 3 was passed on February 5th, 1848.

These first school sections were surveyed where the population was heaviest — along the Garafraxa Road north from Durham. The first schools served "Union" sections, shared mutually between the Townships of Glenelg and Bentinck. Later, as the area was opened and settlers moved into the concessions bordering the Durham Road, other schools were built there and along the Toronto and Sydenham Road. Then as settlement progressed, the Township was gradually divided into school sections as required by the settlers' children.

A school section was usually an area about three miles square, having no fewer than fifteen children between the ages of five and sixteen years. The provincial authorities were interested in all children in the section in this age group, and it was considered appropriate that these children should attend school. However, there was no way that school attendance could be enforced at that time since parents were obliged to pay school fees for each pupil. At S. S. #1, Bunessan School, fees could be remitted in wood rather than cash — what Isabelle McGirr called "timber tuition." In the 1860s the Trustees "Resolved that (for) every scholar attending school from first of January to first of May there shall be brought one quarter load of wood two feet long and ready for the stove. Parents and guardians neglecting to comply with the above will be charged at the rate of one dollar per load laid on their taxes in December of the same year." Payment could be made in other ways besides wood or cash — in farm produce or labour for the benefit of the teacher.

School support money was provided by three sources: by a provincial grant based on average attendance (and later on the standards of equipment and teacher qualification), a local tax levy, at first raised directly in each school section from the ratepayers and through fees paid by the parents. It wasn't until the School Act of 1871 that fees were abolished, although some school boards had already done away with them by that time. It was only then that free, universal education could be realized and actually made compulsory. Parents were then required to send their children aged seven to twelve years to school for four months of the year, or give adequate reasons why they were not in school. The position of truant officer was established in some jurisdictions to enforce the law.

However, for many, especially older pupils, attendance to school was irregular at best. These children were often needed to help at home, particularly at certain seasons. School enrolment could fluctuate wildly over the year. Big boys might only attend classes in the winter months when there was little work at home. But other children, perhaps those lacking sufficient warm clothing or having too far to walk to school, might be kept home during the winter months. Often school rooms were overcrowded, with pupils sitting on the floor or on makeshift benches created by placing a broad split rail from the school yard fence between the desks.

The schools were administered by a board of three Trustees, elected for a three year term. It was their responsibility to build and maintain the school house, hire a teacher, oversee the accounts, prepare estimates and apply to the Township Council for the necessary funds, make rules governing the school and in general, supervise its daily operation. An annual meeting of the section ratepayers was held at year's end. The ratepayers elected one new Trustee each year and matters pertaining to school affairs could be discussed, sometimes at great length.

School section boundaries were not necessarily permanent, but could be altered or abolished as the population demanded. School Section #2, Glenelg, along the Durham Road, only lasted about ten years before the section was re-organized and the students distributed among adjacent school sections.

A location near the centre of each section was chosen by the Trustees as a site for the school house. It was intended that ideally, no child would travel farther than two miles or so to school. The property for the school was often donated by one of the parents and the Trustees usually didn't bother to register the land. It wasn't until the second schools were built in the 1870s and 80s that the Trustees were more concerned about securing a deed. Almost invariably, the original school houses built in the Township were constructed of logs.

Most of the schools were twenty feet square, built of logs, with a door in the side nearest the road, and a high platform at the opposite side where the teacher had a table or desk, and two windows on each of the other two sides. There was a large box stove in the centre of the room, with rows of small benches around it for the smaller children. Around the walls, boards were nailed for desks for the older pupils, who sat on planks facing the walls, the ceiling was usually eight feet high made of boards nailed to the beams. There were no pictures or paint on the walls.

Most of the parents sent their children to school, some having to walk over two miles through the bush, and those who were anxious to learn at last had an opportunity to do so. In some cases while their school was being built, pupils sat on logs using the stumps for writing desks, or met in someone's barn.

The next concern of the Trustees, once the school was finished, was the hiring of a teacher. In the beginning, the teacher was usually someone from the neighbourhood who was more knowledgeable than the others and was willing to do the job. Candidates submitted bids for the position and some Trustees chose the teachers asking the lowest salary. Originally, salaries ranged from £45 to £50 per year and women teachers were paid less than men, a situation that continued well into this century. Often the teacher's contract stipulated obligations other than teaching — as for example, the lighting of fires and the cleaning of the school room. Part of the teacher's compensation might be remitted in terms of free room and board at one or another home in the community.

As education in the province became more regulated, teacher qualifications were standardized. There were three levels of certification, third being the lowest, and the lowest paid. A third class certificate was obtained after the equivalent of Grade 10, and a four month teacher training course.

Aside from the teacher's scholarship, his or her personal integrity was a consideration as well. As a South Grey County School Inspector, N. W. Campbell, stated in an address to the County Council in 1908, a heavy burden of moral leadership was imposed.

"...the broad principles of Christian morality — truth, justice, equality, personal righteousness must be implanted broad and deep in the bed-rock of our growing national life. It means that every teacher — from Presidents of our Universities to the humblest kindergartener ought to be Christian at heart, ought to be pure in life, lofty in ideal and firm in purpose to impress upon the young by precept and example, the sacredness of moral obligations, so that a generation of citizens shall rise up, who shall hate everything that is false and dishonest. All this has an important bearing on the work of our schools and on the character of the education given to them.

As teachers and educators we must realize more clearly the sacredness of the trust which our fellow citizens have committed to our hands. Our country is yet in infancy. We are at the beginning of things. Our teachers are the true Empire builders and our Public School teachers especially must look well to the foundations."

Although much was expected of the teacher, for many the experience was a happy, enriching one. This seems to have been the case with Sarah Lowther, (afterwards Mrs. Bradley) who was the first teacher at #9 School when she was only sixteen years old. She returned to a school reunion many years later and gave the following speech.

School #4, Townsend Lake, a stone building

School girls going out to plant trees in the Grey County Forest, circa 1950.
Left to right: **Rita McKeown, S.S. #1, Isobel McCracken, S.S. #9, Marjorie McClocklin, S.S. #5, Lorna Peart, S.S. #3, Jessie Stoneouse, S.S. #10, and Mary Mortley, S.S. #3.**

"It was in January 1862, that I came here to begin my work of teaching — a pioneer teacher in a pioneer school amongst pioneer settlers. How vividly I recall that morning! The eagerness to reach the school and the waiting for my 'pupils to be' to assemble. In came the McGirrs — James, Jane and Willie these soon followed by the Ritchies, Lindsays, Ectors, and others and the organization of classes began. This was not such an easy thing either, as I found the size and age of the pupils no key to their attainments, some being almost grown up without having been to school, some having been privately instructed, and some with a little schooling to their credit. However, things soon fell into order and the regular routine and daily grind of school began.

"In my work I met with the difficulties common to all teachers — the same weariness and discouragements that assail the teachers of to-day, by times pressed me. But I also had much to encourage and sustain me. I had the affection of a band of loyal pupils, and that affection has in many instances remained as a life-long friendship. In my home life too (so important to a young teacher away from home) I had the privilege of boarding with the late Mrs. Sam Scott who was to me as a dear sister and kind mother combined. And indeed the memory of the people of the section come back with a thrill of gratitude — they just seemed to adopt me. And while in my youth and inexperience I doubtless made many mistakes, their loyalty and support was unswerving.

"I recall an instance which illustrates this. One little boy finding the confinement and labour of school irksome and longing for the freedom of "the great outdoors" became somewhat fretful and troublesome. One evening his mother learned this and in the morning accompanied him to school, bringing with her a big armful of blue beech gads. She placed one on my desk and placed the rest under a side bench, saying, "Now, teacher, use these, and when they are done send me word and I'll send you more." The boy never needed one application and turning to his lessons, soon began to enjoy the pleasure that comes from the attainment of knowledge. The success of the teacher very often depends on the support of the parents.

"I have called this quality of the people loyalty, but was it not an indication of their good judgement and common sense? These qualities, coupled with industry and frugality have brought their reward. Everywhere homes of comfort and beauty are to be seen where formerly stood primitive dwellings of first settlers and bank barns have replaced the old log stables.

Separate School #5, an example of a frame school

Indeed the six years I spent here as a teacher, were amongst the happiest of my life." (June 30, 1930)

Fifteen or twenty years after the first log schools were built, it was obvious that larger and better buildings were needed. In some schools, the attendance rose to over one hundred students. There was a flurry of school construction throughout the Township. For these second, more permanent schools, the Trustees bought property, and called for tenders. Six stone, three brick, and three frame schools were built in the Township at intervals. In total there were nine public schools erected completely within Glenelg's boundaries. (Numbers 1 through 9 and two separate schools, Roman Catholic, Numbers 5 and 7). There were also Union Schools, shared by Glenelg pupils with those of the adjacent Townships of Artemesia, Bentinck, and Egremont. There was a Union Separate School #3 at Dornoch that served four Townships, Glenelg, Bentinck, Sullivan and Holland. With the exception of #8 School at Barrhead, these were all one room schools in which one teacher taught all the grades.

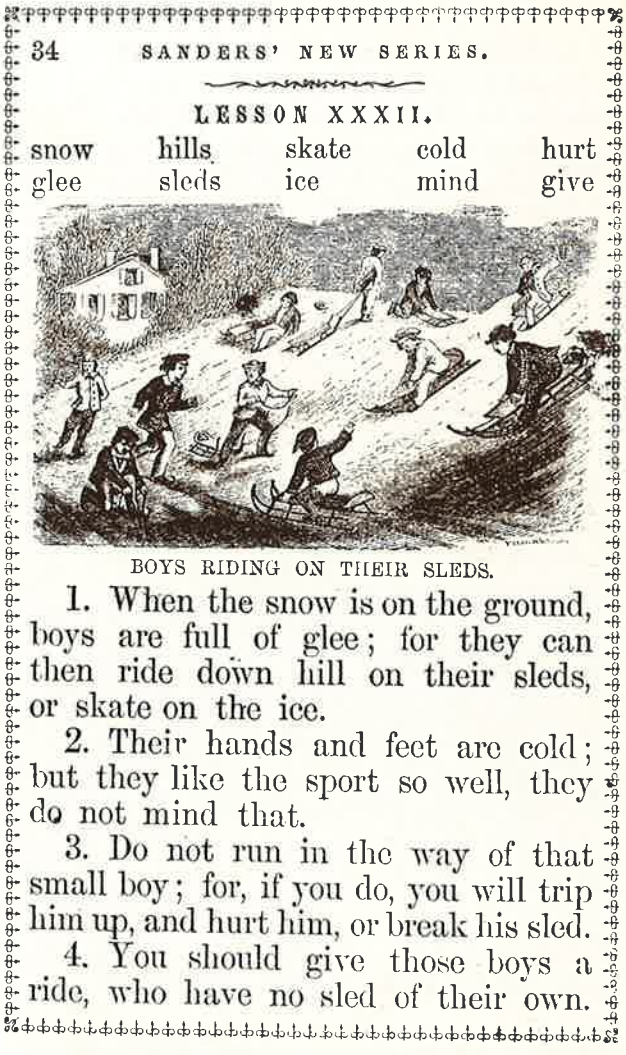
The new schools built after 1870 were much better equipped than the old log buildings. A lifelong Glenelg resident, experienced as both pupil and teacher, vividly recalls the interior of these schools.

"In the new schools, large blackboards went all across the front of the room. At first these were just painted black but in the later 1800s they were changed to slate. Pictures of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII and a Union Jack flag hung at the front. A large regulation school clock was mounted on the wall. Stovepipes went from the stove near the door at the back to the chimney at the far end of the room. What a calamity when this long line of pipes, supported by iron rods suspended from the ceiling, came apart!

"There was a raised platform across the front of the school, on which stood the teacher's desk, two or three chairs, often a donated organ and a stand holding charts used in Health, Geography, Phonics, etc. It was fascinating to watch the pages being turned over, showing circulation of blood and anatomy of the body, river systems, physical features of the continents, syllables and pronunciation.

"The teacher's desk was often much the same as the pupils, with an iron frame and flat surface on top. The teacher's books were arranged neatly along the front (to the class) edge of the desk to be readily available for each class. Through the years a table served as a desk and finally a proper desk with drawers down each side, and one across the front, was bought. These drawers often held more than the daily register, strap, extra (chalk which came in a wooden box, packed in fine sawdust), rulers, marking pencils, articles (confiscated from the pupils during school hours), and sometimes even a mouse would jump out.

"Maps on rollers were mounted all across the top of the black board and besides being used for Geography, were useful to cover up examination questions or new work which had been written on the board before pupils arrived. There was a book case or cupboard for books, such as copies of 'The Story of the British People', the Golden Rule books, war books, which were thin books sent to the teacher monthly on the events of the Great War, 1914-18, geometric shapes, measures for teaching liquid measure, the Flag which was flown on special days, a set of scales, (in some schools), the curtains for the stage for concerts and many other wonderful things.



34 SANDERS' NEW SERIES.

LESSON XXXII.

snow	hills	skate	cold	hurt
glee	sleds	ice	mind	give

BOYS RIDING ON THEIR SLEDS.

1. When the snow is on the ground, boys are full of glee; for they can then ride down hill on their sleds, or skate on the ice.

2. Their hands and feet are cold; but they like the sport so well, they do not mind that.

3. Do not run in the way of that small boy; for, if you do, you will trip him up, and hurt him, or break his sled.

4. You should give those boys a ride, who have no sled of their own.

"At the back, there were two rows of hooks at each side of the door for coats, caps, school bags, — the boys used one side and the girls the other. Each pupil used his own hook; sometimes the teacher put names above them. There were two short shelves along the side for lunch pails, mitts, the cube used to teach measurement, and other miscellanea.

"The bell rope hung on one hook and was used to call the pupils to classes, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and after recesses which were usually 10:30 — 10:45 a.m. and 2:30 — 2:45 p.m. In some contracts, it was stipulated that the bell should also be rung at 12 noon, a signal to those working in the fields or the bush that it was time for dinner, and in others — the bell should be rung at 8:45 a.m. as a signal that school would start in fifteen minutes. By mutual consent, it was also rung about 12:50 p.m. as a signal to those skating on the pond, or skiing that in ten minutes they were to be in school.

"The children often had a "piece", an apple or cookies at first recess. The lunches were sandwiches made of homemade bread with various fillings (some appetizing and some not) often a hardboiled egg, or whole tomato with a little salt and pepper in a little folded package. The lunches were often wrapped in newspaper, and carried in a school bag, or packed in a tin pail. These were quickly eaten so the children could play.

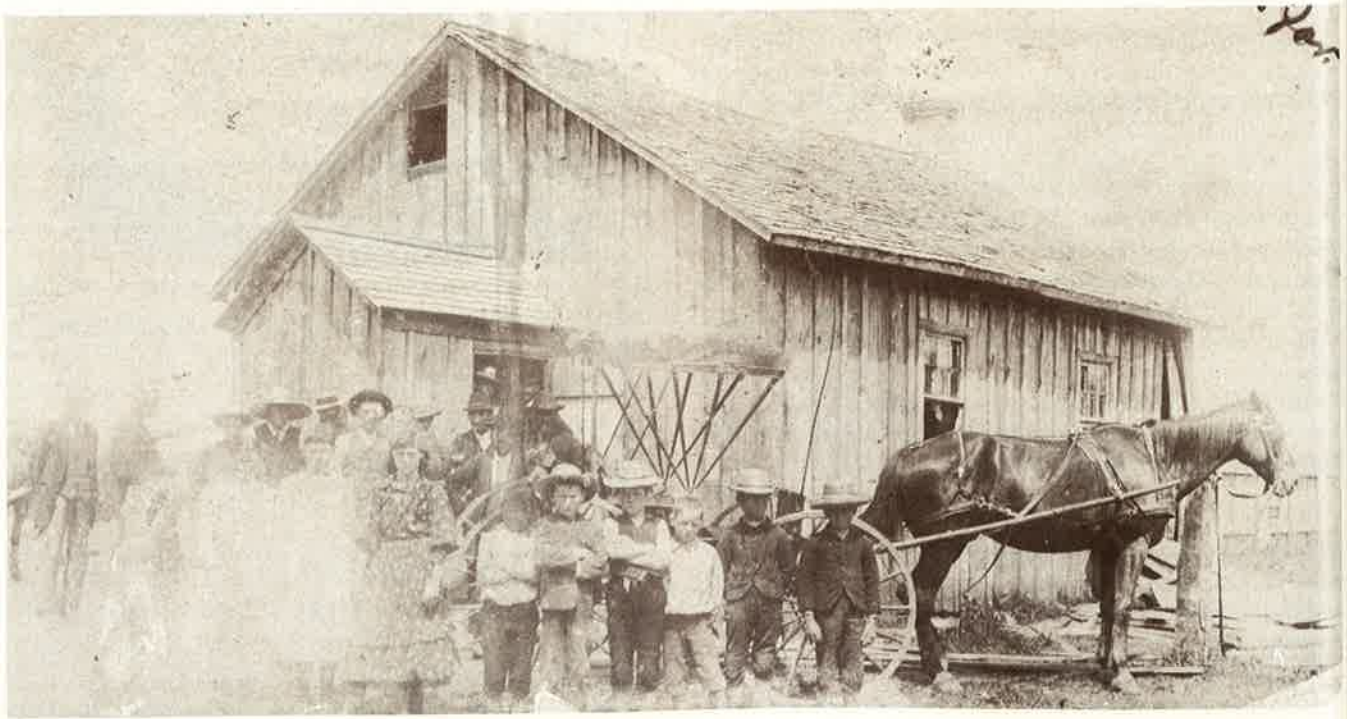
"The teacher usually went to a boarding house for lunch and left the pupils on their honour to behave. Sometimes however, they did not do so well. In some contracts the teacher had to bring lunch and stay at school.

"In 1927 some sections tried a new idea with hot lunches during the winter months. The board gave the teacher $20 with which to buy some necessary items, and with food brought from home, everyone had something hot, as well as cold sandwiches. A cupboard was built in which to keep the supplies, pans and utensils. A menu was agreed upon for the week. A team of two or three would help to get the hot dish ready — vegetables, eggs, cocoa, or other choices, and another team would wash the dishes and clean up. Boys and girls helped, and all sat around and ate together, just as at home. This was an indirect way to teach good nutrition, good conversation, good eating habits and good manners.

"In each school yard there was usually a water pump and a cup was hung on the pump and everyone used it. Later little collapsible aluminum cups were a prized possession and those who did not have one, brought a cup for themselves from home.

"In summer, most of the pupils went barefoot. Off came the boots on the twenty-fourth of May and when cold days came in the fall they were worn again. Some waited until the first snow came. The wheel tracks were quite smooth while Statute Labour was in force. The little stones had no sharp edges and were packed in gravel, but when crushed stone was used on the roads, it put an end to bare feet for most.

"In winter most pupils had long knitted wool socks to wear over long underwear, both boys and girls, with moccasins, laced rubbers, some low and some high cut, leggings or boots. These often produced chilblains. Some



Union School #10, the Haunted School, circa 1894

children through the years really did not have suitable clothes to wear. There were kind neighbours who knit an extra pair of mitts or socks, a winter coat or warm clothing appeared, often through the efforts of the teacher. There were no snowsuits or slacks but children still played in the snow.

"The smaller children wore 'clouds', a long knitted scarf about six inches wide which was worn across the forehead, crossed at the back and either tied or pinned in front or around again to the back, so that only the eyes could be seen on very cold stormy mornings.

Many girls wore an apron or a "pinny" to school. A "pinny" or pinafore covered both front and back, and was made out of the prettiest pieces of print to be found, with a small pattern on a white background, and trimmed with red or blue, or embroidery, lace or frills, and a little strap buttoned on each side, or sometimes they were put on over the head. It was usual to change out of your school clothes when you arrived home, for clothes were not "wash and wear", but were warm homemade dresses or shirts for the boys.

"On stormy days in winter, the caretaker usually had enough wood for the day piled in the school — if there were not too many pupils. The pupils sat in seats near the stove, under the stove was full of mitts, and no matter how hard it stormed outside, everyone was cozy and warm and learning inside. On very stormy days, sometimes shortly after dinner there would be a rap on the door or on the window and a father would be there with a team and sleigh to take the children home. The pupils going in that direction would pile into the sleigh and get under the buffalo robe or blankets and get home before the roads became blocked. There were no snow ploughs then.

"Some pupils who lived two or three miles from the school, drove to school, and were able to put their horse in a nearby stable. Some pupils rode horseback, and the horse would either be let go home itself or put in a stable till going home time if the weather was bad.

"At winter recesses, pupils were allowed to go to a nearby pond to skate, or to a nearby hill to ski or sleigh ride. Other games played were, of course, Baseball, and Ante-Ante-Over, Prisoner's Base; London Bridge; Farmer in the Dell; Pum, Pum, Pullaway; Hide-and-Seek; House; Shinny; Fox and Goose (in winter); Squat Tag; Red Rover; May I?; and Kick-the-Can.

"It always took longer to come home than to go to school. Were there not so many interesting things to do! — wading in the ditch, picking water cress, watching a stick float through a culvert, skipping stones on a pond, watching a bird's nest to see when the eggs would hatch, watching squirrels or rabbits, picking up apples outside the fence, or just taking time to "stand and stare". If you were too late getting home, you made it home in record time the next few nights.

"Pupils in the schools were divided into five classes, each with a junior and senior division: Primer, First, Second, Third and Fourth, corresponding to Kindergarten through Grade 8 in the modern curriculum. In addition,

U.S.S. 3 Latona, Glenelg and Bentinck 1914

Back Row: **Carrie Mortley, Ruby Smith, Ruth Ledingham, Annie Simpson, Mary Coffield, Annie Morrison, Blanche Reid, Teacher, Annie Mc Gillivray, Mary Morrison, Edward Melosh, Leo Coffield, Stanley Ledingham**
Second Row: **Nelson Schafer, Ross Park, Robert Mortley, Howard Smith, _____ _____, Peter Ledingham, _____ Field, Kathleen Reay, Annie Schafer, _____ Coffield, George Gibson, _____ Coffield, John Morrison**
Front Row: **Katie Morrison, Maggie Ray, Hattie Mortley, Elsie Ledingham, Myrtle Mortley, Pearl Mortley, Miriam Park, Dorothy Schafer, Jean Leadingham, Mary McIntyre, Allie Smith, Donald Morrison, Clarke Morrison, A. D. McIntyre, Mary Melosh**

S.S. 1 Bunessan 1897

Back Row: **Thomas Binnie, Willie Brown, Norman McGillivray, Bert Whitmore, Willie Beaton, Archie Beaton, Angus MacArthur, Tom Moore, Rob Whitmore, Jim Brown, Charlie Watson, Archie MacArthur, Archie McComb, Jack Kennedy, John Gray, Trustee.**
Fourth Row: **Jewel McComb, May Morton, Jennie Brown, Mary Brown, Belle Moore, Cassie McGillivray, Maud Whitmore, Kate Whitmore, Margaret McGillivray, Maggie May Beaton, Amelia McGillivray, Maud McGillivray, Eliza J. Edwards, Robbie McGillivray, Belle McGilliveray**
Third Row: **Joe Brown, Tom Arnett, Henry Beaton, Ida Davis, Winnie McComb, Ida Beaton, W. L. Dixon (Teacher), Flossy Britton, Lena Whitmore, Mary or Jessie Beaton, Maggie Beaton, Blanche Beaton, Annie Beaton, Sadie McArthur, Annie Davis, Belle Binnie, George Nichol, Willie Edwards, Allie McComb, Jesse Edwards**
Second Row: **Donald McKinnon, John Arnett, Tom Durston, Arthur Davis, Grace Edwards, Kate McArthur, Alice Brown, Rita McComb, Laura Whitmore, Jenny Beaton, Edith Edwards, Cassie Kennedy, Annie Whitmore, Edith Watson, Linda Edwards, Annie McGillivray, Donald Watson, Fred Whitmore, Archie Duffield**
Front Row: **Sara McKinnon, May Young, Violet Britton, Lizzie Binnie, Mary Bell, Effie MacMillan, Maggie Young, Milly Whitmore, Ben Whitmore, Annie McGillivray, Archie Kennedy, Madge Morton, May Arnett, Eva Edwards, Charlie McGillivray, Allan McMillan, Jack Beaton**

some schools offered Fifth Class, roughly equivalent to Grades 9 and 10. For further secondary school education, Glenelg students had to travel outside the Township, to "Continuation" or "High Schools" first at Owen Sound, and later at Markdale, Durham or Priceville. There was also a "Model School" at Durham for aspiring teachers. After Fifth Class, students could attend a four month course held each fall and receive a Third Class teaching certificate that enabled them to teach for three to four years. For a permanent certificate, these teachers were required to seek further training at a provincial teachers' college, then called "Normal School".

"When the student completed Fourth Class or Grade 8, he or she was required to write "Entrance" examinations, set by the Department of Education, in order to qualify for admission to a High School. These were a series of examinations written in a nearby High School over a two day period. For most Glenelg students, High School meant boarding in town with friends or relatives for the week and returning home on weekends. This was a costly undertaking but often an agreeable arrangement was made whereby the student would bring fresh farm produce and home baking from home in exchange for room and board. Before school bus transportation, many rural children were denied higher education due to the added expenses involved.

"In the one room rural schools, pupils worked (some more than others) using "slates" or small blackboards, actual pieces of slate, which they marked on with a special pencil. These pencils could make an unpleasant screeching noise on the slate, and some girls would coat theirs with soap brought from home which imparted a nice sheen to the slate surface.

"Classes were called to the front of the room and 'toed the mark' sometimes imaginary, and sometimes an actual chalk line drawn on the floor the length of a yard stick from the platform. The teacher corrected or "took up" the work on the slates, or pupils answered questions orally, and moved toward the head of the class — (to their right) if correct. Some pupils never did get to the head, but they were adept in other ways. They could draw better maps, or write well, or knew many interesting facts about nature and how to do things. The teacher explained mistakes and taught a new lesson using the blackboard, map or chart. When the classes returned to their seats, they did some exercises from the blackboard or text book, while this same process was repeated with another class.

"This was one advantage of the one room school. The pupils learned to concentrate and to work independently on their own work. When this was finished they could get a book to read from the Library, or they could listen

to lessons being taught other classes. Some children could cover the work for their class quicker than others and were promoted at Christmas or Easter, thus covering three years' work in two. They did not become bored or uninterested. The resourceful teacher could always provide extra work.

"Before electricity was installed in the rural schools in the late 1940s, none of the schools had adequate artificial lighting. On dull days the teacher might decide to hold contests — a spelling bee, arithmetic bee, or a game of 'Geography', dividing the pupils into teams.

" 'School days, school days, dear old "Golden Rule" days'. When the pupil, having finished his assignments, chose a book from the school library, it was more than likely to have been a "Golden Rule" book. These were a series of books, half a dozen or more for each class filled with interesting stories and poems which indirectly taught the "Golden Rule", good manners, patriotism, and other virtues without the pupil realizing he was being taught. These books often inspired the pupils. There were blue ones for First class, red ones for Second class, green for Third and grey ones for Fourth class. It was considered a privilege to read them.

"The curriculum was very limited — the three R's were the main subjects — reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. The pupils learned reading, memory work, fine penmanship and skills with numbers — they could, if here now put some of the present day pupils to shame in these subjects. Of course, it must be said, the pupils of to-day have so much more knowledge of the wonders and developments which have taken place in this world. Our forefathers talked about the man *in* the moon, but the children of today talk about the man *on* the moon. It has been said that knowledge has increased more in the last fifty years than in the previous five hundred.

"Memory work was so well ingrained that eighty-year olds could repeat poems from great authors such as Gray's 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard', Longfellow's 'Psalm of Life', Milton's 'On His Blindness', Shakespeare's 'The Quality of Mercy — '. There were many little verses to fill out a page in the reader, such as "Whatever you do, do with your might, Things done by halves, are never done right", and when a child asks Grandma, "How do you know all these little pieces?", Grandma says, 'They were in my school reader' ".

"Star Drill" performed by #3 School for the Edge Hill garden party 1915.

Left to right: **Frederica Staples, Ethel Anderson, Mary Glencross, Marian Boyd, Marjorie Ritchie, Reta Glencross, Ella Ritchie**

UNION SCHOOL SECTION NO. 1, *Bentinck and Glenelg*

School sections on the borders of Townships were shared among two or more townships, with the location of the school building listed first. The first schools in the district were built along the Garafraxa Road. Union School Section #1, Bentinck and Glenelg, was built in Durham on the Bentinck side of the road and pupils from both townships attended. The second school, U. S. S. #2, was built about four miles north, on the Glenelg side just north of where the Rocky Saugeen River crosses the Garafraxa, and the third, U. S. S. #3, about four miles farther on, was also built on the Glenelg side of the road at Latona.

From the annual report of Samuel E. Legate, the Local Superintendent of Common Schools in the Townships of Bentinck and Glenelg, to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada for the year ending December 31, 1850, we find that #1 and #2 schools were built in 1849 and #3 in 1850.

The annual salary of a male teacher was then £50. There were forty-five pupils attending U. S. S. #1, Bentinck and Glenelg, twenty-five boys and twenty girls, and there were one hundred twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen resident within the corporation limits. In 1854 there were ninety-three pupils with an average attendance of only forty-six, and ninety children not attending school for unknown reasons. In 1852 a one room frame building was built and school was kept open for twelve months of the year.

The first classes had been held in a log building on the banks of the Saugeen River. The second school was a frame building somewhat larger than the first and situated half way up the Garafraxa hill on the west side. When the third school was built John Shewell bought this building and used it for his furniture store. The third school erected was a stone building a little farther north of the frame structure. The population in Durham increased each year and it was not long until overflow classes were held in the Orange Hall across the street.

The first teacher in the log school was John Moodie, other early teachers were Miss Collins, Arthur Collins, Mrs. Black, Hugh Jones, Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Mullins.

From Smith's Gazetteer 1865-66, it is recorded that the Durham school is "a common school, a comfortable stone building on the slope of the hill, west of main street — Hugh Jones, teacher."

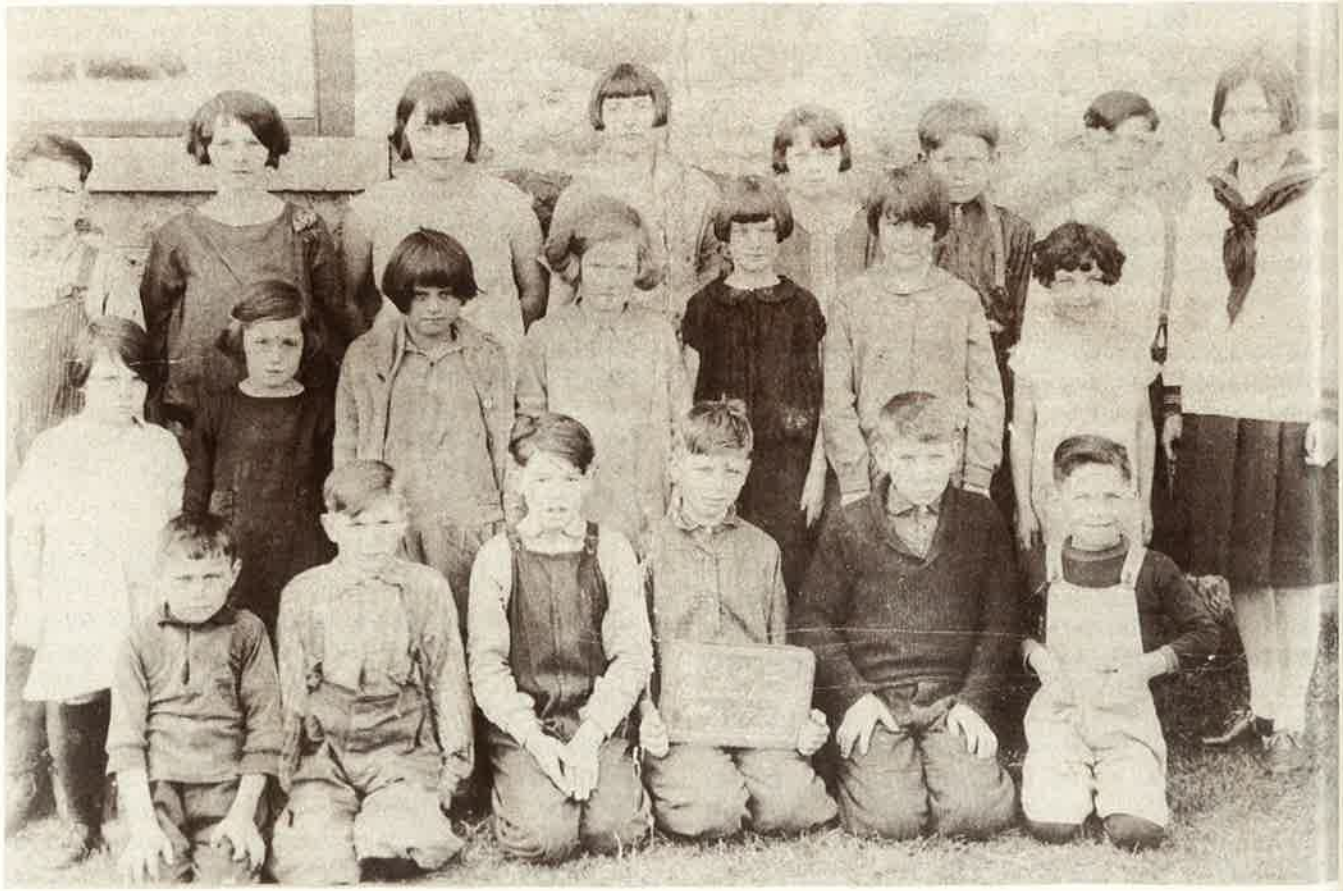
Mrs. Mockler taught about ninety pupils in 1862-67 in the overflow classes in the Orange Hall on the east side of Garafraxa Street. Children east of Durham walked two or three miles to school in town for several years until #9 school was built in Glenelg on Concession 2, East of the Garafraxa Road.

In 1875 a four room brick building was erected on Elgin Street North, at the east end of Mill Street. In 1890, four more rooms were added. This school was declared unsafe and a new school was built on Kincardine Street South in the southeast part of town.

Mr. Thomas Allan, Principal 1888-1916 and Mr. John Graham, Principal 1920-1935, had the longest terms and by their good influence made a great contribution to the education of many young people.

UNION SCHOOL SECTION NO. 2, *Bentinck and Glenelg, Rocky Saugeen*

The first school in this Section was built on the Glenelg side of the Garafraxa Road in 1849, on the third lot north of the Rocky Saugeen River. Thus, it was named Rocky School. The first teacher was Alexander Muir. The Section extended south to part 2 of Lot 20, and north to Part 1 of Lot 11. After Durham became a town in 1872, the Section was extended south to the town limits.



U.S.S. 2 Rocky Saugeen 1928

Back Row: **Clarence Ritchie, Margaret McLean, Corinne Lawrence, Myrtle McLean, Rena Clarke, John Vessie, Archie McLean, Teacher Islay McKechnie**
Second Row: **Marjorie Vessie, Margaret Vessie, Georgina Vessie, Glenna Lawrence, Georgina Miller**
Front Row: **Ralph Miller, Mitchell McLean, Ewen Ritchie, Chester Miller, Herb Miller, Gordon Vessie**

In 1852 Superintendent John M. McKinnon reported: "Alexander Muir, male Protestant teacher, third class certificate, with twenty-two pupils on the roll, at a salary of £47. 10S. There are ninety-nine children from five to sixteen years of age in the Section. English texts were used for Reading, Arithmetic and Grammar, and American texts for Geography and History."

In 1873, a new stone school was built on Part 2 of Lot 17, W. G. R., further south on the Bentinck side of the road. The old site was sold for one dollar. Miss Artina Gunn was the first teacher in the new school. Attendance rose later to around seventy, but as in all other schools, it rose and fell.

In 1966, with a small attendance, eight classes and one Entrance pupil, an agreement was made between the School Boards to transport Grades 5-8 to Latona, Union School Section #3, and to bring Latona Grades 1-4 to the Rocky. Stan Laughlin was the bus driver. The school was finally closed in 1967.

An incomplete list of Teachers which may not be in the correct order:

1864	Jane Stewart	Miss Mary Beaton
1878	Mr. A. Campbell	Miss Evelyn Ross
	Miss Maggie Edge	Miss Helen Young
early 1900's	Miss Amy Edge	Miss Kathleen Smith
later 1920s	John Graham	Miss Dorothy Ritchie
	Miss Black	Mrs. Gertrude Baird
	Miss Esther McLean	Miss Georgina Vessie
	Miss Mary Lamb	Miss Jean Weir
	Miss Kathleen Firth	Aaron Jacklin
	Miss Islay McKechnie	Mrs. Neila Wilton
	Mrs. Gretta Anderson	
	Raymond Drimmie	
	Mrs. McCulloch	
	Mrs. Riddell	
	Miss Marilyn Hopkins	
	Miss Muriel Gowanlock	
	Miss Emke	

Union School #3, Latona 1930

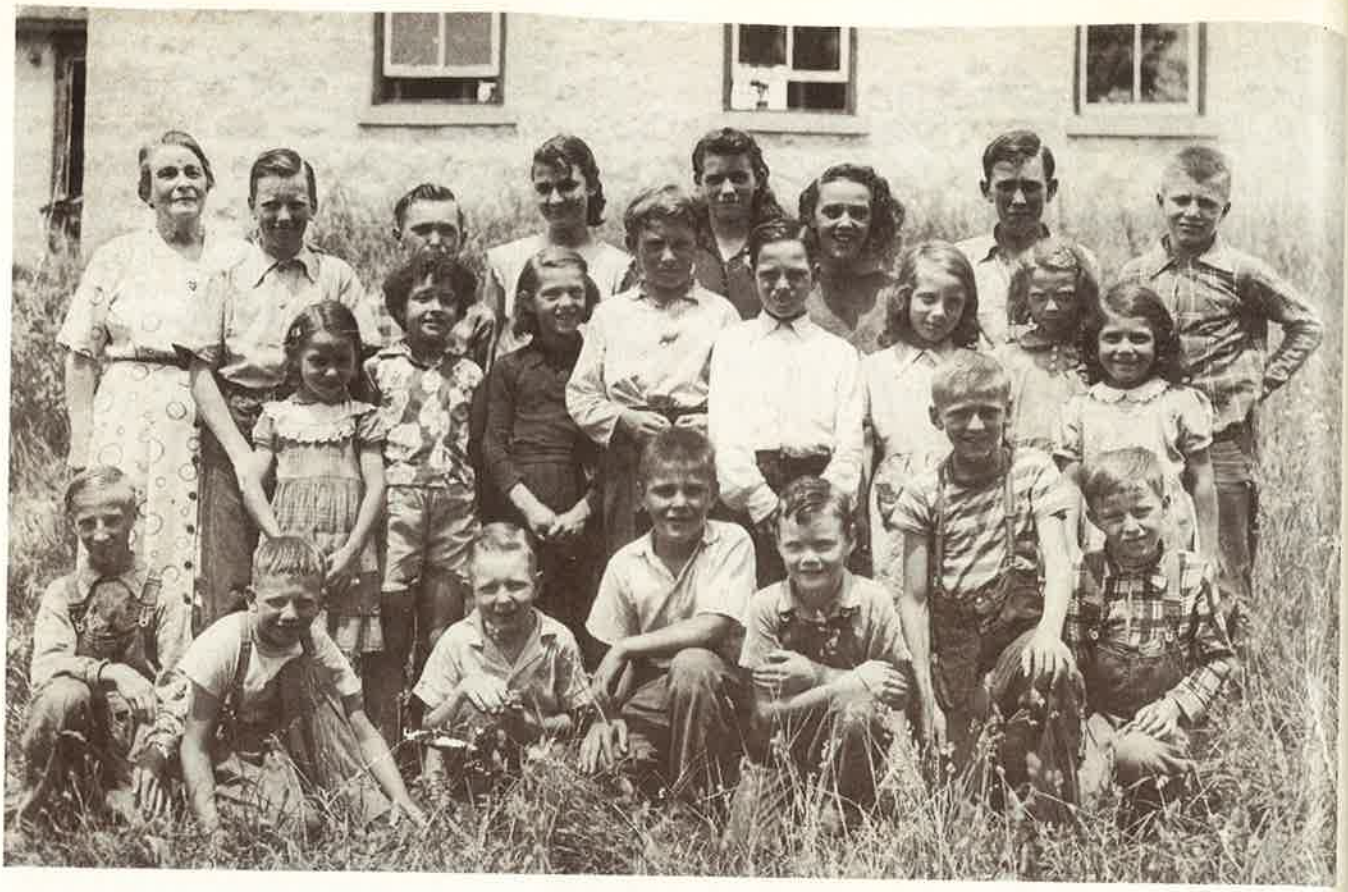
Back Row: **Stella Muzzell, Isabel Schafer, Iva Melosh, Rita Melosh, Emma Schafer, Jean Ledingham, Teacher, Tom Bell, Norman Bell, Elmer Brown**
Second Row: **Melville Brown, Wilfred Melosh, Ethel Ireland, Russell Munro, Edna Simpson, Roberta Brown, Hattie Brown**
Front Row: **Clarence Vaughan, John Vaughan, Thomas Brown**

UNION SCHOOL SECTION NO. 3, *Glenelg and Bentinck, Latona*

Reports of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the year ending December 31, 1850, state that Union #3 was first opened in 1850 with forty-nine pupils and ninety-six children between the ages of five and sixteen years in the Section. In winter the average attendance was thirty-five. In 1851, £18, 8s, 8d, was collected for the purchase of a school site and building a school house. In Smith's Gazetteer 1865-66, we find that William Campbell was teacher in a log school furnished with maps, and the average attendance in 1864 was fifteen from both Townships.

On October 29, 1862, the Trustees of U. S. S. #3, Glenelg and Bentinck secured from the Crown, 3-3/4 acres of Lot 5, Concession 1, East of the Garafraxa Road on which to build a school. This was a long narrow property south of Latona cemetery. A school was built on top of a grade and land sloped to the east, south and west. Some of the land to the east was leased to Charles Mortley. In August 1949, this leased land to the east was exchanged with Robert Mortley for a strip along the south side. This provided much needed playground space.

In 1966-67, Grades 1 to 4 were bussed to Union #2 at the Rocky, and Grades 5-8 from the Rocky were taken to Latona. Mrs. Madeline Tremble taught at Latona and Miss Emke at the Rocky.



Latona School 1954

Back Row: **Mrs. Blanche Ray, Teacher, Bob Mortley, Elmer Sanderson, May Sanderson, Brenda Dunsmoor, Louise MacDonald, Harold Sanderson, Glenn Reay**
Centre Row: **Darlene Brown, Laverne McArthur, Carol McDonald, Chas. Sanderson, Wm. McDonald, Edith McDonald, Thelma Sanderson, Irene McDonald**
Front Row: **Tommy Tiffany, Wilf Leno, Ellison Boyce, Keith Reay, Jimmy Beaumont, Danny Brown, Pat Molson**

On December 5, 1967, South East Grey Board of Education sold the school.

Much of the grounds has now been reforested and the winding path from the highway up to the school, unused for years, is almost obliterated.

Some of the teachers at Latona School were:

1905	A. E. Howard, Miss Abbott	1922	Lavina A. Mortley
1908	Kate MacDonald	1925	J. B. Aitchison
1909	Ellen J. Switzer	1926	Campbell McLean
1910	E. E. Topcliffe	1929	Jean Ledingham
1910	Clara E. Aljoe	1931	D. A. McIntosh
1910	Isabel Moore	1933	John C. McKechnie
1911	Bessie White	1937	Jean T. Priest
1911	C. M. Hamilton	1939	Edna McDonald
1911	E. M. Martin	1941	Dorothy Ritchie
1914	Blanche Reid	1943	Shirley McInnis
1916	K. Marie Welsh	1944	Mrs. Jessie Mortley
1917	Katy Black	1944	Mrs. Blanche Ray
1920	Jessie Clark	1957	Mrs. Florence Bell
1920	M. J. Lawrence	1959	Mrs. Evelyn B. Seney
1921	Sarah J. Rae	1959	Hugh Elder
		1961	Mrs. Madeline Tremble

SCHOOL SECTION NO. 1, *Bunessan*

In 1852, #1, Bunessan School Section was established. It was the first wholly within the Township, situated on the Durham Road. A little log school was built beside where the present school stands, on Lot 14, Concession 1, North Durham Road. The carpentry work was done by Neil McCallum. There was one window on each side, benches to sit on, with two long desks along the sides, which were used when writing. This was also called Black's school, after Archibald Black, the first teacher, who began in 1853 and taught for nine years. He was teacher, secretary, treasurer, tax collector and also a farmer. The first year he received a salary of £45 and in 1854 received £50. Money was received by provincial government grant, municipal grant and fees. For the first ten years, the Trustees, Thomas Whitmore, Lachlan McDonald, Hugh McCormick, Elijah Armstrong, William Smith and Thomas Binnie, appointed the school tax collectors and the teacher's salary was paid partly in cash and partly in provisions or work on Mr. Black's farm. The summer holidays, two weeks, were sometimes arranged to correspond with either haying or harvest to suit Mr. Black.

Mr. Black was a well-educated Scotsman. One's grade in school was fixed by how well one could read. Some who could read well were at once put in the third or fourth book. Spelling was started early and later writing and grammar, and some history and geography were added in the highest grades. There were over one hundred pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of over ninety. Some of the pupils had to sit on the floor.

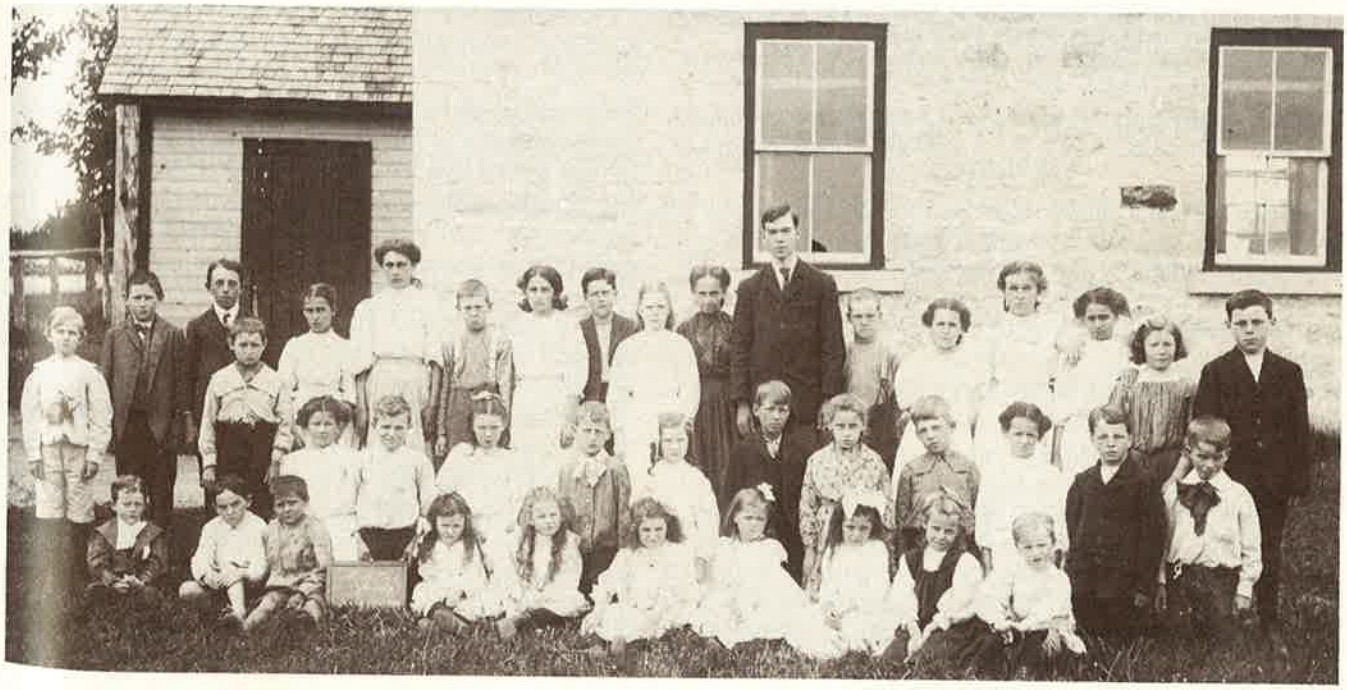
The need for a new school was quite evident. Some wanted to build a hewed log school further east on Lot 20. After two meetings in 1870 and two in 1871, it was finally decided to build a stone school on land already owned by the section. The contract was let to James Burnett, who supplied everything, to build a stone school beside the old one, for $756.

In 1870 there were 8,533 acres of land in the section and 107 names on the assessment roll with an assessed value of $48,756. In 1873 some of the parents wished to open an non-denominational Sunday School in the school. However, some others objected to any religious meetings being held in the school. Eighteen men drew up a guarantee as follows: "We the undersigned do hereby promise that we bind ourselves to assist William Smith and Thomas Binnie to pay the amount of five dollars each in case they come to expenses by opening the schoolhouse on the Lord's Day."

Since that time, however, the school has been a meeting place and community centre for all kinds of meetings. Bunessan School has always had good teachers and has turned out many graduates who have been successful in many professions.

Teachers at S. S. #1, Bunessan:

1853	Archibald Black	1923	Miss Richmond
1862	Charles McArthur	1924	Allan McInnis
1869	Donald McDonald	1926	Miss Merron MacArthur
1873	Tristram Chislett	1927	Miss Anna Mary McLean
1875	James McQuarrie	1929	Miss Emma Oliver
1876	Donald McDonald	1930	Miss Jean Priest
1877	Nathaniel Grier	1931	Irwin Matthews
1879	Charles McArthur	1933	Miss Hazel Beaton
1881	Donald McDonald	1934	Daniel J. Firth
1885	Charles McArthur	1939	Miss Edith Hodgins
1891	William L. Dixon	1940	Miss Grace Wright
1898	Alex Firth	1941	Miss Doris Pratt
1905	Miss Stidwell	1943	Mrs. Hazel Ritchie
1906	Miss Amy Edge	1947	Miss Verlie Mervyn
1907	Charles Farquharson	1947	Mrs. Hazel Ritchie
1910	William Farquharson	1948	Miss Gretta Watson (Mrs. Anderson)
1911	Donald McDonald	1953	Miss Dorothy Peart (Mrs. Hill)
1914	Miss Elizabeth MacCuaig	1960	Mrs. Gretta Anderson
1916	Miss NelleNichols	1965	Ethel McIntyre
?	Miss E. MacCuaig		
1922	Miss Annie Graham		



S.S. #1, Bunessan, 1909

Back Row: **Gordon McGillivray, Silas Edwards, Murt McMillan, Tom Edwards, Mary Kennedy, Maggie Kennedy, Arthur Pennock, Sadie McGillivray, Jack McKeown, Florence McGillivray, Tena McGillivray, Chas. Farquharson, Teacher, Oscar Pennock, Mable Beaton, Mary McMillan, Viola Pilkey, Emma Arnett, Matt McKeown**
Middle Row: **Vera Pilkey, Allie McLean, Flora MacFarlane, Edmund Poole, Jean McGillivray, Neil MacFarlane, Mary Edwards, D. L. McArthur, Elzie Beaton, Leonard McKeown, Clark Jackson**
Front Row: **Chas. Anderson, Angus McGillivray, Willie Pilkey, Wilma Jackson, Margaret Jackson, Anna Mary McLean, Esther McInnis, Jean Pilkey, Pearl Pennock, Ken McGillivray**

S.S. 1 Bunessan 1944

Back Row: **Kenneth Stewart, Robert Watson, Verna Watson, Marjorie Watt, Mrs. William G. Ritchie, Teacher, Lorna Watt, Wilton Mead, Allan Bell**
Middle Row: **Isabelle Atkinson, Elinor McArthur, Rita McKeown, Jessie Bell, Lorna MacFarlane, Audrey McEachern, Betty Watt, Edith Bell, Dorothy McEachern, Evelyn McGillivray**
Front Row: **Joyce McGillivray, Helen McKeown, Jack MacFarlane, Orville Mead**

SCHOOL SECTION NO. 2, *Glenelg*

School Section #2 had a relatively short lifespan — just over ten years. John McDonald, an early historian, recalls the history of this school that he attended:

"In February, 1852, the late Alex. McIntyre of the South Line, Glenelg, was notified by the then Council of Glenelg to put up notices calling the ratepayers of the newly-formed section to meet at my father's house, (the late Arch. McDonald), on Lot 41, Concession 1, N. D. R. The meeting was duly called and the house was pretty well filled, chiefly all Highlanders. The meeting was called to order in the Gaelic language and a chairman proposed, being the late Mr. Lachlin Black, an old teacher of the times. Mr. Black was an uncle of one of our present Councillors Mr. John J. Black of Ward. No. 2. Three Trustees were elected being the late Walter Tucker, Donald Ferguson and Neil McCannel, Sr.

"The next thing for the newly-elected officers to do was to advertise in some manner for the erection of a school-house, but before this took place quite a jangling occurred as to the site of proposed house. After a long discussion by the many Scots the proposed site was on my father's farm, it being as central as possible. This being agreed upon, notices were put up for a contractor for the erection of the house. The contract was awarded to my father for the magnificent sum of £20. The specifications presented as to the dimensions of the building were: 20 × 20 feet with a cottage roof (in those days a school-house was not properly constructed without a cottage roof). However, during the month of July and part of August, 1852, the house was in course of erection and was completed before the expiration of the time given in the contract. However, some of the ignorant fault-finders began to object that the building was not according to the specifications. The trustees and contractor agreed to let it be decided by two arbitrators. The contractor secured the late Duncan Campbell, who was then a young clerk at A. B. McNab's store, Durham and later Township Clerk of Bentinck. The Trustees secured the services of John Levi, a half colored man living on the Old Durham Road, Artemesia. The two met at the school-house, but the brave Highlander was too much for his opponent and the contractor was awarded the sum promised.

"The next item on the program was that the contractor had to collect his pay from the ratepayers, which was not an easy task to perform. Some objected because they did not need a school-house and were not going to pay for a house for the purpose of educating other people's

children. As, for instance, it was enough for the dark days of heathendom to act as some of those sturdy old ignorant men who, by the way, were not much better then the brute creation. One old father at the first annual meeting, who was one of the objectors to building the house, in addressing the audience jumped on the floor, striking his head to the ceiling, swearing at the idea of asking money for the building of a school-house, declaring that he and his family got along without going to school and the rest could do the same. Another old Scot said that if anyone came to his house asking for money for the erection of the school-house or paying a teacher, he would kick him down — mentioning the place. But the old complainer passed away long years ago and we hope he is not experiencing the place he threatened to send the collector to for the payment of the school-house.

"Those old grumblers were few in number, and all that were in the prime of manhood at the first annual meeting have passed away many years ago.

"The old section was broken up in 1863 and formed the most of S. S. No. 10 at Top Cliff.

"The first teacher was John Butters, in 1853, an uncle of Mr. Archie McLellan of Durham, who was one of the best penmen in the County of Grey. The next was John McKechnie, near Priceville, an old teacher who taught four years. The next was Dugald McInnes of Bunessan, who taught in 1856, 1857 and 1858, and Mr. McKechnie again in 1859 and 1860. Then the late N. B. Grier, taught.

"The next teacher was John McKechnie, merchant, Durham, who taught when a boy in 1864. The next was John McNichol, now of Ottawa, in 1865; then James McQuarrie, in 1866 and 1867, and then John McKechnie, Sr., in 1868, and the last was Donald McDonald in 1869, when the section was broken up, being united with No. 12, Artemesia.

"The Separate school ratepayers of the North Line broke away some time before the section broke up. None of the old ratepayers of that faraway time are living. They were the McCannels, Livingstons, McInneses, McDonalds, McArthurs, McMillans, McIntyres, McDougalls, McPhails, McKinnons, McCuaigs, Hoopers, Fishers, Chisletts, Tuckers, McKechnies, Fergusons, Robertsons, McLeods, Morrisons, Boaks, Camerons, Butters, Murchisons, McLachlins, McQuarries and others.

"There were four or five colored farmers, being Pendletons, Washingtons, Dixons, and Lotmours. Some ten or twelve of their children went to school.

"I acted as caretaker, when a small boy, for some years at the big salary of $3.00 a year, but our neighbor across the road, another small lad, thought I was getting too much and he put in his tender for $2.50. So I was cut off my morning visit of some 200 feet every morning and had the comfort of sleeping a little longer before preparing to go to school.

"The general salary paid teachers then was $190 to $292, which was the highest to the late Arch. McLellan, a first-class teacher. Of course, board was cheap, only $6.00 a month, but the other things were high.

"So old times have passed away. The girls who don't get $1,000 a year now complain of not getting enough to keep them up to the times: it is better to be a girl now than a boy, for the boys have deserted the teaching profession for other business which in a good many instances is not so lucrative."

SCHOOL SECTION NO. 3, *Edge Hill*

School Section #3 was organized in 1855, and was known as Edge Hill, the name given to the community by James Edge.

In 1856 a log school house was built on land donated by William Ritchie on the southwest corner of Lot 35, Concession 3, East Garafraxa Road. When a new school was needed in 1872, tenders were called "for the erection of a School House (Stone or Concrete). Tenders to be left with S. B. Chaffey, Trustee, before April 19". In the summer of 1872, the stone school was built a short distance to the southeast on the same half acre which was now bought from William Ritchie.

The school was built by local builders; James Burnett drew plans and specifications; James Laidlaw did the masonry work; A. C. Hayward, the carpentry, painting and glazing; all for less than eight hundred dollars. Pupils and teacher William Campbell moved into the new school house early in 1873.

The school yard sloped to the west and this provided a good place to sleigh ride, on little sleighs, old boards from the woodshed, or just "sit down and go". It wasn't so good to be on the west side of the school when playing "ante, ante, over" — a game that involved throwing a ball over the schoolhouse roof. Because of the slope, players on the west side had to throw the ball a greater distance. This game was sometimes hard on the window panes.

Later the Trustees bought another half acre to the north and this provided a level place to play.

On January 2, 1878 a petition was presented to the Trustees.

> That whereas a petition having been presented to this board signed by thirty rate payers and Residents of this Section praying for the use of the School House one evening in each week for the purpose of holding a spelling class.
>
> Whereas this board is desirous of facilitating in every legitimate manner the educational advancement of the youth of this Section.

S.S. 3 Edge Hill — Group of Pupils, Parents and Former Pupils taken in 1898

Back Row: **George Ritchie, Trustee, William Ritchie, Secretary with daughter Kate, James Banks, Charles Moffat, Will J. Ritchie, Fred Staples, Harry Williams, Trustee, with son Victor, William Ellison, Jack McArthur, Jos Allen, John O. Greenwood, George Staples, Edgar Reyolds, Daniel Edge, Trustee, absent**

Second Row: **Emmie Ritchie, Clarence Staples, Ada Staples, Florrie Falkingham, Clara Greenwood, Eva Ritchie, Mary Edge, George Allen, Belle Allen, Lizzie Vaughan, Annie Cameron, Rebecca Park, Katie McDonald, Margaret Edge, Lizzie Park, Kenneth Vaughan, Herbert Ritchie, Arthur Edge, Ernest Greenwood, John Glencross**

Third Row: **Lily Ritchie, Kate McKenzie, Maria Ritchie, Winnie Greenwood, Johanna Kenny, Winnie Banks, Margaret McArthur, Lizzie McArthur, John A. Graham, Teacher; Bessie Edge, Grace Greenwood, Violet Reynolds, Margaret Kenny, Carrie Greenwood, Kate McFayden, Lizzie McCracken**

Fourth Row: **Margaret Firth, Allie Collier, Eva Banks, Ellen Kenny, Mark J. Vaughan, Minnie McGillivray, William Williams, Belle Firth, Katie Kenny, Nina Allan, Mabel McKenzie, Sarah Edge, Valerie Edge, Lizzie Raddle, Annie Staples, Nell Greenwood, Amy Edge**

Fifth Row: **Dan McGillivary, John Vaughan, James Vaughan, Edgar Ritchie, Dan H. Firth, Tom Collier, Earl Ritchie, Herbert Allen, Arthur Greenwood**

Fifth Row: **Allan McGillivary, Hermie Burnett, John McCracken, John Banks**

In Front: **Will Firth, Herb Edge, James Edge**

Therefore be it resolved that the prayer of the petition be granted on condition that Three responsible rate paying petitioners pledge themselves to the observance of the following rules, viz.

1st. The school desks if displaced to be returned to the positions they occupied before the class opened.

2nd. They shall maintain perfect order in the school.

3rd. They shall not destroy any of the School Furniture nor allow it to be destroyed by any one.

4th. They shall not themselves neither allow any one to remove any of the School Books or other Apparatus belonging to the School and also that they shall use all care in leaving the stove safely shut and will also leave the Key of the School House at such place as they may be from time to time directed to do."

We the undersigned petitioners and ratepayers of this Section pledge ourselves to the observance of the above rules.

R. S. Moffat
Jas. Staples
Wm. Ritchie, Junior."

These night classes also taught writing, reading and proper use of the English language. In 1885, the Trustees gave permission for the use of the school for sixteen nights (one night a week) for a singing class to be taught by Adam Cranston, the blind singer.

The Trustees were always generous in permitting the use of the school, for after all, it was a public building, and the centre of the community.

The Trustees were careful to select teachers with high qualifications and did not try to hire the person asking the least salary.

In 1910 a steel belfry was bought from a Preston Company for $78 and erected to replace the wooden one that had held the brass bell for many years.

At first, water was supplied by a stone-cribbed dug well on the school property. Later it was carried from a dug well on the side of the road at the bottom of Ritchie's hill and later still it had to be carried from the residence of George Ritchie. In 1911, Ed Pratt was engaged to drill a well close to the school at $1.50 per foot, casing included. A porch was built over the pump and the well.

One day in 1931, the school was interrupted by the visit of a billy goat which had to turn sideways to get its horns through the door. Pupils scrambled to get up onto the deep window sills and the teacher onto the desk. At last, four of the big boys, two on each horn, marched the intruder up the road to its own farm.

Christmas Concert at S.S. 3, December, 1910

Back Row: **Bertha Ector, Carrie McNally, Nona Williams, Cassie Ritchie, Kate Ritchie, Alix Edge, John L. McDonald, Teacher, Joseph Kenny, Willie Ritchie, Mary Paylor, Maggie Ritchie, Myrtle Ector, Edith Edge, Pearl Falkingham, Kate McNally.**
Front Row: **Raymond Ector, John Boyd, George Williams, Archie Ector, John Ritchie, Myrtle Falkingham, Robbie Bell, Reuben Paylor, Cecil Paylor, Lizzie Morrison, Luther Falkingham, Joe Morrison, Howard Ritchie, Tom Morrison**

S.S. 3 Edge Hill 1934

Back Row: **Tom Firth, Billie Anderson, Cecil Greenwood, Jack Williams, Cecil Anderson, Dorothy Ritchie (Teacher), Edna Bell, Margaret Williams**

Front Row: **Danny Edge, Stephen Braun, Alvin Vaughan, Archie Braun, Michael Kenny, Jean Williams, Jessie Braun, Ruth Moffat**

This school was one of the first to compete in School Fair activities. Many pupils from #3 Glenelg won proficiency awards, progress awards, medals for debating and oratory in Durham High School, at Owen Sound Collegiate, and Universities. Many graduates in other professions besides farming could be named in each generation.

School attendance dropped from one hundred and nine pupils in 1879, to thirty-two in 1921 and to only eight in 1961. Three pupils used to sit in a seat, then two, and then one, with smaller, single desks. In 1961 the Board closed the school and transported the eight pupils to #5 School by bus, driven by Nelson Hunt. The school was re-opened briefly for the years 1966-68 and then was closed and finally sold. For the School Centennial in 1972, the new owners, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Reese very hospitably invited the community to celebrate a reunion at the old school house.

Teachers at School Section #3, Edge Hill

	Henry Williams
	Lochie Black
	Dougald McInnes
	James Anslie
	Lochie Rose
1866	Richard Banks
1867	John Cushnie
1869	Richard Banks
1873	Wm. Campbell
1874	J. B. Jackson
1875	John Ritchie
1876	Richard Banks
1877	James Deacon
1879	Nathaniel Grier
1880	W. L. Dixon
1883	James Binnie
1886	Miss Mary Porter
1889	R. T. Edwards
1893	John Graham
1899	T. W. Collinson
1901	Miss Annie McCracken
1901	Miss May Robson
1903	J. W. Firth
1904	Miss Annie Scott
1906	Wm. Howey
1907	Arthur Weir
1908	Miss Annie B. Woodrow
1909	Ernest Reynolds
	John L. McDonald
1911	Frederick Smith
1912	Miss Nellie Hepburn
1913	Miss Margaret Mortley
1916	Miss Sadie McDonald
1917	Miss Euphie A. MacKay
1919	Miss Jessie Robertson
1920	Miss Willa Patterson
1921	Miss Annetta C. Stewart
1921	Miss Margaret M. Kerr
1922	Miss Armetta McKechnie
1926	Miss Hazel Beaton
1930	Miss Joy T. Priest
1932	Miss Dorothy I. Ritchie
1941	Miss Margaret Kennedy
1944	Miss Vera Leslie
1945	Miss Clara Jack
1949	Miss Hazel Hopkins
1952	Mrs. Margaret Fisk
1954	Mrs. Evelyn Kennedy
1956-61	Mrs. Reta Peart
1966-67	Mrs. Mary Rourke
	Music Teachers
	Miss Thelma Bell Jan. 1937
	Miss Margaret Kennedy Sept. 1941
	Miss Vera Leslie Sept. 1944
	Mrs. Ruth McMicking Sept. 1945

SCHOOL SECTION NO. 4, *Townsend Lake*

The original log school was built on Lot 3, near the corner of Lot 4, Concession 13, North of the Durham Road, on the west side of Townsend Lake. This school was burned.

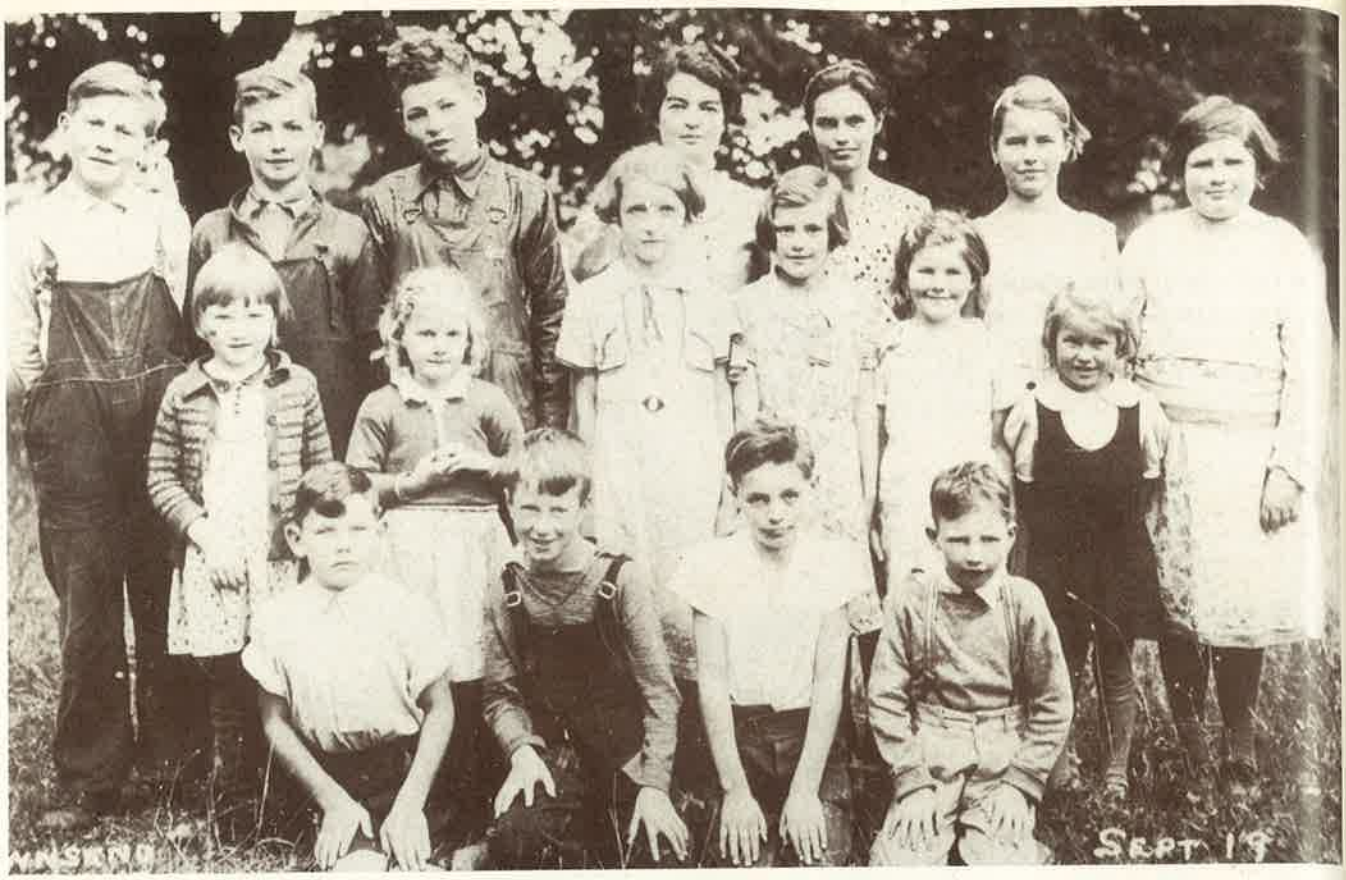
In 1880 a large stone school, with a porch and a belfry was erected on Lot 6, Concession 12 N. D. R. This was a very picturesque location, on the south side of the large lake. On the first Arbor Day in 1881, each family in the Section came to school and planted a maple tree around the school yard.

The large playground was ideal for baseball games. On the east side of the school ground, a steep hill provided good sleigh-riding conditions during noon hour and recesses. Those without sleighs borrowed boards from old desks stored in the woodshed. One parent complained that it was no wonder the children wore out their rubbers!

The school was frequently closed on account of bad weather and blocked roads. In 1923, the teacher, D. A. McIntosh, recorded the weather each day in the school daily register. On January 16, he wrote "school was closed on account of a storm that would disgust an Eskimo"; February 14, 15, 16, "school closed — a storm of unprecedented violence"; March 2, "a sixty mile gale,

S.S. #4, Townsend Lake School, Glenelg, 1910

Back Row: **Magdalene Goodwill, Cecil Bains, Lillian English, Janet Livingstone, Andy Griffith, Vera Dunn, Clara Dunn, John Moran, May Baker, Waudby Baker, Mary Ann McArthur**
Fourth Row: **Sam Bains, (Trustee) Grace Goodwill, Elmer Trafford, Irene Trafford, Lizzie MacArthur, W. J. Moran, Bessie McClung, Jack Baker, Ena McNally, Jack Bains, Muriel Goodwill, Archie McArthur, Clara English, Flossie Goodwill**
Third Row: **Mr. Baker, (Trustee) Etreu Dunn, May Sproule, Jim Baker, Addie English, Lorne Livingstone, Frank Dunn, Ernest Bains, Bella Brodie, Maggie Coffey, Mabel Trafford, Herb Chesney, Donald MacArthur, Bessie Spurel, Teacher, Wm. Beaton, (Trustee)**
Second Row: **Ellison Baker, Jimmy Coffey, Reta Goodwill, Albert Bains, Sandy Baker, Eva English, Alfred McNally, Colin McArthur, Myrtle Goodwill, Jimmy Goodwill, Lillian Goodwill, Leona Goodwill, Bessie Wilson, Colin McArthur Sr., (Trustee)**
Front Row: **Arnold Brodie, Tommy Sproule, Harold English, Merron McArthur, Roy Trafford, Irene English, Rosie Chesney, Lavena Goodwill, Gladys Baker, R. J. Torry, Alice Trafford, Lois Hall**



S.S. 4 Townsend Lake 1938

Back Row: **Stan Baker, Wallace Livingston, Marshall McNally, Sarah McLean, (McKay) Teacher, Zella Laughlin, Ilene Griffith, Dorothy Brodie**
Second Row: **Betty Anne Baine, Olive Baines, Florence Brodie, Shirley McMillan, Bernice Livingston, Leona Griffith**
Front Row: **Mel Barfoot, Nelson Griffith, Stan Laughlin, Alvin Baines**

2 present''; March 27, 28 — ''a veritable western blizzard''; May 9 and 10 - ''almost a foot of the beautiful adorns the landscape''. The weather was much better May 29, 30, for he wrote, ''weather ideal, landscape a dream''.

One morning enroute to school, Garnet Goodwill found a large turtle and the children enjoyed riding on its back until school was called.

The Ladies' Aid sometimes used the school for a meeting place. During one such gathering someone poked a hole through the wire cage housing a snake, which was kept for a science study. Next day the pupils tried unsuccessfully to find it, but retrieved the snake when it crawled out from behind the piano, exactly where the unsuspecting Music teacher had stood minutes before, teaching her lesson.

One very windy day as the teacher went to open the school door, the wind slammed it shut, locking her outside, and some of the pupils inside. Fortunately for all, the caretaker's child had a key. Taking the situation in hand, the larger pupils pushed the caretaker's child out the window, the door was opened and lessons proceeded on time.

Taking the situation in hand, the larger pupils pushed the caretaker's child out the window, the door was opened and lessons proceeded on time.

The Ladies' Aid served lunch to the large crowd that attended the Christmas concerts each year. They also kept a booth on the grounds at the regular school picnic.

There was always a good spirit among the pupils attending this school, and many remember it not only for the knowledge they acquired there, but also for the good times they enjoyed with their friends and teachers.

In September, 1963, the attendance was only four pupils, so the school was closed and the pupils transported to Lauriston, S. S. #6.

S. S. #4 Teachers:

1904	Miss Marion Morton	1933	Irwin J. Matthews
1906	Miss Belle Binnie	1935	Graham Beard
1908	Miss Edith Jay	1939	Verna Smyth
1909	Miss Bessie E. Spurrell	1940	Jean D. Waters
1911	Angus McIntosh	1942	Emily Laybourne
1916	M. A. Burgess	1943	Mrs. S. L. Hare
1916	J. Livingstone	1944	Mrs. Ruth Eagles
1918	Florence A. Murray	1945	Genevieve Milne
1919	Katybel Black	1946	Mildred Wagner
1920	M. Constance	1949	Florence I. Burrell
1920	John A. Varty	1950	Mrs. Florence Hellyer
1922	Miss Kate MacMillan	1951	J. G. Pust
1923	D. A. MacIntosh	1952	Jeanette Gostick
1927	L. B. Edwards	1953	Mrs. Ruth Osborne
1928	M. V. Price	1956	Mrs. E. Kennedy
1930	Molly E. Kyle	1958	Ruth Eagles
1931	Mary I. Thompson	1960	Michael Smart

SCHOOL SECTION NO. 5, *Zion*

The first school was built in 1860 on Lot 12, Concession 7, North Durham Road by John S. Black for the sum of $50. It was built of tamarack logs 24 feet by 24 feet and 8 feet high. The door faced south with two windows on each side. The floor was pine. Two of the first three Trustees were Samuel Shaw and Peter D'Arcy. Early teachers were Patrick O'Leary from Ireland and John Allan. It was known as Lawrie's School, since it was located near the Robert Lawrie farm.

In 1874 the Trustees purchased land from George Henry and three years later a new stone school 30 feet by 45 feet and 12 feet high, with three windows on each side, was constructed at a cost of $650. The old log school was moved around the corner to Sideroad #10 and later used as a shoe repair shop.

Miss Black was the first teacher in the new school. The annual salary of the early teachers was $150 to $250, in the 1870s it rose to $245-$250, and in the 1930s to $900. Many improvements were made. In 1891 a woodshed was built at the rear of the school and in 1904 a new maple floor replaced the old pine one. In 1907 sixteen single seats were purchased and a porch was added to the front of the school in 1912. In 1952 one half acre of land was bought from Charles Timmins for $100 to enlarge the playground.

When Mrs. J. C. Cook was teaching, Normal School students came to this school for Practice Teaching. Many students from this school went on to higher education and entered various fields of service.

In 1961, Edge Hill School (S. S. #3) was closed and the pupils were bussed to this school. In 1966, Zion School was finally closed.

S.S. 5 Glenelg c. 1880's

Back Row: **Asa Robson, Angus Beaton, Polly Edge, Nellie O'Neil, Jack Peart**
Fourth Row: **Annie O'Neil, Lizzie O'Neil, Mary Lauder, Maggie Nelson, Millie Ector (Teacher), Tena Glencross, Mary Martin, Lucy McNally, May Robson, Ella Cook**
Third Row: **Tom Glencross, Maggie Ryan, Annie Davis, Adeline O'Neil, Angelina Lauder, Jennie Smith, Maggie Robson, Ellen McNally, Sarah Hastie, Nellie Davis, Ellen Ryan**
Second Row: **Will Firth, Lyle Robson, Michael O'Neil, Annabelle Blair, Bob Nelson, Lottie McNally, Jack Beaton, Mary Glencross, Tom Blair, Cassie Firth, Bert Cook**
Front Row: **Dave Davis, Kate McNally, Dick Davis, Leo O'Neil, John Cook, Abbie Robson, Jim Davis, Lizzie Lauder, Duncan Beaton, Mary McNally**

S.S. 5 Glenelg 1916

Back Row: **Robert Jackson, Margaret Greenwood, Eddie Cook, Agnes McCrae, Oren Peart, Muriel Beaton, Robert Peart, Edna McClocklin, Ray McClocklin, Jennie Beaton, William Gray, Winnie Jackson, William Wallace, Teacher**
Second Row: **Keith Edwards, Iona Beaton, Bessie Beaton, Ernest McCrae, Katie May Firth, John McGillivray, Kathleen Firth, Jim Peart, Evelyn Cook, Clifford Cook, Essie Firth, Watson Anderson, Hazel Firth**
Front Row: **Gladys Firth, Arthur McClocklin, Norman Haley, Cameron Robson, Clifford Anderson, Clara Greenwood, Herbert Hollis, Gordon Anderson, Marjorie Firth, Charlie Robson, William Edwards, Martin Haley, Irene Hastie, Katie Haley**

Teachers at Zion School:

1892	Bernie Glencross (64 pupils)
1895	Asa W. Robson
1896	Nellie Parker
1897	A. W. Park
1899	C. W. McKechnie
1904	W. J. Ritchie
1905	Miss Elizabeth Scott
1907	Wm. Bailey
1909	Berniece Taylor
1911	Mrs. J. Love
1912	M. E. Hunt
	R. P. Dawson
1914	Wm. R. Wallace
1918	Phyllis Ireland
1919	Miss Janet Marshall
1920	Miss Edna I. Johnstone
1921	John H. Stewart
1922	Miss Edna Nichol
1923	Miss Elizabeth Allan
1925	Miss Reta L. Barbour
1928	Miss M. Edna Lyons
1931	Miss Sarah E. McLean
1935	Miss C. A. Jack
1937	Miss Elva J. Horn
1939	Berniece Durnin
1942	Mrs. J. C. Cook
1946	Ruth Whyte
1947	Mrs. J. C. Cook
1952	Mrs. Margaret Fisk
	Miss Ilene Hawthorne
1954	Mrs. J. C. Cook
1960	Miss Jean E. Scales
1961	Mrs. Reta Peart
1964	Miss Mary Hodgins
1965	Mrs. Mary Rourke

S.S. 6 Lauriston 1913

Back Row: **Sadie Mich, Miss Isabelle Petty, Teacher**
Second Row: **Violet Aitkens, Minnie Wright, Dell White, Madeline Schnitzler**
Front Row: **Clifford White, Edna Wright, Clarence Foster, Harvey White, Elgin McFadden**

SCHOOL SECTION NO. 6, *Lauriston*

School Section #6, was organized about 1867. A log school was built in a clearing at Lot 21, Concession 12, Glenelg.

On March 18, 1872, one acre of land on Lot 20, Concession 12, Glenelg was granted by the Crown to "The Trustees of School Section #6 of the Township of Glenelg". A frame school with a porch was built. Later a cement block porch at the front was added by Wes Aitken and washrooms were installed. A ball diamond on the west side of the school provided fun and recreation at recesses and noon hours.

In 1892, a teacher with a third class certificate received $250. Some teachers only stayed from one to six months. In 1903, school was closed the third week of March on account of small-pox in the section and did not open again till May 1.

In 1966 a reunion of approximately two hundred former pupils and teachers met at S. S. #6 for a last social gathering there. A mammoth lunch was loaded on to Harold Wilson's farm wagon and pulled to the west side of the school, where everyone helped themselves.

Many happy memories remain with those involved with the Little Red Schoolhouse at Lauriston.

S.S. 6 Lauriston 1938

Back Row: **Melville Tebbutt, Ken Love, Grace Wright (Teacher), Ruth McFadden, Reta Tebbutt, Irene Osbore**
Front Row: **Charlie Fitch, Donald Tebbutt, Catherine Tebbutt, Oscar Brown**

Teachers of S. S. #6

1889	D. Grier
1891	A. Glencross
1892	Miss Mary Large
1893	Miss Aggie Bull
1894	Miss Ema Whalen
1897	Miss Ella M. Cook
1900	E. J. Wilson
1901	M. M. Watson
	I. G. Beattie
1903	Lizzie M. McGuire
1905	F. G. Watson
1906	Alice H. Elliott
1907	Flora N. Duffy
1908	R. Jas. Shute
	Gertrude Hill
1909	Edith Newton
1912	M. A. Reuber
1913	J. Livingstone
1914	Inez J. Petty
1915	E. Kirktown
	E. C. Purves
1916	Myrtle Wright
	S. V. Fulton
1920	Wilma Dyer
1921	Wm. Irvine
1922	A. Winters
1925	Elizabeth G. Goff
1927	A. Lillian Fee
1928	Merle B. Ward
1929	Muriel Bull
	Grace I. Wright
1930	Margaret McKenzie
	Stewart Jackson
	Miss Grace I. Wright
	B. Jean Miller
1940	R. K. Meyrick
	Mrs. R. Grace Shaw
	Mrs. Sarah L. Hare
1946	Mrs. Evelyn Kennedy
	Muriel Webster
1949	Shirley Schildroth
1950	Mrs. R. Osborne
1951	J. G. Pust
1952	Mary E. Reid
1958	Mrs. Mary Brady
	M. Kathleen Brown
1959	Mrs. Anna Sutton
1961	Mrs. E. Kathleen Watson
1965	Mrs. Freda Wyonch

SCHOOL SECTION NO. 7
See Separate School Section No. 7

SCHOOL SECTION NO. 8, *Barrhead*

LATER UNION SCHOOL SECTION NO. 18, GLENELG AND ARTEMESIA

In 1859, S. S. #8 was organized at Barrhead and pupils attended school in a small log building, an Orange Hall. This building was situated on the east side of the road on Lot 101, Concession 2, Southwest Toronto and Sydenham Road on the west end of property owned by William Armstrong, across the road from the present Barhead Lodge. Carey Treadgold was the first teacher, followed by Miss Eliza Haskett.

U.S.S. 18 Barrhead 1913

Back Row: **Mamie Ferguson, Alex Nesbitt, Iva Smart, Frank Thibaudeau, Ella Walker, John Ferguson, Blanche Hamilton, Teacher Enid Walker**
Third Row: **Ross Thibaudeau, Margaret Walker, Earl Smith, Evelyn Nebitt, Goldie Littlejohns, Lillian Hamilton, Pearl Ferguson, Ruby Ferguson**
Second Row: **Jim Leitch, Olive Smart, Ivan Nesbitt, Roxy Nesbitt, Cecil Smart, Kathaleen Alton, Manley Littlejohns, Alma Wilson, Bert Hamilton**
Front Row: **Cecil Leitch, Ernest Smart, Oscar Nesbitt, Russell Wilson, Lina Nesbitt, Mona Wilson, Percy Ferguson**

U.S.S. 18 Barrhead 1954-1955

Mrs. Jean Miller, Teacher

Back Row: **Bruce Curry, Raymond Bennett, Allen Kinney, Betty Love, Doreen Kennedy**
Second Row from Top: **Fred Robinson, Gordon Bennett, Ruth Brown, Arthur Love, Paul Darcey, Stan Armstrong**
Third Row: **Glenn Hill, Arnold Kennedy, John Hamilton, Lynn Armstrong, Margaret Robinson**
Front Row, Sitting on Ground: **Helen Kinney, Alec Thibaudeau, John Love, Marion Kinney, Ruth Kennedy**

After a few years this building proved unsatisfactory and a larger frame building was built on Lot 100, on top of the hill. Two rooms were formed by a partition down the centre. Children from the west side of the village of Markdale and #8 School Section pupils attended here. Mrs. Haskett was the Principal in one half and Miss Jane Walker taught in the other half. Martha Walker and — Van Alstine also were teachers in this school.

In March 1876, Robert Williams gave a quit claim deed to the Trustees of S. S. #8, for one half acre for one dollar. In July 1879, they sold this property to Margaret Ritchie for $125.

UNION SCHOOL SECTION NO. 18, *Glenelg and Artemesia — Barrhead*

When Markdale incorporated as a village in 1888, the eastern part of School Section #8, became part of the village. The school was moved into the village and with U. S. .S. #1, Artemesia and Glenelg school, became the three room Markdale Public School. Many of the pupils followed their old school into Markdale. This was a great distance for some of them to travel and a new section was formed with Lots from the eastern ends of Concessions 9, 10, and 11, N. D. R. Glenelg, Lots or Parts of Lots 94 to 110, Concessions 2 and 3 S. W. T. S. Road, Glenelg and a few lots in Artemesia Township. This Section was known as U. S. S. #18, Glenelg and Artemesia.

Trustees Alex Ferguson, John Hamilton and John B. Thibaudeau bought 3/4 acre on Lot 104, Concession 2, S. W. T. S. R. for $75 on May 16, 1906. A red brick school was erected and classes began with Miss Mamie McLachlin as the first teacher. Many pupils from Lauriston attended Barrhead school during the winter months for some years.

One morning in the early 1930s, a fire destroyed most of the inside of the building. The building was repaired and renewed using the same exterior walls. Classes were held in the nearby Hamilton home while repairs were being made. This school had a basement and furnace and was the most modern and up-to-date school in the Township at the time.

Many graduates have gone forth from this school to serve in many professions.

Teachers — U. S. S. No. 18, Glenelg and Artemesia — Barrhead. (The first teachers' names may not be in order as no registers could be found until 1933.)

	Miss Mamie McLauchlin	1943	Mrs. Elsie Cook
	Miss Margaret Leslie	1944	Mrs. Evelyn Kennedy
	Mrs. Reekie	1945	Mrs. S. L. Hare
	Miss Wilson	1946	Mrs. Jean Miller
	Miss Alice Black	1952	Mrs. J. C. Cook
	Mr. McLeod	1954	Mrs. Jean Miller
	Miss Hamilton	1956	Mrs. Glenora Alton
	Mr. Newman	1961	Miss Ruth Cornfield
	Miss Wright		Mrs. Ruth Johnston
1933	Irene Isabel McAllister		Mrs. Doreen Green
1939	Beatrice May Lougheed	1964	Mrs. Dora Hogarth
1942	Mildred Harper	1965	Mrs. Kathleen Watson

SCHOOL SECTION NO. 9, *Glenelg*

In the early days, children living in Glenelg south of Lot 48 on Concessions Two and Three, E. G. R. walked into Durham for their schooling. Those east of these concessions went to Bunessan School, S. S. #1. This area of the township was the last to be organized as a School Section. Before a section could be organized it was necessary to have fifteen children aged five to sixteen who would attend school.

In 1861, a count was taken and found to be one short, so Will McGirr's name was listed, although he was a little below the age limit. A School Section was organized and a log school was built and opened in 1862. Miss Sarah Lowther, a girl sixteen years of age was the first teacher and she remained for six years. Will McGirr showed up for the first class and #9 had its full quota.

The log school was built on land donated by John Ritchie, Lot 60, Concession 2, East Garafraxa Road. For some years the school was known as "Lower Ritchie's" school. S. S. #3, a few miles to the north, was built on land donated by John's brother, William, and called "Upper Ritchie's". It was up north, up Davis' hill, up Collier's hill, up Ritchie's, the School hill, and was built on the side of a hill.

S. S. #9 school had two rows of very long desks and seats, made by a local carpenter. A blackboard about four feet square, painted black, was still in existence sixty years later. Like other log schools it became too small and the pioneers were building new houses for themselves so why not a new school house? A large stone school was built a little south of the log school. James Laidlaw did the masonry work. The Trustees at this time were Thomas McGirr, William Smith and John Staples.

John B. McLean was the first teacher in the stone school. In the 1890s a large bell was hung, and later the Young People's Society presented an organ. A library and fine pictures were placed in the school.

S.S. 9, Glenelg, 1904

Back Row: **Roy Patterson, Jim Crutchley, Agnes McGirr, May Hopkins, Ethel Weir, Annie McGirr, Arthur Weir, Fred Ritchie, Dan McFadden, Margaret McGirr, May Scott, Sadie Whitmore, Murray Ritchie, Alex Aljoe, Pearl Hopkins, Florence McGirr, Kate Ritchie, Maggie Weir**
Middle Row: **Nassau Whitmore, Alex Bell, Billy McGirr, Ernest McGirr, Annie Atkinson, Eva Atkinson, Vic Aljoe, Millie Hopkins, Ada Aljoe, Clara Ritchie, Blanche Matthews, Maggie Ritchie, Mr. Tyrman, Teacher, Myrtle Crutchley, Maggie McGirr, Jim McGirr, Jos. Staples, Howard Whitmore, Bill Crutchley, Billy Aljoe**
First Row: **Billy Woolahan, Herb Atkinson, Bob Lawrence, Lorne Aljoe, Jimmie Atkinson, Lance McGirr, John Weir, Emma Atkinson, Nina Noble, Mae Patterson, Irene Ritchie, Margaret Matthews, Vera Hopkins, Susie Bell, John Bell, Blanche Bell, Clara Main, Tom Bell, Billy McGirr**

S.S. 9 Glenelg 1930

Back Row: **Miss Margaret Anderson, Teacher, Cecil Brown, Clarence Hargrave, Allie McGirr, James Wilson, Olive Ball, Doris Lawrence, Dorothy Lawrence, Margaret Brown, Phyllis Lawrence, Violet Collinson**
Middle Row: **Lawrence Atchison, Archie Lawrence, Grant Greenwood, Sarah Dyer, Olive Newell, Jean Jacques, Doris Pratt, Catherine Dyer, Jean Brown, Glenna McFadden**
Front Row: **Clifford Lindsay, Harry Lawrence, Arthur Newell, Victor Arnett, Murray Greenwood, Charlie Brown, Jimmie Arnett, Harold Atchison**

S.S. 9 Glenelg 1944

Back Row: **Lyla Ellison, Mary Meggott, Joyce Jacques, Betty Lou Ledingham, Ruth Bell, Miss Catherine McLean, Teacher, Dell Chapman, Alex Ellison, Wallace Pratt, Alex Talbot, Don Brown**
Middle Row: **Evelyn Talbot, Jean Hamilton, Isabelle McCracken, Mary Porter, Margaret Lindsay, Emma Lindsay, Hazel Meggott, Jean Weir, Darleen McCracken, Anna Mary Lindsay**
Front Row: **Norman Bell, Bill Porter, Donald Ellison, Joe Lindsay, John Millea, John Bell, John Patterson, Bill Ledingham**

S. S. #9 Glenelg was the first school in South Grey to receive a diploma given by the Department of Education to schools reaching a certain standard of equipment.

When the Canadian Pacific Railroad was being built in 1906-08, the track was very close to the school and some of the school yard was used. It was necessary to enlarge the grounds and more land to the south of the school was bought from Mr. Ritchie. This school yard was the only level one in Glenelg, so the boys and girls of this school always had a good baseball field.

In the First World War 1914-1918, many former pupils enlisted for service to their country — twenty-two men and one teacher. The teacher and five soldiers made the supreme sacrifice.

Teachers of S. S. #9

1862	Miss Sarah Lowther
1869	W. K. Reid
1872	Alex Stevens
1873	Miss Rebecca Starratt
1875	W. K. Reid
1879	Miss Emma Moore
1880	J. B. MacLean
1881	B. H. Townsend
1882	Miss Artina Gun
1884	Miss Jane Anderson
1887	Miss Melinda Meenagh
1888	Miss Eva Rutherford
1891	Charles G. Robson
1894	J. P. Whelan
1896	Miss Mary Large
1901	Miss Margaret Scott
	W. A. Matthews
	William Sharpe
	R. J. Scott
1902	Dr. H. Tyreman
1904	J. A. Graham
1905	J. T. Tolchard
1908	T. A. Allan
1910	Miss Elizabeth Scott
1918	Miss Annie McGirr
1919	Miss Elizabeth Scott
1920	Miss Mary Henry
1921	Miss Marietta Park
1924	Miss Florence Kerr
1925	Miss Marietta Park
1926	Miss Ethel Young
1927	Miss Donalda Nichol
1929	Miss Margaret Anderson
1931	George Brown
1932	Miss Jessie Nichol
1934	Oscar Moon
1937	Morris Matthews
1940	Miss Jean Scott
1943	Miss Catharine McLean
1945	Mrs. Mary F. McLean
1946	Miss Essie Dickson
1950	Mrs. John O'Rourke
	Mrs. Clifford Cook
1952	Mrs. Annie Pust
1954	Mrs. Joyce Meads
1956	Mrs. Madeline Tremble
1959	Mrs. Florence Bell
1960	Mrs. Clara Turnbull
	Music Teachers
1936	Miss Thelma Bell
	William Gay
1945	Miss Ruth McMicking

S.S.S. 3 Dornoch 1938

Back Row: **Shirley Livingstone, Gavin Ray, Kathleen Bolen, Teacher, Dennis Kieffer, Leo Vasey, Norman Cedar, Bernard Sweeney**
Front Row: **Bob Ray, Ruby Smith, Mary Sweeney, Isabelle Kieffer, Blanche Ray, Marie Kenny**
In Front: **Bev Gralhman, Murray Kenny**

SEPARATE SCHOOL SECTION NO. 3, *Dornoch*

The first school was opened on the Glenelg-Holland Townline, Lot 70, Concession 3, East Garafraxa Road, Holland Township in 1860. The first teacher was John Braesnahon. It is said that when he died, his remains were carried on the shoulders of his former pupils a distance of almost three miles to Dornoch Cemetery. Miss Cecilia McGrath taught in the log school from 1869 to 1870.

Later a frame school was built on Richard Moran's farm, Lot 70, Concession 2, E. G. R., a little closer to Griffin's Corners, now Dornoch. In 1891, the school was moved (in one piece) to Dornoch, where it was attached to the log church, and continued to be used as a school until 1917-18 when a new red brick school was built fronting the Garafraxa Road. The school and church were on Lot 1, Concession 1, E. G. R., Glenelg Township. This new school had a basement and front steps leading to the cloakrooms and schoolroom, and cost $3,000 to build.

In 1965, the pupils were transported by bus to the newly-built St. Peter's and St. Paul's Separate School in Durham.

There is no record of other teachers until the school was transferred to the old log church in 1891. Since then the teachers have been:

Miss Kate Brennan
Miss Mary Murphy
Miss Nagel
Miss Howard
Mrs. Jas. Vasey
Miss Cecilia Julian
Miss Ellen Quick
Miss Nora O'Neil
Miss Mary Delane
Miss Kate Ryan
Miss M. O'Leary
Miss Rose Dorsey
Miss Mary Dowd
Miss Loretta More
Miss Smith
Miss Mary Bigley
Miss Patricia Sullivan
Miss Agnes Devereau
Miss Eleanor Record
Miss M. E. Moore
Miss Mayme Sullivan
Miss Margaret Vasey
Miss Doris Sobish
Miss Vera Bolen
Miss Kathleen Bolen
Mrs. Genevieve Hewitt
Miss Mary Gainer
Mrs. K. Morris and
Miss Monica Murphy
Miss Kathryn Bergen
Miss Helen Sexsmith
Mrs. Blanche Matthews
Jas. Goodyear
Jas. Scoles
Richard Keats
John Farrell

S.S.S. 3 Dornoch 1957

Teacher — Blanche Matthews

Back Row: **Isobel Doherty, Simon La Fleche, Raymond La Fleche, Ivan Barry, Helen Marie Moran**

Front Row: **Jerome Keffer, Frank Doherty, Donald Keffer, Stanley Doherty, Phillip Keffer, Camella Moran**

SEPARATE SCHOOL SECTION NO. 5, *Webster's*

Separate School Section #5, was incorporated in 1862 or 1863 and classes were held for the first two years in William Martin's home, Lot 20, Concession 8, N. D. R. In 1864 a hewn log school was built in the southwest corner of Lot 16, Concession 9.

Ellen Launders, when in her late eighties, told of the woodshed being used as a classroom, and around eighty pupils attending that year. Two of the teachers were Mrs. Dunn and John Martin.

In June 1890, the School Board bought one-quarter acre of land in the southeast corner of William Webster's farm at Lot 15, Concession 9. This was known as Webster's school. The first teacher was Cecilia McGrath.

In 1965, the school was closed due to an enrolment of only six pupils. The pupils were bussed to St. Peter's and St. Paul's Separate School in Durham. Now there is nothing left of the old school.

This school had many graduates who went on to higher education, some pupils returning to teach in their home school.

Teachers (not in order of service) of Separate School Section #5

Miss Agnes Meagher
Miss Nellie McAsey
Miss Winnie McComb
Mrs. L. M. McGuire (1913)
Miss MacIlhone
Miss Mae Patton
Miss Kennifick (1915-16)
Miss Alma Humberstone
Ambrose Corrigan
Miss Benn
Herbert Hannam
Miss Alice Brownrigg
Miss Ella Stortz
Miss Florence Dineen
Miss Mayme Donnelly
Miss Alma Meagher
Miss Gertrude Kelly
Patrick Connor
Miss Annie McGarrity
Miss Nora Sullivan
Mrs. James Armstrong
Miss Minnie Fogarty (Mrs. Thos. Anderson)
Miss Mary Traynor
Miss Alphonsine Meagher (Mrs. Morrison)
Miss Mona Duggan
Miss Marie Sullivan (Mrs. Jas. Morrison)
Miss Theresa McMillan (Mrs. K. Graefling)
Miss Rita McKeown (Mrs. Ray Dentinger)
John McKeown
Miss Camilla Black (Mrs. Gerry Lorentz)
Mrs. John J. Black
Mrs. Wms. Mulhall

S.S.S. 5 Glenelg 1916

Back Row: **Joe Sweeney, Amelia McCarthy, Willie Murphy, Eileen Norris, Tom McCarthy, Katie Norris, Frank D'Arcy, Catherine McCormack, Walter Murphy, (Alma Humerstone) Teacher**
Second Row: **Joe D'Arcy, Aphonses McCarthy, Leo Norris, Pat Connor, Donald McCaskill, Patricia Norris, Joe McCormack, Dorothy Murphy, Dan O'Henley, Edward McCarthy**
Front Row: **Philip McCaskill, Agnes Norris, Helen McCormack, Helena McCarthy, Rosalie McCarthy, Delia Norris, George O'Henley, Leonard McCarthy, Walter Martin and Evelyn Connor**

Certificate on leaving School.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.
FEAR GOD, HONOUR THE KING.
HONOUR ALL MEN.
LOVE THE BRO
74 July 1865
This is to Certify that Mary Ann Edge
was a Scholar during the last half
year & was attentive & diligent
Signed by A.H. Banks
Principal Teacher
REMEMBER THE SABBATH
BE THOU FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH AND I WILL GIVE THEE A CROWN OF LIFE
HE THAT TILLETH HIS LAND SHALL BE SATISFIED WITH BREAD
ENTER NOT INTO THE PATH OF THE WICKED AND GO NOT IN THE WAY OF EVIL MEN

S.S.S. 5, 1934-35

Back Row: **Marie McAsey, Anna D'Arcy, Adrian McAsey, Pat O'Connor, Teacher, Stephen O'Henley, Elzard McAsey, Gerald McAsey**
Front Row: **Vincent McAsey, Gordon McAsey, David Watson, Jackie D'Arcy, Gretta Watson, Helen D'Arcy, Reta Ryan, Lorraine McAsey**

S.S.S. 7 Glenelg 1908

Back Row: **Ed. Burke, Maggie Arrowsmith, Flora McMillan, John Meagher, Annie McMillan, Michael McAuliffe, Lizzie McAuliffe, Willie John Arrowsmith, Mary Anderson, Tena McDonald, Mary Meagher**
Fourth Row: **Donald McMillan, Trustee, Mert Hendrick, Margaret McAuliffe, Etta McAuliffe, Will Anderson, Cassie Dunbar, Duncan Dunbar, Katie McCormick, Alice Burke, Jim Meagher, Sadie McMillan, Lizzie McMillan**
Third Row: **Angus McCormick, Effie McMillan, Leo Burke, Norma Hendrick, Willie McGuire, Bessie McGuire, Katie Black, Tenie McCormick, Sam Arrowsmith, Hannah McAuliffe, Velalie McGuire, Mrs. McGuire, Teacher**
Second Row: **Irene Hendrick, John Dunbar, Frank McMillan, Flossie McVicar, Jack McVicar, Annabelle Anderson, Mary Burke, Johnny Black, Muriel Beaton, Loretto Meagher, Stella McAuliffe**
Front Row: **Phil Dunbar, Myles Hendrick, Pat McMillan, A. D. McAuliffe, Hannah Meagher, Kathleen McMillan, Clare McGuire, Mantel Anderson, Doddie Anderson, Neil Black, Frank Dunbar, Phil McVicar**

SEPARATE SCHOOL SECTION NO. 7

There is some confusion regarding the history of School Section #7 and its connection with Separate School Section #7. It appears that School Section #7 (Public) was established sometime prior to 1858, since that year the Township of Glenelg granted to the Section Trustees the sum of £15, 16s, 2d in taxes.

In 1863 there appeared in the *Durham Standard* letters agitating for the conversion of S. S. #7 to a Separate, Roman Catholic school. A new regulation had been enacted in Ontario that year whereby the number of heads of families required to establish a Separate School Section was reduced from twelve to five. By 1865, the Section had in fact been changed to a Separate one, as Smith's Gazetteer and Directory (1865) lists only "Separate School Section #7, Lachlin Black, Teacher" and no public school #7. This information tends to agree with other accounts which state that Separate School #7 was incorporated around 1862. The location of the school was originally on the Sixth Concession North of the Durham Road but later moved to the Fourth Concession.

It is possible that School Section #7 (Public) was revived sometime after 1865. A map in Belden's Illustrated Atlas of the County of Grey (1880) shows a school house, generally believed to have been S. S. #7, at Lot 31, Concession 3, North of the Durham Road on land later owned by Murt McMillan. A Markdale newspaper report of March 18, 1881, listed the following classes at S. S. #7:

IV Martha Anderson, Neil Campbell, Thos. Anderson, Sarah Beaton.

III George Arrowsmith, Albert Arrowsmith, David Arrowsmith, Alexander Anderson.

II Janet Beaton, Devina Anderson, Angus McTaggart, Alexander Campbell.

I Norman Campbell — M. J. Cunningham, Teacher.

This was an enrolment of only thirteen pupils.

The same 1880 map shows what appears to be a school at Lot 17 on the Fourth Concession beside the property (Lot 16) bought by the Trustees of Separate School #7 for a new school in 1894.

A fire in 1893 had destroyed the school house and all the school records, resulting in our present confusion. Whether S. S. #7 on the Third Concession with its low enrolment had been closed previously or whether the fire was the precipitating factor is open to conjecture. After the fire, classes were held in St. John's Roman Catholic Church, a fact which suggests that it was the Separate School which burned.

After the fire, the Separate School Trustees purchased property from Michael McGrath for one dollar and a frame school was built at Lot 16 Concession 4, N. D. R. This was Separate School #7 and S. S. #7 ceased to exist.

The first teacher in the new school was Miss Sarah Noonan with an attendance of over fifty pupils. Teachers who followed her had an average teaching term of two to three years and their salaries ranged from $225 in 1900, to $1,000 in 1924, and $550 in 1938.

The early course of study stressed the memorization of certain facts — Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History and Geography. This system has been adhered to with slight but gradual changes as Natural Study, Agriculture, Music, Hygiene and Household Science, were added.

In 1965 the school, with an enrolment of only six pupils was closed and in September the pupils were bussed to St. Peter's and St. Paul's Separate School in Durham.

Separate School Section #7 Teachers

These names may not be in order.

Miss Sarah Noonan
Miss Nellie McAsey
Miss Annie Noonan
Miss M. Sullivan
Miss Florence McGuire
Mrs. McGuire (1906)
Miss Nellie Laviolette
Miss MacCabe
Miss O'Brien
Donald McDonald
Miss Margaret Fogarty
Mrs. Peter Summers
Miss Annie MacMillan
(Mrs. Alf O'Neill)
Miss Agnes Lang
Miss Nellie Doherty
Miss Velma Carter
Miss Louise Devereau
Miss Margaret Kroetch
Miss Madeline Glavin
Miss Rose O'Connor
Mr. Dannhey
George Travers
Miss Marguerite Murphy
(Mrs. Clark)
Miss Florence O'Neill
(Mrs. Gerald MacDonald)
Miss Julia Burns
(Mrs. J. J. Black)
Miss Lorena Hogan
(Mrs. Art Norris)
Miss Kathleen MacMillan
Miss Mary Kennific
(Mrs. C. Bolduc)
Miss Kathleen Ronan
(Mrs. C. Ryan)
Miss Marjorie O'Neill
(Mrs. R. F. McKeown)
Mrs. Gertrude McCormick
Miss Joan Anderson
(Mrs. J. O'Neill)
Mrs. Alice Hickerson

UNION SCHOOL SECTION NO. 1, *Artemesia and Glenelg*

The first school in Artemesia along the Toronto and Sydenham Road (Highway #10) was built in 1853. It was a short distance south of Markdale on the farm of Charles Draper, Concession 1, on the east side of the road and was known as Draper's school, or Union School Section #1, Artemesia and Glenelg.

The first teacher in the "Draper School" was Richard Campbell. Others were William Brown and Miss Maitland.

This school served the community and most of the village until 1874, when a new brick school was erected on the site of the present St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and many more pupils were able to attend. In March 1874 the Trustee bought one half acre of land from Joseph Price for $200 as a school site.

In the 19th century, examination day was a public event. The pupils were examined orally by the teacher and parents and the public at large were invited to attend. In this way the progress of both the students and the teacher could be assessed.

From a Markdale newspaper, July 1, 1881:

"To Friends of U. S. S. No. 1 — Artemesia and Glenelg. Friends: — I purpose holding a public examination of the pupils in my school on Thursday, July 7th, beginning at 1 p.m. After the causality and comparison of the pupils have been tested, alimentiveness will be exercised when each one present will be called upon to participate of the good things which shall be provided by the young ladies of the school. You are respectfully solicited to attend. Come along fathers and mothers and witness the proficiency of your children while under my supervision; encourage us by your presence in the noble work we are engaged; let your children see that you are more than interested in this, *the* department of their training. If you cannot come during the exercises of the examination, come to our festival which will take place about 4 o'clock p.m. — Come along and let us have a pleasant time together and encourage the young people in their labors,

Your humble servant
R. D. Irving, Teacher

In 1889, the three-room Markdale Public School (formed by the Union of U. S. S. #1 Artemesia and Glenelg and former S. S. #8 Glenelg), was burned. A much larger and better building was erected on a site at the head of Eliza Street in Markdale in 1890.

In April 1892, the Markdale Public School Board, Solomon Well, Chairman, Walter Turner, Secretary-Treasurer, sold the property on which the first school stood to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hamilton for St. Joseph's Church.

Unfortunately, the new school was also burned. In 1895 a large four-room red brick school was built on the same site. This school served as a combined Public School and Continuation School. In 1910 an extension was built to the Public School for Continuation School purposes. Through the years, pupils and teachers increased, educational standards rose, and the Continuation School became a High School.

In 1952, Centre Grey District High School was built on Main Street East and the old school was used for Public school pupils only.

In 1967, it became known as Beavercrest Annex, and housed Grades 1 and 2 pupils.

On October 20, 1975, the last pupils moved out and this very imposing building was no longer used as a school for the instruction of pupils. The building still stands to-day, but its future is uncertain.

UNION SCHOOL SECTION NO. 10, *Top Cliff*

S. S. #10, Glenelg was organized in 1862. Alex McPhail and other ratepayers of the proposed section presented a petition to the Glenelg Township Council, meeting in the Argyle Hotel, Durham, November 4, 1862, asking that Lots 23 to 54 inclusive, on the Second and Third Concessions, South Durham Road, and Lots 21 to 27, Concession 4, S. D. R. form a School Section. Bylaw 42 was passed at the next Council meeting granting the petition and the bylaw took effect December 25, 1862.

The first Trustees were Findlay MacCuaig, Hector McKinnon and Alex McPhail, who was also appointed secretary. Findlay MacCuaig donated an acre of land on Lot 39, Concession 2, S. D. R. for the first school. A building was erected by gratis labour and Hugh MacKinnon was given the contract of supplying some of the material and and completing the building for the sum of fifty-five dollars. The school was opened in August, 1863, and became known as MacCuaig's School. Miss Elizabeth Wilson was the first teacher.

About 1870 a few lots in north Egremont Township were added, and the Section was named Union S. S. #10, Glenelg and Egremont.

U.S.S. 10 Topcliff 1907

Back Row: **Archie MacCuaig Sr., Neil MacKinnon, Ada MacLean, Mrs. Donald McDougall, Mary MacCauig, Tom Tucker, John A. MacDonald**
Third Row: **Maggie Meyers, Maggie Hartford, Nellie Meyers, Ida MacCuaig, Katie MacCuaig, Roy McDermid, Joe Hooper, Tom Mather, Miss Tosh (Teacher)**
Second Row: **Margaret MacEachern, Lizzie MacCuaig, Gladys Tucker, Flossie Hooper, Bernie Hartford, Henry Tucker, Leonard Hartford, Elmer Hooper, Malcolm MacKinnon**
Front Row: **Effie McEachern, Islay MacCuaig, Mabel Tucker, Charlie MacKinnon, Hooper girl, Minnie McEachern, Eva Hooper, Archie MacCuaig, Jenny May McDougall, Charlie Tucker, Edward Hartford**

U.S.S. 10 Topcliff 1957

Back Row: **Elwon Eckhardt, Ken Eckhardt, Miss Eleanor MacKinnon, Teacher, Ross McEachern, Martin Stoneouse**
Middle Row: **Donnie MacKinnon, Bev. Eckhardt, Wayne Eckhardt, Ruth McIntyre, Mary McIntyre, Lorna McEachern**
Front Row: **Ken McIntyre, Russell McEachern, Elizabeth Woollard, Carol Eckhardt**

This school served well for more than thirty years until the spring of 1894 when the episode of the "Ghost", as it was called, took place. People travelled from far and near to see the "Haunted School". Newspapers picked up the news. Following is an account in the *Toronto Globe*, Monday, June 4, 1894 written by Public School Inspector, N. W. Campbell.

"The inhabitants of the town of Durham and neigbourhood are considerably agitated over a mystery in connection with S. S. #10, Glenelg Township which up to the present is unsolved. Mr. Campbell (Public School Inspector) has ordered Trustees to vacate premises not, as he says, because he believes the mystery attributable to any but natural, though inexplicable, causes, but because of action taken by patrons of the school.

The facts as related by Mr. Campbell who personally conducted a strict investigation without result, are —

"On the afternoon of Monday, May 21, the school being perfectly quiet, the teacher, Annie R. McKechnie at her desk, the pupils (30 aged 6-14) being engaged in writing exercises, a low humming voice was heard coming apparently from some spot between the teacher's desk and those of the foremost pupils. The sound was ascribed by teacher to pupils and vice versa. Miss McKechnie ordered less noise, but the humming rose in volume and seemed to fill the room. Too sustained to be produced by animal, beast or human — no wind — variously described by hundreds of listeners as resembling the whirr of a threshing machine with the cylinder empty, wind blowing in a bottle, moans of a human in pain, sometimes a *hum hum* repeated instead of yes.

"It has been heard at its loudest by people passing in rigs along to distant roads. The teacher and pupils claim it spoke in muffled tones. Miss McKechnie struck a hammer on the wainscotting saying "Come out of that" and got the answer "I will not".

"*Tuesday*

The children's parents gathered at the school at 9:30 and the hum started as before. They sent for Archie McCuaig and Trustees Hooper, McKinnon and Hempstock, all non-plussed. The consensus of opinion blamed the teacher, and put it down to ventriloquism, as when she addressed anyone the sound ceased, and the Trustees and parents spent all day investigating without result.

"The sound came from the floor — then the ceiling — at one time it appeared to come from 3 girl scholars. The children were all sent away 100 yards and still the hum continued. Suspicion fell again on Miss McKechnie as the sound ceased when she left and returned when she did. They asked her to exchange with another teacher from Priceville, but she refused.

"*Saturday and Sunday* — nothing heard.

"*Monday*

Mr. Campbell came; the floor was torn up and a hound and fox terrier were sent undreneath. The sound continued to be heard.

"For a time it ceased, and when the children recited the multiplication table it was heard again and increased to a roar and drowned out the voices. Dr. Hutton and Mr. Dougal McCormick thought it was caused by 3 girl pupils, but were proved wrong.

"Finally all the scholars and teacher were sent away; windows were stopped up, walls examined for cracks, the roof opened and 20 investigators stood outside, but the sound had stopped. Mr. Campbell stood with his watch in his hand. At the end of 5 minutes the hums began again. The investigators proved it was not ventriloquism; it was not caused by teacher or pupils, as it would be physically impossible to sustain a breath for so prolonged a time. It was not caused by wind rattling objects nor the wind blowing through a crevice. The noise was too loud for an insect. What was it?"

The Trustees dealt with the situation by dismissing the teacher and building a new brick school house and there was no further sound by the "ghost".

One acre of land was purchased from Joseph Hooper for thirty dollars and a new white brick school was erected on top of a hill about forty rods east of the old school. This property was on Lot 39, Concession 3, S. D. R. School classes were held in a building on Archie MacCuaig's farm on Sideroad 40 until the new school was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1894. The new school was named Top Cliff by Miss Maggie McCannel, a teacher, and the community is still known by that name.

The old "haunted" building, what was left of it, was moved a few years later to the MacCuaig farmyard and became part of the driving shed.

Top Cliff school was closed from 1940 to 1944, as there were only three pupils attending. They were taken to Priceville School, U. S. S. #12, Artemesia and Glenelg. The school was reopened in September 1944 with Miss Kathleen McLean as teacher, but finally closed permanently in 1967.

Teachers 1922 — 1965

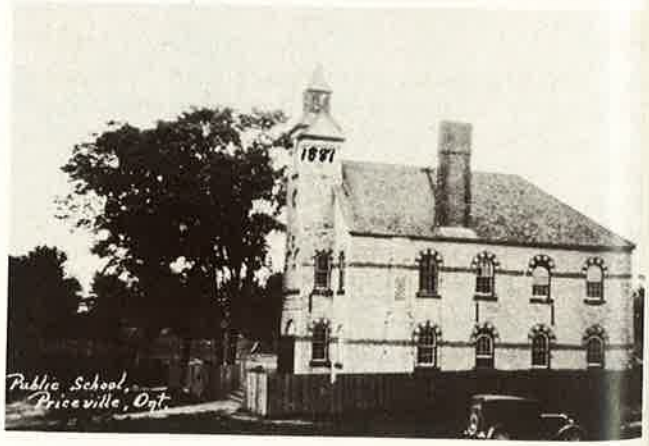
1922	Miss I. B. MacCuaig	1947	Miss Eleanor Dobbs
1925	Miss Elizabeth M. McCuaig	1948	Mrs. D. K. McKinnon — nee Eleanor Dobbs
1928	Miss M. C. McLean		
1930	Miss Jessie M. Nichol	1952	Miss Christina Hutchinson
1932	Miss Anne C. MacEachern	1954	Miss Lorna E. Peart
1937	Miss Eleanor L. Mather	1956	Mrs. Eleanor McKinnon
1939	Miss Grace I. Wright	1960	Mrs. Ethel M. McIntyre
1944	Miss M. Catharine McLean		

UNION SCHOOL SECTION NO. 12, *Artemesia and Glenelg, Priceville*

The first school for Priceville pupils was a log school on the Old Durham Road, east of the community in Artemesia Township. The first five teachers were: John McKechnie, George Harrison, Ferguson Wright, Anna Hamilton and Maggie Laidlaw.

The distance to the school was too far for pupils west of the village, so school was held in a private home in the village. After a year, this arrangement was abandoned and classes were held on Lot 2, North Kinross Street, now a stable.

Trustees John McKechnie, Daniel Ferguson and Henry King purchased the land in 1869 for S. S. #12, Artemesia. There were two buildings — one for Senior pupils and a building in front, closer to the road, for Junior pupils.



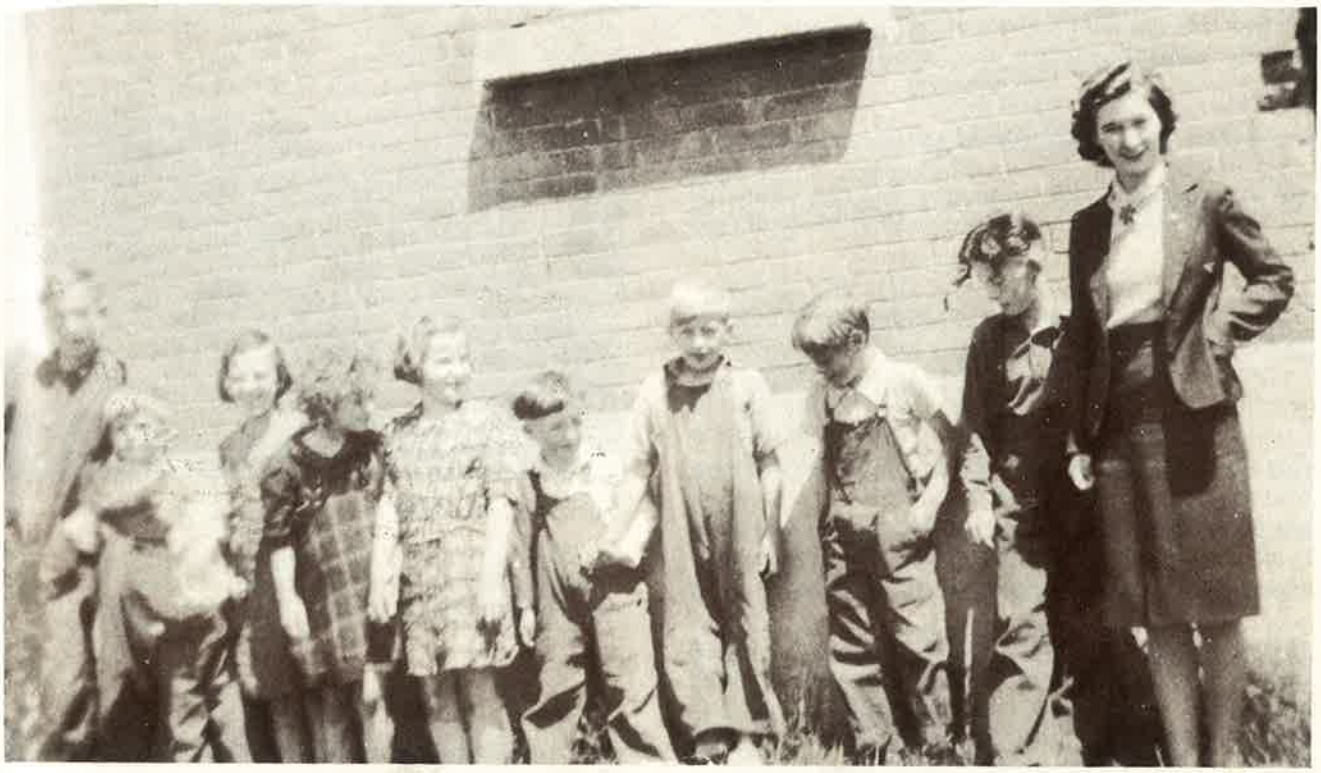
In 1869, when S. S. #2 Glenelg closed, the pupils on the Durham Road east of Sideroad 40 were accepted into Priceville School, and the school became Union School Section #12, Artemesia and Glenelg. In the ensuing years, the number of pupils increased and in 1881, three acres of land were bought from Alexander McIntyre, at Part Lot 7, Tory Street South. A new large white brick school was built in 1881, and in 1916 was remodelled by changing the stairways and adding a basement and furnace. While

this construction work was being done, school classes were held in the Baptist Church, which was behind the Commercial Hotel in the village.

This new school was used for many years as a Public and Continuation School. The Principal of the School taught Junior and Senior IV classes and also Form I and II subjects to High School pupils. Hector McKinnon was the first Principal to teach in the Continuation School.

In 1949, a new modern school was built on the same property, to replace the Public and Continuation School, but was smaller and only one storey high. During the spring of 1950, the old white school, which had served well for almost seventy years was taken down.

Since 1940, Priceville has been a one teacher school until its close in 1966. Allan McLean and son Cameron were efficient caretakers for many years.



U.S.S. 16 Irish Lake 1941

Mervin Sweeney, Lorne Eagles, Raymond Leitch, Marlene Hughes, Mary Magdaline Hughes, Kay Sweeney, Bernard Sweeney, Robert Eagles, Earl Leitch, Angus Hughes, Ruth Eagles, Teacher.

UNION SCHOOL SECTION NO. 16
Artemesia and Glenelg — Irish Lake

The first school was built on Lot 3, Concession 7 of Artemesia Township at an unknown date.

Some years later the southwest corner of Lot 1, Concession 7 was purchased from the Reverend Father Hauch for $100. This school lot was just south of the large, clear, Irish Lake, on the Townline between Artemesia and Glenelg Townships. A frame school was erected and U. S. S. #16, Artemesia and Glenelg came into being in 1898.

The Trustees were George A. Patterson, John B. Thibaudeau and Sylvester Martin.

Sometime after 1916 the school was covered with red brick and a basement with a furnace and washrooms was added.

When the Stone School at Lot 5, Concession 4, Artemesia was closed in 1964, the pupils were bussed to Irish Lake School. Mrs. Walter Eagles was the last teacher at this school.

A list of Teachers:

1914	Evangeline Watson	1929	Mayme Sullivan
1915	Lena Legate		Eleanor Lynch
1917	M. Muir	1934	Jean Morgan
	P. Cook	1935	Madeline C. Moore
1918	J. E. McKinnon	1940	Ruth Harlow
	Louise Watson	1941	Vesta Colgan
1919	Harriet Cords	1942	Mrs. Hattie Collinson
1922	S. Norris	1943	Marie Hamilton
	Annie Fewster	1944	Aleda Ratcliffe
1926	M. C. Murphy	1945	Mrs. Walter Eagles

There were special days that marked the school year, breaking the monotony of the daily routine, that were eagerly anticipated by the students. Arbor Day in May, the County Music Festival and the School Fair in September were "red letter" days on the school calendar.

Arbor Day

When driving through the country, one can always tell where a school has been, by seeing a small piece of land with maple trees around its perimeter.

The first Friday in May was suggested by the Department of Education as Arbor Day — a day set aside for planting trees and flowers, and for a general cleaning of the school and yard by the pupils. Plans for the tasks to be undertaken were discussed and pupils volunteered to bring the necessary tools for the job. If the weather was unfavourable, Arbor Day was moved to a later date. Everyone looked forward to the day, and Friday morning an eager crew arrived, often accompanied by younger children, who came to school for the first time.

There were no formal lessons. School was opened in the usual way, then jobs were delegated and all the little housekeepers went to work with a will and gave the school and its furnishings a thorough cleaning. Meanwhile, the young children and others were out raking, picking up stones and winter debris, tidying the wood shed, digging flower beds. Some parents might have been surprised if they could see the efforts of their children. Everyone worked hard, inspired by working with others, and by noon the windows shone, everything was spic and span and pupils looked at their school with pride.

Usually in the afternoon, a hike to a nearby bush, a visit to or from a neighbouring school, games and a picnic or a treat of home-made candy ended Arbor Day. (One teacher took her class fishing.)

For some schools, especially those fortunate enough to have a Women's Institute or Farm Forum in the Section, Arbor Day was sometimes a community affair. Men came with a team or tractor with a wagon and necessary tools. Grounds were levelled, fences were put in good shape, a new, donated, flag pole erected, shrubs planted, new flower beds made, a bit of paint or a few nails were used where needed. Swings were donated and put up, undergrowth and brush cleared up. The women provided articles for the school cupboard, geraniums for the windows, curtains, anything that would make the school where their children spent so much of their time more homey. The day usually ended happily with a picnic lunch.

Music Festivals

The Grey County Music Festival was organized in the early 1930s, as a three day event open to all schools in the County. Music was not officially on the curriculum of most Glenelg schools, but some teachers were talented in that area and taught their students. Some school boards hired special music teachers for the individual schools.

When the Township Area Board of Education was established in 1945, it hired an itinerant music teacher to travel around to all the schools. Many soloists and choirs from Glenelg Schools competed at Festival events, travelling to Meaford and Owen Sound to do so. Parents assisted in driving the competitors and this usually involved a day-long outing with a picnic lunch for the musicians and sometimes a holiday at home for the other pupils.

School Fairs

In 1920, Mr. T. Stewart Cooper; Department of Agriculture representative for Grey County, believing that in addition to academic training, some practical training in everyday farm work was important, asked for the co-operation of School Boards to start School Fairs in the Township. Some boards were favourable to this proposal, paid the five dollar fee, and put up the prize money.

The Department of Agriculture provided flower and vegetable seeds, seed potatoes, grain and eggs from accredited producers. The teacher made out an order of what each pupil wanted, to be delivered in early April. Exhibits from these were to be shown at the Fair in September.

Writing, art work, singing, public speaking, marching and parades were the work of the teachers. The writing and art were done in June under the teacher's supervision, then sent to the Department of Agriculture. There were so many entries that the Public School Inspector agreed to judge the work and return it in time for the Fair.

The first Fairs for Glenelg pupils were held in Durham and Markdale in 1921. Later, Fairs were held in #3 School for several years, and then moved around to other schools in the Township. Large boards were placed on top of the rows of desks, and the exhibits arranged on them for judging. These were judged by Department of Agriculture

Staff in the morning and at noon everyone ate a picnic lunch. In the afternoon public speaking, musical solos, the school chorus, dances and parades were judged. Then the exhibits in the school were viewed and sports and baseball games followed.

The T. Eaton Company donated a silver trophy to the pupil winning the highest number of points at each School Fair, and books to the pupils winning second and third prizes.

There were also prizes for collections, e.g. weeds, insects, leaves, scrap books, sewing, baking, manual training, — a veritable little Fall Fair.

School Fair 1937

"Drill 'n Dance" Section, Maypole Dance, No. 3, 1st at School Fair
Left to right: **Eileen Staples, Mae Baker, Ruth Moffat, Audrey McInnes, Kenneth Vaughan, Jean Williams, Marjorie Timmins, Sally McInnes, Michael Kenny, Bruce McInnes**

The first prize entries from the Township School Fairs were exhibited at a County School Fair, usually held in Markdale, with gold watches being given to the winners there.

Agnes MacPhail M. P., was very interested in public speaking, and gave prizes to the winners at a special rally in October, first prize being a trip to see the opening of Parliament.

School Fairs were quite an ordeal for a new teacher who had no experience with a Fair, especially if the Fair was held early in September. A banner showing the name and number of the school and little hats or costumes were made or secured. Marching and a drill had to be practised, as well as a dance or other exercises. However, with the co-operation and help of the students and the parents, a good showing was made.

The Women's Institute was a great help in donating prizes, running a booth and sometimes helping with the picnic lunch.

THE END OF RURAL SCHOOLS

Each of the rural schools in Glenelg Township continued to be governed by a three person Board of Trustees until 1945. In the late 1930s there had been some discussion on the desirability of having a single, five-person Board to supervise all the schools in the Township. It was felt that one board would operate more efficiently than nine. It could set uniform standards for all schools in the Township and provide extra services like music lessons, remedial classes, and health services which were beyond the resources of one school board operating alone.

The first Trustees of the newly created Glenelg Township School Area Board were: George Bell, Joseph Edwards, William Ellison, Oren Peart and Prosper Porter, elected at the municipal elections in December 1945. W. J. Ritchie was appointed first Secretary-Treasurer to the Township Area Board.

In 1946, the new Township Board assumed responsibility for bus transportation of secondary school students in the Township, to high schools in Durham and Markdale.

By the early 1960s, faced with declining enrolment at all of the Township schools (some schools had as few as four students) it was decided to combine classes and eliminate a number of the rural schools.

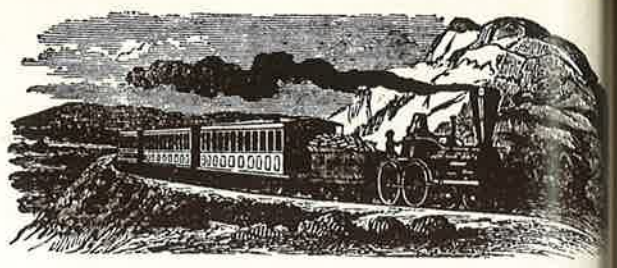
Another step on the road to consolidation of educational services was the establishing, in 1965, of the Southeast Grey District Board of Education which replaced a number of Municipal School Boards, including Glenelg. Glenelg elected two Trustees to this body, Keith Beaton and Tom Firth. School Sections were consolidated with primary pupils going by bus to one school and intermediate and senior pupils going to others for classes. Eventually all the rural schools were closed by 1968 and all students, both elementary and secondary were bussed to schools outside the Township — to Durham, Markdale, Flesherton and Hanover.

In 1968, a County wide Board of Education was elected to supervise the schools in all of Grey County. Glenelg's representatives on this Board have been: Nathan Widmeyer of Bentinck, Margaret (Peggy) Bell of Glenelg and W. Adair Prast of Glenelg, representing both Bentinck and Glenelg. Although women had been eligible to serve as school trustees since 1919, Peggy Bell was the first Trustee elected in Glenelg Township.

The sound of the school bell no longer calls the young children to the little one room rural schools. These were once the cornerstone of each community where parents and youth gathered for information, courses, debates, and concerts, especially at Christmas time when each child had a chance to participate in the program. Because of the rural school each child, family and teacher knew, worked and played with others in the neighbourhood. Happy school day memories still live in the hearts and minds of those who were privileged to attend the rural schools.

CHAPTER 6

The Roads



"The people who make no roads are ruled out from intelligent participation in the world's brotherhood."

— Michael Fairless, The Roadmender

Transportation was a vital concern in the early days of settlement and depended solely on the condition of the roads. This varied, according to the season, from dreadful to non-existent. Spring and fall were naturally the worst times, when roadbeds turned to quagmires and were virtually impassable, except on foot.

In the beginning, the small isolated communities were in no way self-sufficient but relied on supplies from the older, settled areas for the necessities of life. 'A person named Boulton' is credited with being the first to bring a wagon load of goods up the Garafraxa Road to Owen Sound in 1842.[1] Any goods he was transporting must have been obtained farther down the road, perhaps at Fergus, since the resources of the area around Glenelg and Bentinck Townships at that time were very sparse indeed.

In 1845, Alexander Vidal, Provincial Land Surveyor, en route to survey the Second and Third Concessions of Glenelg and Bentinck Townships, was forced to abandon his horse and wagon south of Mount Forest, so poor was the Garafraxa Road. On his return trip in December, he walked nearly the entire distance to his home in Sarnia. Bad roads were not confined just to the frontier but were then fairly general across the province.

There are many stories of early settlers carrying one hundred pound bags of flour on their backs for many miles. Once flour and sawmills were established locally and a modicum of prosperity achieved, there came a need to export surplus farm produce and to import manufactured goods from the urban centres. Freight was hauled by free enterprise teamsters like Bolton or by mill teams. Oxen were the common source of motive power, being stronger and more reliable than horses under severe road conditions.

When mail delivery was instituted between Fergus and Owen Sound in 1847, some £1500 was expended on improving the Garafraxa Road. In advertising for tenders for the mail contract, it was specified that the mail was to be conveyed

> in a carriage or on horseback when the state of the roads will not admit of the use of vehicles. The rate of travel to be...not less than four miles per hour under favourable circumstances. The time allowed on the journey to be two and a half days (*Guelph Herald* August 26, 1847)

The distance to be covered in that time was seventy-one miles. Shortly afterwards, a 'mail stage' was advertised, probably to solicit passengers,

> A mail stage to Sydenham, Owen Sound, will start from the Fergus Arms, Fergus, every Thursday morning during the winter season arriving there on Friday evening. In return will start from Corbet's Inn, Sydenham, Saturday A.M. at 10 o'clock arriving at Fergus Sunday evening.
>
> (John Mills)
>
> (*Guelph Herald,* December 29, 1847)

In making this journey by 'stages', it is possible that the weary, bone-rattled coach traveller may have stayed overnight at the British Hotel, run by Archibald Hunter, at the top of the hill in Durham or stopped for a meal at Bartholomew Griffin's *Travellers' Inn* five miles farther north. (This same Griffin sold out his inn to D. Donohue in 1858 and moved the business to present-day Dornoch, known for many years as Griffin's Corners.) In 1851 both inn-keepers were advertising their establishments in the Owen Sound *Comet* and Hunter specified in his ad that the 'Owen Sound and Hamilton Stage' called at the Inn every Thursday and Saturday morning and, returning, called every Thursday and Saturday evening.

In 1859 the County of Grey held a plebiscite on By-Law #57 to raise £50,000 to gravel the main roads in the County. The vote was favourable; in Glenelg it passed by a majority of about four hundred. Subsequently, work proceeded on the major roads, the Garafraxa (afterwards Highway #6), the Durham (Highway #4) and the Toronto and Sydenham (Highway #10), all finally completed in 1863. This was a great boon to travellers. One distinctive feature was the absence of tolls on any of the roads in Grey County. A traveller writing in the *Guelph and Galt Advertiser* at the time commented on this fact, remarking that there were nine tolls on the Garafraxa Road between Mount Forest and Guelph, both within Wellington County, averaging about one toll every five miles. The lack of tolls was a factor in limiting the high freight rates prevalent at that time.

[1] Smith W. W. *A Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Grey*, Owen Sound 1865. This was probably Edward Bolton of Concession 1, East Garafraxa Road or James Bolton of Bentinck Township.

These improved roads meant real progress for the district. Immediately this sort of advertisement appeared: "GRAVEL ROADS! Horse For Sale", signifying the beginning of the decline of the ox. A new east-west stage coach line opened, running from Durham to Collingwood, "Cameron and Middaugh's Royal Mail Line of stages," which left Durham every morning at 5 a.m. on the newly gravelled Durham Road and arrived at Collingwood at 1 p.m. to make connections with the train that reached Toronto at 9 p.m. the same day. The Collingwood to Durham stage returned to Durham at 11 p.m.

Collingwood had had railway service since 1855 and was the nearest railhead to Glenelg Township. The Northern Railway of Canada had erected new grain elevators there offering free storage and elevating for ten days. On February 6, 1863, the *Collingwood Enterprise* reported: "The first installment of the immense winter trade from Durham and surrounding country made its appearance here on Tuesday last in the shape of some twenty-five teams from the village of Durham with wheat, each having about seventy bushels to the load."

A survey crew laying out the line of track for the Canadian Pacific Railway through Glenelg, 1905.

Excavating for the track at the cut at the William Smellie farm, Lot 31, Concession 1, N.D.R.

Laying the first narrow gauge track.
The workers were mainly Austrian and Italian immigrants.

Throughout the 1860s 'railway fever' ran rampant in the remote communities of Southwestern Ontario. A large number of railroad companies were established, approved by Government committee, given charters and then were unable to raise sufficient capital to begin construction. In 1866 a bill chartering the Toronto and Owen Sound Railway was withdrawn in the Legislature for want of support on the part of Grey County politicians. The previous year the 'Durham and Angus' line, probably of the Grey and Simcoe Railroad, was chartered. All the following year the Durham newspaper ran an ad saying it was "Under Survey! Under Survey!" creating such rumours as: "On the supposition that the Durham and Angus Railroad will be built, the large sum of $1000 was offered last week for lots in the vicinity of the depot." (*Durham Standard*, August 3, 1866) In any event this train simply never materialized.

The capital required for railroad construction was usually raised by stock issues and 'local bonuses' from the municipalities which stood to benefit from rail service to their area. Many elected councils hesitated to commit themselves to large expenditures and were continually passed over for consideration by the railroad interests. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, running from Toronto to Owen Sound, was chartered in 1868. The electors of Glenelg Township voted against it by one hundred and twelve votes in 1871, but despite their opposition and that of Sullivan Township, the train went through nonetheless.

The line from Orangeville to Owen Sound opened in June 1873, cutting across the northeast corner of the Township. Thus Markdale, as well as the whole surrounding area was provided with its first railway, consisting of both passenger and freight service to Orangeville-Toronto-Owen Sound and the towns and villages along the line. Originally a narrow gauge track was laid but in 1883 the track and rolling stock was upgraded to standard width, thereby eliminating problems with interconnecting railways. In 1884 the line was taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

November of 1881 saw the completion of a new line, the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway, from Palmerston to Durham, whereby southwest Glenelg and the

Horse drawn rail cars loaded with ballast for fill further along the line

The "dinky" engine which replaced the horses in moving ballast cars c. 1906

neighbouring area acquired service to Guelph and Stratford. This line later became a branch of the Grand Trunk, which in turn became the Canadian National Railway. Glenelg Township had supported this railway. The Township Council in March 1879 had instructed the Reeve to issue debentures to the extent of $20,000 in aid to the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railroad. In August of that year, labourers working on the line struck for higher wages. They had been earning $1.00 per day but wanted $1.12-1/2 a day, a demand which was met after a strike of three days' duration.

Glenelg Township's main railroad, the Canadian Pacific Saugeen to Walkerton branch, was completed in 1908 after three years of construction. This railway crossed from east to west through the southern part of Glenelg. Many local men and their teams of horses played a part in the building of the roadbed. The stations of Priceville and Durham flanked either side of the township. Within Glenelg itself were two flag stations and sidings for the purpose of meeting trains, 'The Glen' and 'McWilliams'. This branch line boasted four passenger trains a day for a time, as well as two freights.

The coming of the railways meant rural people might now be able to market their livestock, grain, produce etc., to outside markets. Previously, farm products were generally sold or bartered to a local storekeeper or a general merchandiser in return for goods required. Consequently, with a much wider marketing area, prices received were more favourable. In addition a wider choice of incoming commodities, farm implements, and heavier machinery used in sawmills, grist mills, and manufacturing establishments, would now be available.

For a number of years, farmers in the immediate area brought their can of cream or crate of eggs to the flag stops at The Glen or McWilliams' where they met the train and put their produce in the baggage or express car; their empty can or crate would return to the same depot a few days later.

As farmers cleared their land, the presence of a railway suddenly made it possible to utilize their virgin forests as much-needed extra income. Large hard and softwood logs would find their way by rail to meet outside demands in sawmills, furniture factories and industry in general. Trees were cut by crosscut saws, skidded and drawn by horses to a sawmill or assembled near a railway siding, where they would be loaded on flat cars to be transported by rail to their destination. Frequently, sawmill operators and furniture manufacturers would purchase the entire hardwood bush from a farmer. A great deal of timber in the southern part of this township was purchased in this manner, some logs to find their way to Priceville siding, others to be teamed to McWilliams', much of it going to sawmills at Hanover or Orangeville. A great quantity of Rock elm timber, in comparatively long lengths was shipped on trains, eventually being exported to Great Britain for use in the ship-building industry.

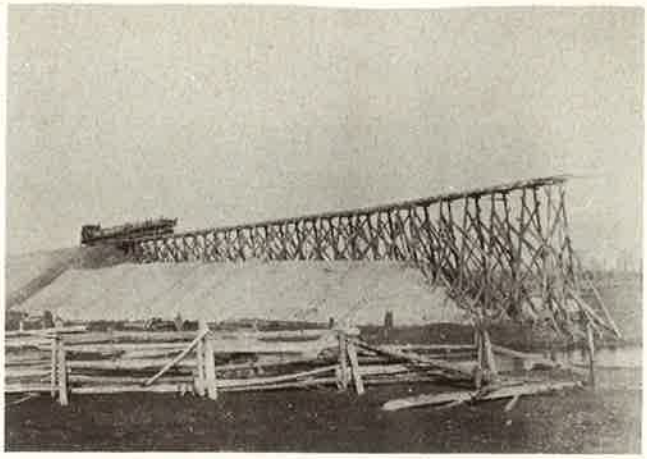
C.P.R. Construction Crew, 1907, composed mainly of local farmers who acted as labourers and teamsters.

Taken at Lot 11, Concession 2, S.D.R.

Top Row, left to right: **Hugh Vaughan, Bob McClement, Unidentified, Joe Patterson, Herb Allen, Andy Picken, Tom Moore, Frank Grasby, Tom Watson, Roy Patterson, Alex Aljoe, Walt Clark, Ira Pennick, Palmer Patterson, John McFadden, William Patterson, Henry Lawrence, Hiram Dean, Charlie Vaughan, Alex Firth, Harry Firth, John Nicholson, Esq.**

Bottom Row, left to right: **Otto Bower, George Hopkins, John McGirr, Tom Arnett, Alf Davis, Charles Watson, Anthony Lawrence, Donald Watson, Murray Ritchie, Bert Whitmore, Dave Ritchie**

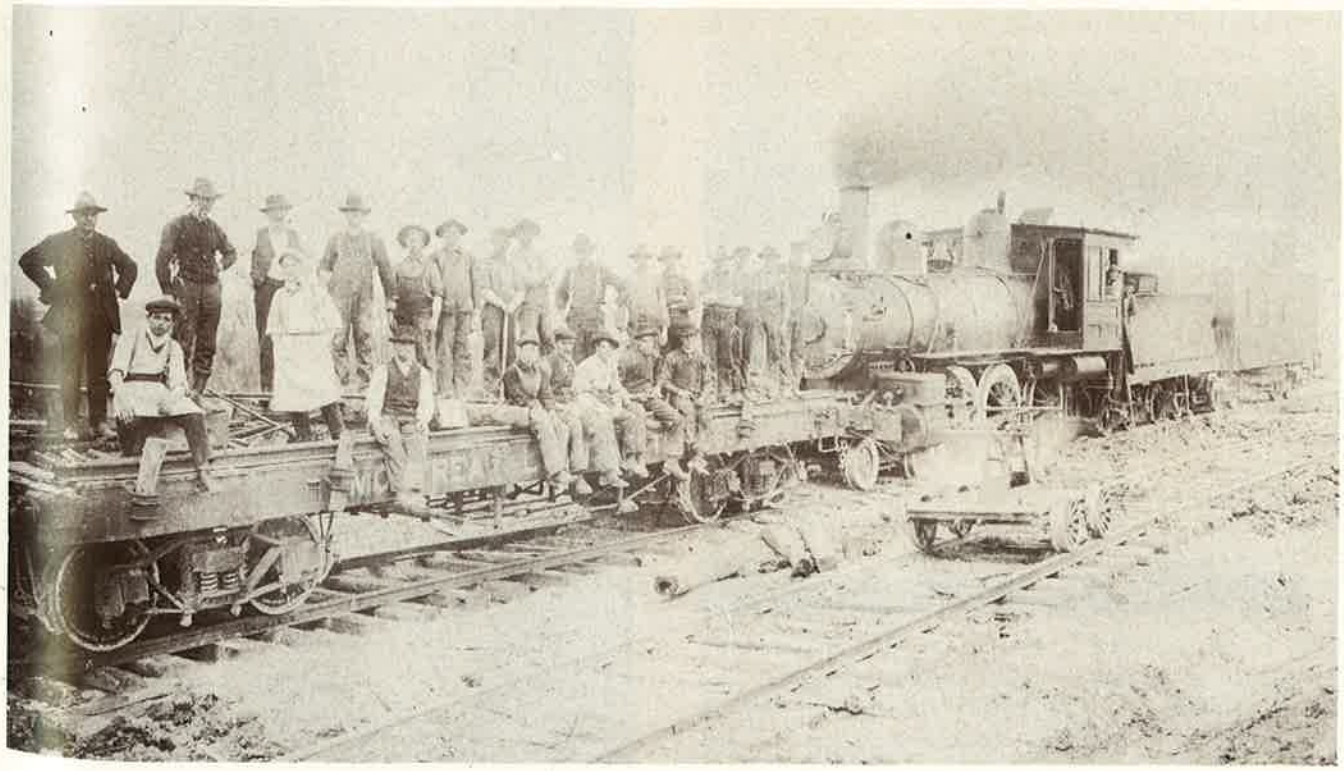
Steam shovels filling ballast cars c. 1906



Dinky engine pushing ballast cars for dumping fill along the east half of the Priceville trestle, 1906.

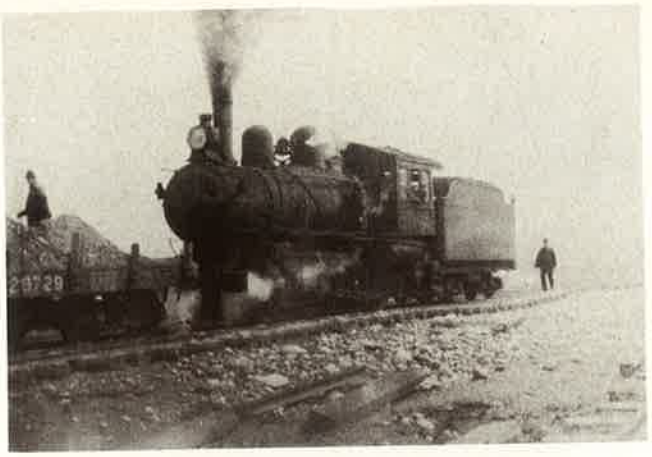
The "Steel gang" laying the rails on the final, standard-gauge track.

Back spiking the track, 1907



Work crew on the Canadian Pacific Railway c. 1907.

Joe (or Ed) McGrade of Concession 8, was foreman (front row sitting by himself) Bill Sweeney of the Eighth Concession and Bill Henderson of Townsend Lake are also in this crew. Bill Sweeney in the group of five, fourth from the left sitting at the front of the flatcar.



Engine #1486 pushing ballast cars

A view back towards the engine from the top of the ballast cars

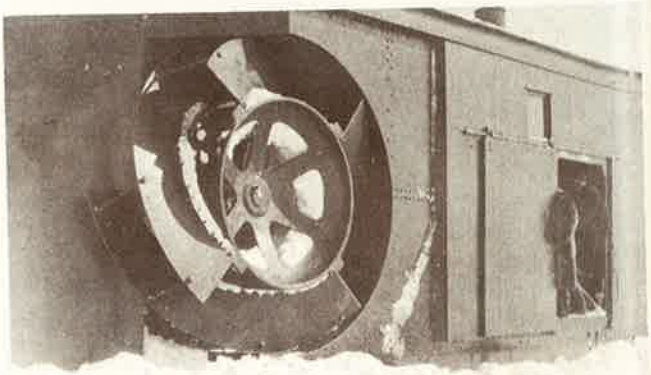
A close-up of a ballast train car with load of fill being released by means of a cable.

A ballast train building up the road-bed at Seely's, Lot 7, Concession 3, S.D.R.

The line completed to Durham, 1908

Inspecting the tracks on three-wheeled handcars with H. Wykes *on left,* **and S. Dingwall** *on right.*

Snowplough and engines, winter 1908



A close-up of the rotary-type snowplough, 1908

The West end of "The Glen" with a temporary water tank *at left,* used for the steam shovel and locomotives.

The Glen Station 1917
a visitor of the Weir family departing

C. P. R

With the opening of the new Canadian Pacific line, another milestone has been reached in the history of our town

The following timetable will be in effect until further notice:

read down			read up	
a.m	p.m		p.m.	a.m.
6.30	2.55	Walkerton	10.5	1.25
6.59	3.22	leave Hanover ar've	9.36	12.56
7.11	3.33	Allan Park	9.24	12.44
7.29	3.50	Durham	9.07	12.27
7.41	4.06	McWilliams	8.54	12.14
7.57	4.22	Priceville	8.38	11.58
8.10	4.35	ar've Saug.Jct. leave	8.25	11.45

Connecting with trains to and from Toronto. Only one change between Durham and Toronto. Speed, comfort and safety.

Come to us for tickets and information. We are also agents for Allan and Dominion line steamships and C. P. R. ocean liners.

MacFARLANE & CO.

One of the early pickup services of cream in cans took place in the early twenties, when Mr. A. Watson drew cream by horses from routes in Glenelg and Egremont Townships, to be shipped that evening from McWilliams' by express to the Walkerton Egg and Dairy Company.

The coming of the railway broadened the marketing opportunities for dealing livestock. Local buyers would purchase cattle, sheep and pigs outright from the farmer at the farm or, for a commission, would ship them to the Toronto Stockyards and supervise their sale. In the southwest part of Glenelg buyers were George Ryan, Arnold Noble, and John Grierson, the latter a shipper for the United Farmers of Ontario in their heyday. In the Priceville area, John Stothart, Herman McLean, Malcolm McInnes and Otto Konold were active buyers. Around Markdale the two John B. Thibaudeaus, Senior and Junior, bought cattle around Glenelg and as far away as Manitoulin Island. They also held horse sales for local farmers with buyers coming from Toronto and Montreal to buy horses for milk wagons, bread wagons and delivery wagons for the big department stores. Other drovers were Robert Burnside and Louis Thibaudeau.

The farmers were still required to deliver their livestock to the nearest railroad station. There was no provision made at the flag stops at The Glen or McWilliams' for the loading of livestock and as late as the 1920s cattle had to be driven on the hoof to the main stations at Durham, Priceville or Markdale. There they were weighed and shipped to the Toronto stockyards. Cattle driving was no easy task, as the beasts tended to wander from the road at any open gate or unfenced bush, sometimes evading recapture for days. Once in town, the herd was easily stampeded by any barking dog and would rampage through well-tended gardens and lawns, endearing all concerned to the townspeople.

A wash out along the track through one of the many swampy places in Glenelg.

Around 1930, livestock truckers began to make an appearance, picking up cattle, sheep and hogs at the farmyard and delivering them directly to Toronto in less time than it had previously taken to drive them to the local train station. Dan. L. McArthur was one of these and this is what he remembers:

"In 1928 I had been married two years and was working on my father's farm. I loved driving and since trucks were starting to take over some of the freight from trains, I decided to try my hand at trucking, and was the first custom trucker in the community.

"I started with a hired truck, a Model A Ford, ton and a half with single rear wheels and nine by eight foot rack, which I rented for ten dollars a day.

"My first load was our own lambs, twenty-one in number, delivered to the Stockyards at Keele Street West in Toronto. The drover here in Glenelg had bid us ten dollars each and I got three dollars per head more after all expenses were paid, by transporting them myself. This was quite a drawing card for the neighbours in the area and I had customers right away. Most of the business was hauling livestock to Toronto but often fresh fruit and other goods were brought back on the return trip.

"I bought my first truck in 1929, a Ford, the same size as the rented truck. About the first of November I had a contract to draw eggs from the Co-ops in Durham, Flesherton and Dundalk to the United Co-operatives of Ontario in Toronto and returning home, I had two ton of sugar on for the Co-op in Durham. A storm came up and I got snowbound south of Dundalk and had to be hauled into Dundalk by a team of horses. The sugar had to be shipped by train to Durham and the truck remained in Dundalk all winter until March. I wrote the finance company and told them if they wanted the truck they could pick it up there. They wrote back and told me to let them know when I took it out in the spring and to leave all payments until then. I drove that truck until September of 1930 and traded it in on a bigger truck with twelve-foot racks and dual wheels. It was also a Ford, one and a half tons. I had made enough money in eight months to pay the difference.

"My next truck was a 1932 Reo Speedwagon with hydraulic brakes. Thought I had the world by the tail! Business was good and I was kept very busy. I kept that truck until 1934 and dealt it in for a new Reo two and a half ton. My next contract was hauling ship timber from around the Kincardine-Walkerton area to Lake Huron. The timber was dumped into the lake to preserve it until it was loaded on board ship going to Great Britain. If it was too late in the fall to be shipped overseas, the timber was held down with rocks so it was completely submerged and left frozen until the first boat in the spring.

"I often carried young people's and women's groups to places as far away as Guelph and Tobermory. In those days there were no buses in this area, and I didn't need a license to carry people. In 1933 I had a contract for every Sunday in July to take groups from St. John's Catholic Church in Glenelg to the Martyr's Shrine in Midland.

"By 1937 I traded in the '34 for a new three ton Reo which I drove for two years. That same year a major oil company gave me a contract to truck naptha gas from Sarnia to the Durham-Hanover area. This company asked me to put the engine of my new truck under their supervision and to use only their oil. They added a secret additive to the oil and installed a very large oil filter on the engine and that oil went fifteen thousand miles with a filter change and one vial of additive every five thousand miles. When I finally drained the oil after fifteen thousand miles it was almost as clean as when originally filled. Never did find out about that "secret potion". Average oil change at that time was approximately one thousand miles.

"In 1939, I bought a heavy-duty International three ton truck. At that time I had a license to haul freight of any kind including furniture. The truck went over four hundred thousand miles on two motors.

"When war broke out I operated under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Once I delivered five ton of honey in forty-five gallon drums to Manning Pool in Trenton and was to pick up two hundred beds in Oshawa for delivery to Owen Sound for the Polish Army that was being trained there. Although only twelve beds were ready I delivered them to Owen Sound and was paid the same as for two hundred.

Train at McWilliam's Station, 1925
carrying logs from John McGillivray's bush

Loading logs on Stan Baker's truck, c. 1950

William Sweeney was the first transport trucker in the Traverston area. Picture at Bill Priel's, 1942.

Loading logs on railway cars, 1925

Not transferable

Opening of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway.

The President and Directors of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway Company request the pleasure of Mr James Edgars Company at Orangeville on Friday the 3rd of November 1871 on the occasion of the Opening of the Railway.

A special Train to convey guests to Orangeville will leave the Union Station Toronto at 9 o'clock a.m. another special Train will also leave Arthur Station for Orangeville at the same hour and return Train will leave Orangeville at 4 o'clock p.m.

Please answer by the 30th inst.

Toronto, 24th October 1871 [illegible] Secretary.

This Card to be shown on entering the cars.

A logging bee c. 1910, possibly in Allen Boyd's bush.

Bunessan Young Peoples' Club in Dan McArthur's truck at McDonald Hall, University of Guelph, 1933

"General Tire approached me in 1942 to test a set of tires. They were supposed to be specially designed for long hauls. They ran ninety thousand miles before I replaced them. The average mileage for tires at that time would be forty to fifty thousand miles at the most. These tires were oversize with softer rubber. Afterwards they were used for many years on a well driller owned by Ed Pratt who drilled most of the wells in this area.

"My last truck was a 1946 Fargo three ton with extra long wheelbase and a strong one piece frame.

"In 1946 after seventeen years, I sold out the business to McArthur Brothers."

Besides the McArthur Brothers, John and Archie, other truckers in the Township were William Nichol, Archie McKechnie, and Farquhar McKinnon in the south and Wallace Wilson and Jack Hill, William Sweeney, John Bowles, the Harvey Brothers, Stanley Baker, Ross Peart, Pat Dwyer and Michael Black in the north.

A train wreck at "The Glen", 1940.

A truck carrying a load of flour struck a train. Two men in the truck were killed.

A passenger train wreck in 1912 on the C.P.R. line just north of #90 Sideroad. Elgin McFadden recalls that as a boy, he saw the badly injured fireman being removed from the wreck and laid in the shade of a tree.

Just as the truck began to supplant the railway in freighting livestock, so too did the private automobile successfully compete with the passenger train. During the 1920s and 30s passenger travel began to dwindle and in 1932 both Canadian Pacific and Canadian National discontinued their exclusively passenger service to the district, replacing it with mixed freight and passenger trains. Interest further decreased and eventually all passenger service was stopped in 1957.

The trucking industry continued to expand with ever larger transports so that regular freight rail shipments were no longer required, and trains appeared only when an individual shipment was made. The railway stations, the freight sheds, and the water tanks have been abandoned or removed. Finally, in 1984, the old east-west line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad through south Glenelg was ripped up, rails and ties and overpasses were dismantled. The only evidence remaining is the raised roadbed, so laboriously constructed, to mark the passing of the railroad era.

Removing the bridge timbers from a railroad overpass on the C.P.R. line near Durham, 1984

Durham Cenotaph, erected after World War I

CHAPTER 7

The Soldiers

"At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them."
— Laurence Binyon, For the Fallen

Although the Canadian government had passed the Militia Laws in May of 1860, it wasn't until the following year that the Militia movement was given an impetus by an incident of the American Civil War. In November, 1861, the British ship 'Trent' was boarded by Union Government forces who forcibly removed Confederate Government delegates en route to England. It was feared for a time that the incident would spark hostilities between the United States and Great Britain.

The Canadian provinces would, of course, be actively involved in any conflict. When a general muster was held in Durham on January 4, 1862, calling for volunteers to form the 5th Battalion of Grey County Militia, the young men of the district responded with alacrity.

"The following is a list of the heroic spirits who nobly responded to their Country's call on the day in question, and whose names and memory should be cherished at every hearthstone in the land:" (Note: Original spellings have been retained. Editor.)

John Blake
James Bell
Adam Weir
J. E. Carwardine
Geo. P. Newberry
James Bolden
F. McLaughlan
Robert Bull
Wm. Rae
Samuel Edge
John Eva
James Andrews
Joseph Lauder
Johathan White
Henry Rae
William Wright
Donald Smith
Soloman Speers
Archibald Fullerton
Peter Watson
R. G. Hopkins
Donald McArthur
Donald McDonald
Samson Botteral
Thomas Hutton
William Hunt
Robert Franks
Oliver McCausland
Benjamin Blair
John Livingston
John Davis
D. McArthur
Alexander Mervyn
Edward Mundel
Ferdinand Mervyn
James Hunt
John Swinburn
John Guiness
Gottlip Husher
Robert Fensome
John Edge
Archibald McGilvray
Charles Fletcher
Duncan McDonald
Ralph Cook
Andrew Lawrie
William Firth
Wm. F. Killenbeck
Malcom McGilvray
George Fletcher
Robert Barber
John Matthews
John Johnston
Gunson Reay
D. McLean
John McCulloch
Donald McKinnon
Pat McGrade
George Hutton
Neil McArthur
Wm. Vessie
James Whitmore
James Higgins Jr.
George Dunn
Allan Cameron
Arch. McLaughlan
Robert B. McKelvy
Alexander Lawson

Officers:
Captain: John Moodie
Lieutenant: Hugh McNab
Ensign: Angus Paterson

It was hoped that a Battalion numbering 1300 bayonets could be raised. Official appointments were made of these officers:

Major D. C. McDonell, Commanding
To be Captains: Robert Dalglish, Thomas Allan, Robert Dixon, Louis Joseph Privat, Alexander G. Smith, Adam Cochrane, John McIlroy, Neil McCannel, William Morrison, Herbert Rowswell, John Moodie, Esquires.

To be Lieutenants: Alexander Cochrane, Duncan Campbell, Duncan Fletcher, Joseph Davis, Donald McNichol, James Edge, James Brown, Lieutenant Samual B. Chaffey, late of 9th Leeds. Hugh McNab, Donald McDuffie, Gentlemen.

To be Ensigns: Angus Paterson, Edward A. Goodeve, Alexander Brown, James Hopkins, John McIntosh, James Hunter, John Cameron, Archibald Black, William M. Robertson, Mark Armstrong, Gentlemen.

To be Pay-Master: Alex B. McNab, Esq.

To be Adjutant: Captain John Moodie

To be Quarter Master: Peter Watson, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon: Joseph Crawford, Esq. M.D.

Nothing materialized from the 'Trent' episode and it wasn't until the Fenian threat of 1866 that military matters once more aroused excitement in Glenelg and the surrounding townships. The Fenians were dissatisfied Irish immigrants in the United States who hoped to affect the political future of Ireland by the invasion of British North America. Most of the newspaper writers of the time treated the Fenian threat as a joke. A newspaper advertisement of the time announced boldly "Finnigans Not Coming but William Bews, Fashionable Tailor, has arrived in Durham." (*Durham Standard,* March 21, 1866)

Rumours abounded. The Owen Sound Militia Company had been sent to Sarnia in May, 1866. Later that month the townspeople were alarmed when a fleet of five ships anchored out in the Sound for a few days. The Leith Militia were called in to defend Owen Sound and it was then discovered that the maritime invasion force was a group of windbound fishermen on their way to the upper lakes.

The Durham Company was instructed to drill twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, meeting in the Orange Hall, and it seems that a rather belligerent spirit prevailed.

The editor of the *Durham Standard* felt called upon to admonish several parties who had partaken too freely of "forty rod"[1] and conducted themselves improperly. "A word may not be out of place here to certain young men belonging to the Volunteer force of this town, who, after they were dismissed from duty went around brandishing their bayonets rather too freely and spouting 'tall talk'. We think quite enough has transpired from the too free use of this weapon already in this village to need further warning." (*Durham Standard*, May 18, 1866)

The Fenians finally launched their invasion across the Niagara River on June 2, 1866. Immediately local militia units were galvanized into action and the Durham company was called out. "About 1/2 past 8 o'clock last Friday evening a special dispatch was received by Lieutenant Anderson to muster out the Durham Light Infantry Company and billet them on the taverns in the village." (*Durham Standard* June 8, 1866)

The troops were given a royal send-off to their posting in Owen Sound. A special church service led by Reverend Evans of Trinity Anglican Church was held. George Jackson organized a collection which raised $107 for the support of the volunteers' families, to be disbursed at the rate of $1.50 per week for married women and 40¢ for each child.

The following week the *Durham Standard* began to publish letters from 'one of the Rangers' who wrote of the enthusiastic welcome the fifty-three volunteers from Durham Company received in Owen Sound. They were billeted in various hotels and he wrote that "Our first active service was an attack on various well spread supper tables." (*Durham Standard* June 15, 1866) The anonymous correspondent maintains a cheerful tone throughout his letters, referring to their daily routines, the exorbitant price of whiskey, having their photographs taken at 'Cain's', and he refers to certain married men who tried to pass for bachelors. The entire stay lasted only a couple of weeks. On their last evening, the Rangers gave a supper and ball for their friends in the Sound. It appears that some of the Rangers found favour with the ladies, as the writer makes mention of an attack of 'scarlet fever' as "Rangers in red and young ladies in white all rushed to arms." (*Durham Standard*, June 22, 1866).

The troops were bade a boisterous farewell from the Sound and an equally joyful welcome home. They were not allowed to march down the Garafraxa Road but were conveyed from Owen Sound in wagons which were met on the way by teams sent from Durham.

In the meantime, on the home front, people in Durham became suspicious of a well-laden wagon travelling the Garafraxa Road. Suspecting an arms shipment to aid the Fenian cause, vigilant town fathers courageously stopped the wagon and apprehended a load of hams. A meeting was held on June 11 at the Durham Orange Hall to discuss the organization of a second Volunteer Company and Drill Association. However, before this group got underway, the immediate necessity for it had passed.

David E. Davis

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Davis of Glenelg, fought in the Boer War. He was wounded but recovered. After the war, he remained in South Africa for twelve years working in a diamond mine before returning to Canada.

A postcard sent from Niagara Camp, 1914, before the outbreak of the First World War. Militia Volunteers from Glenelg trained at Niagara every summer.

Charles McGillivray wearing the uniform of the Canadian Volunteer Militia around 1903.

George W. Ledingham
on the way to South Africa with the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

One of the lasting effects of the Fenian raid was the building of the Drill Shed on Durham Road East of the Garafraxa. As early as February of 1866 there was agitation for this structure, led for the most part, by Glenelg Township. A letter writer to the *Durham Standard* questioned why no action had been taken on building a drill shed "after the liberal manner the Council of Glenelg had offered to appropriate the handsome sum of one hundred dollars to assist in erecting a building...provided the Bentinck Council would furnish an equal amount." (*Durham Standard*, February 23, 1866) It was suggested that the Agricultural Society would assist in procuring suitable grounds as they needed quarters for their shows and that the volunteers themselves would provide the timber. It isn't certain the exact date the shed was built but it served for many years for cattle fairs, agricultural shows and militia purposes until its literal downfall under a particularly heavy weight of snow in 1904.

Shortly after the Fenian assault, on September 14 of 1866, the Militia units of Grey County were reorganized as the 31st Grey Battalion of Infantry. Number 4 Company was headquartered at Durham and Number 5 at Flesherton. Glenelg men who served in the 31st included Captain Samuel J. McGirr, Robert Allan, Hugh McNab, Adam Robson and Adam Weir. There is no definite information on who might have served out west in suppressing the Northwest Rebellion of 1871. The boys who fought in South Africa during the Boer War, 1899-1902 were David Davis, George Ledingham, and J. A. Pinkerton.

Canadian Expeditionary Force

DEATH CERTIFICATE

World War I official certificate of death

Fred J. Clancy

William Falkingham

John M. Ledingham

Leonard McFadden

Neil McMillan

Stanley McNally

Alex McVicar

Thomas Mather

Goldwin Patterson

John Weir

Over the years the citizen soldiers' of Glenelg continued to fulfill their military duty by faithfully drilling at the Drill Shed and serving their two weeks at summer camps at Niagara and at Sarawak. But nothing could have prepared them for the absolute carnage of the Great War, 1914-18. Some ninety-three young men went out from Glenelg Township; of these, eighteen made the supreme sacrifice, never to return.

Those Who Died 1914-18

Duncan Black
Fred Clancy
William Falkingham
John Ledingham
J. R. McDonald
Frank McFadden
Leonard McFadden
Neil J. McMillan
Stanley McNally
Alex McVicar
Thomas Mather
Wallace Matheson
Thomas Morrison
Goldwin Patterson
Isaac A. Pinkerton
Albert Sewell
John Weir
A. Wright

Those Who Served 1914-18

William Aljoe
Johnson Allen
Joseph Allen
George Arnett
W. J. Arrowsmith
Herbert Atkinson
James Atkinson
John Baird
Alex Bell
John Bell
Roy Brown
Edward Burke
Wilfred Campbell
A. Clark
H. Coffey
Arthur Connolly
James Connolly
Bryce Dargavel
Albert Davis
Percy Davis
Angus Dunbar
Lachlan Dunbar
Elmo Edwards
Ivan Edwards
John Grasby
Harry Gray
Thomas Gray
John Greenwood
Charles Havens
John Kennedy
Joseph Kenny
Thomas Lauder
George Ledingham
Edward Lindsay
Robert Lindsay
Donald McArthur
Donald J. McArthur
Frank McAsey
Archibald McComb
A. McDonald
Angus McDonald
H. H. MacDonald
John MacDonald
Charles McGillivray
Stewart McGillivray
Ernest McGirr
Lance McGirr
William McGirr
James McInerney
John McKeown
Archibald McKinnon
John McKinnon
Cecil McNally
John McTaggart
Lloyd Matheson
Louis Mathews
John Mortley
Martin Murphy
Louis Newell
Noel Nicholson
Donald A. Ray
N. Shortreed
Frank Sullivan
E. Sweeney
Stewart Thibaudeau
George Tracey
A. Varty
Alex Vaughan
Hugh Vaughan
W. E. Walker
Harold Watson
Herbert Whitmore
Nassau Whitmore
R. Whitmore
George Young
Joseph Young

J. A. Pinkerton
a veteran of the Boer War was killed during World War I.

In Loving Memory
of
FRANK McFADDEN
Killed in action September 30th, 1918
Aged 30 years

MEMORIAL SERVICE
Will be conducted in the Methodist Church, Markdale, Sunday morning, December 8th, 1918.

Others who died in World War I, for whom pictures were not available: Duncan Black, Wallace Matheson, J. R. McDonald, Frank McFadden, Thomas Morrison, Albert Sewell and A. Wright.

Commemorative medal awarded to the family of John Weir who was killed in action in 1916

Priceville War Memorial erected after World War I

Edward J. Burke in 1918
one of the few surviving veterans of World War I

During the First World War, Grey County had sent two Battalions with the Canadian Expeditionary Force: the 147th which was fully recruited by 1915-16 and a second Grey Battalion, the 248th. The 31st Regiment of Grey sustained heavy losses and during the 1920s efforts were made to rebuild it. In 1936 the 31st joined with the neighbouring Simcoe County regiment, the 35th, to form the Grey and Simcoe Foresters. In a few short years the Country was once again involved in a war of world wide proportion. Once more the men and women of Glenelg responded to the call of patriotism.

Those Who Died 1939-45

Gerald Beleau
Richard Fitch
Michael Fugere
Harold Greenwood
Harry McCaslin
Gordon McGillivray
Marvin Sturrock
James Wilson
Archie Young

Troops marshalling at Owen Sound during World War I

George and John Ledingham at the Durham railway station, leaving to serve in World War I. John was killed in action.

War Memorial Plaque at Glenelg Township Hall, erected after World War I

ERECTED TO THE HONOUR OF THE MEN FROM THIS COMMUNITY
WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY IN THE WAR OF 1914—1918
OUR FALLEN HEROES
ENLISTED
NLISTED

THOSE WHO DIED *in* WORLD WAR II

Gerald Belleau

Richard Fitch

Harold Greenwood

Harry McCaslin

Gordon McGillivray

Marvin Sturrock

James Wilson

Archie Young

The Bell Brothers

John, *left*, and Alexander, served in both World Wars I and II. After the First War, John trained as a minister and Alexander as a medical doctor. They served in these capacities during World War II.

Keith Greenwood 1944

Cecil Greenwood

Those Who Served 1939-1945

Allister Aljoe
George Aljoe
Cecil Anderson
James Arnett
Victor Arnett
Clarence Atkinson
Robert Baker
Lloyd Banks
William Banks
Ernest Baxter
Alex Bell
John Bell
Mary Bell
Clara Black
Clarence Bovingdon
George Bovingdon
Walter Bovingdon
Wilfred Brodie
Stephen Brown
Cecil Brown
Ross Brown
Bert Chapman
Conrad Eidt
James Gillen
Netta Gillen
Pat Gillen
R. J. Gillen
Sandy Gillen
Cecil Greenwood
Gordon Greenwood
Grant Greenwood
Keith Greenwood
Murray Greenwood
Norman Greenwood
Ross Greenwood
Stanley Greenwood
Nelson Griffith
John Haig
William Haig
James Hamilton
Clarence Hargrave
Roy Hargrave
Clayton Hodgins
Ivan Hunter
Stanley Hunter
Dennis Keiffer
Francis Keiffer
Michael Kenney
Alan Lauder
James Leitch
Elmer Love
Stanley Love
John McArthur (Priceville)
John A. McArthur (The Glen)
Lloyd McArthur
Elzard McAsey
Gerald McAsey
Thomas McAsey
Hammil McCaslin
Bruce McInnes
Lauchlan McInnes
Farquhar McKinnon
Orval McKinnon
Archibald McLean
Campbell McLean
Ivan Marsales
Edward Melosh
Chester Miller
Herbert Miller
Hugh Miller
Ralph Miller
Edward Moran
James Moran
Clark Morrison
John Morrison
Earl Myers
Arthur Newell
Norman Noble
William Nolan
Bernard Norris
Stephen O'Henley
Earl Paylor
Leslie Pitt
Newman Pratt
Donald Ray
Gavin Ray
Clayton Reay
Howard Reay
Ewen Ritchie
Jeanette Steer
Alex Stewart Jr.
Alex Stewart Sr.
Archibald Sturrock
Michael Sullivan
Russell Talbot
Clarence Tebbutt
Gordon Trafford
Clarence Vaughan
John Vaughan
Catherine Watson
Mary Watson
Donald Watt
John Weir
Harold Wilson

Ross Greenwood

Stan Greenwood

John and Norman Greenwood 1944

WOMEN *of* GLENELG
WHO SERVED *in* WORLD WAR II

Sisters Catherine (Mrs. Curtis Greenleaf) and Mary Watson

Mary S. Bell

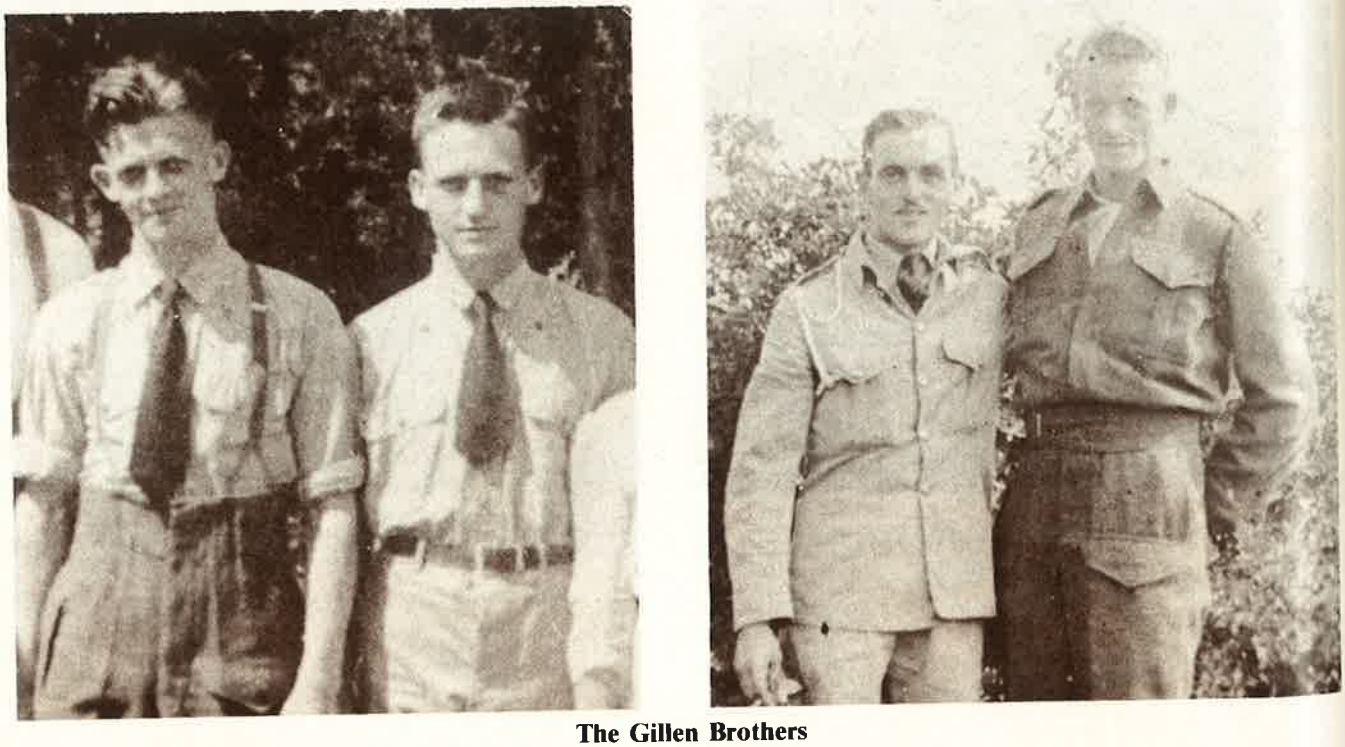
Netta Gillen

Jeanette Steer

Clara Jacques

The Miller Brothers

Herb, Chester, Ralph and Hugh all served in World War II, the first three in the Navy and the latter in the Army.



The Gillen Brothers

Four sons of the Gillen family Jim, Alex, Bob and Pat, all served in World War II, as well as a sister, Netta.

Military Aircraft at Nelson Armstrong's air strip c. 1940s

Aircraft landing on Townsend Lake

CHAPTER 8

The Churches

"I was glad when they said unto me,
Let us go into the house of the Lord."

— Psalms 122, 1

Religion has long held a position of paramount importance in the hearts and minds of Glenelg residents. In the initial years, one suspects that a sort of 'frontier' attitude prevailed and religion could be seen to provide a civilizing influence by calling attention to eternal values. At that time Glenelg and the vicinity suffered the lack of permanent clergy to minister to the spiritual needs of the settlers, many of whom must have been sorely tried by the hardships they faced.

It is often at those significant events which mark the passage of life that people feel the most need of ceremony — at christenings, marriages and funerals. Alexander Stewart, the first minister to reside in Durham, was called upon to officiate at many such services for those who did not share his Baptist faith.

At first there were itinerant ministers, mainly Methodist, who travelled a wide area at great personal sacrifice to bring spiritual solace to a scattered flock. In each community there were lay leaders who would conduct prayer meetings and Bible study classes in each other's homes to keep the flame of faith alight. In the individual homes, it was very much a part of parental duty to inculcate in the children the precepts of Christian virtue. Memories of prayers learned at mother's knee were strong among many like the Reverend James Binnie and the Reverend J. Fraser Smith, who never forgot those early lessons.

In 1861 the census recorded the following churches in Durham:

1 Free Church — Frame (Presbyterian)
1 Church of England — Frame
1 Wesleyan Methodist — Frame
1 Baptist Chapel-Frame

By 1865, Smith's Gazetteer of Grey County lists, in addition, a frame Disciples' Meeting House that was also used as a Court Room. George Jackson, the Crown Lands Agent and Member of Parliament, was an adherent of the Disciples of Christ, a sect with a strong belief in the scriptures, but with less concern for doctrine or ritual. This hall was probably the one termed the "Synagogue" reputedly built by George Jackson in the north end of Durham, and used by all denominations for religious services.

In 1860, the Durham Bible Society had been organized, as an inter-denominational group with Presbyterian Reverend Mr. Park as the new President, succeeding Baptist Reverend Stewart. George Jackson was the Vice-President, and A. B. McNab was the Secretary-Treasurer.

There was a certain amount of diversity among the Protestant denominations: three types of Methodists — Primitives, New Connexion, and Wesleyan; two divisions of Presbyterians — Old Kirk, (Church of Scotland) and Free Kirk (Canada Presbyterian). The Anglican Church, sometimes called Episcopal, was originally the Church of England and Ireland. As well, there were sects like the previously mentioned "Disciples" that thrived for a relatively short time. In the northeast part of Glenelg, there was a United Brethren Church on the Townline with Holland Township in the latter part of the 19th century. Despite the differences in belief, it appears that there was a spirit of co-operation in the beginning among the separate churches, as witnessed by such organizations as the Bible Society, and the fact that most clergy attended the social events and 'soirées' sponsored by neighbouring congregations.

Later, some of the churches would be divided, sometimes reunited, and some, like the Methodists, would realign themselves and become absorbed into the United Church.

DURHAM BAPTIST CHURCH

The Durham Baptist Church was organized by Reverend Alexander Stewart, who had emigrated from Scotland in 1832 at the age of eighteen. His parents were of lowly circumstance, so he had little opportunity to secure an education, being obliged to start work as a cattle herder when he was eight years old. He managed to attend school for only sixteen weeks and this constituted his entire schooling at that time.

He was interested in religion, was converted and baptized in 1845. He was persuaded by the Baptist Union to become a colporteur, that is a distributor of Bibles. In this work he travelled north to Durham, Owen Sound and Cape Rich, and during these trips decided to settle in Durham. He was ordained in 1851, and took up permanent residence in Durham after selling his horse to pur-

chase a lot and his wagon to pay a carpenter to build a house. The home was just east from the crossroads of the Garafraxa Road and Lambton Street and a few years ago was demolished to make a parking lot.

Baptist Church, Durham

In 1861 he wrote, "About the 20th of January, 1852, a small church was organized, numbering twelve, in the room in which I sit and write, being the first organized of the fifteen churches that now comprise the Huron Association." Reverend Stewart, the only ordained minister in the area, was much in demand for weddings, funerals, etc., and was always willing to minister to all the settlers. He was affectionately called "Father Stewart" by all.

His efforts to spread the Gospel necessitated much travel, mostly on foot, as he organized many more churches in the surrounding area, at Priceville, Glenelg Centre, and Mulock.

The Durham Church of twelve members met in homes until about 1858 or 1859 when plans to build a church materialized in the form of a one-roomed frame building on Albert Street, Durham. This structure was later moved to the corner of Lambton and Elgin Streets. In 1902, this building was again moved, to the back of the lot, and a new brick church was erected. Records indicate a $3,000 loan was taken for the building. It remains in a well kept condition and is the pride of the local Baptists. The church features a memorial portrait of Reverend Stewart in one of the stained glass windows.

A close fellowship exists between the Durham Church and Glenelg Centre Baptist Church as they have worked together for many years under the leadership of the same minister.

The clerk's books in 1910 show that the minister's salary was increased by $100 to a total of $700 per year plus "Horse keep where required". In 1914 the ladies' organization had electric lights installed for a fee of $115.

In 1929, a new parsonage was built under the guidance of Reverend James T. Priest with much voluntary work from the men of both the Glenelg Centre and Durham Churches.

The 100th Anniversary celebrated on July 20, 1953, was a special event as the Guest Speaker was the Reverend Hugh Stewart, then eighty-seven years of age, and a son of Reverend Alexander Stewart, the founder of the church.

That this ministry has continued unabated since 1853 to the present, a span of over one hundred and thirty years, is a tribute to the noble souls who have gone before and the torch they have handed down. May we who are the congregation now be faithful in our trust.

Most of the ministers of Durham Baptist Church are listed with the Glenelg Centre Baptist Church history.

DURHAM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

It is characteristic that the earliest form of religious exercise was the Sunday School. As early as 1849 Messrs. Thomas Brown, James Burgess and James McGirr united in maintaining a Sunday School, first in Mr. Brown's house, and afterwards in a building not far from the river, and later in the old stone schoolhouse. In 1856 Hugh McNab was in charge as superintendent, a position he held for some time. Mr. McNab walked the long distance from his farm in Glenelg to and from Sunday School along an Indian trail which followed the main Saugeen River from the Fourth Concession to Durham. He later became an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a position he held for forty years.

Durham Presbyterian Church — 1926

It is generally believed that in the year 1852 a grant of ten acres was made by the Crown to the Presbyterian Church for a glebe, a church building and burying ground. However, the ten acre parcel was clearly designated as belonging to "the Presbyterian Church of Canada" on the original map of the town plot of Durham surveyed by David Gibson in 1849. This land was then in Bentinck Township at the corner of Durham Road and Queen Street in present day Durham.

In 1855 the Presbytery of Hamilton instructed Reverend McKinnon and Reverend Smellie to organize a congregation at Durham. The first elder was Robert Douglas. A little later Messrs. Dodds, Dickson, McNab, Bell and Baxter were added to the session and Mr. C. Watson was employed to build a frame church on the property.

The fact that there was no Presbytery nearer than Hamilton is in itself a comment on the condition of the country at that time. The church was served by various ministers until 1859 when Reverend William Park was called as minister, a position he held until his retirement in 1885. There were no musical instruments in the church. The only music was the singing of the Psalms led by a precentor — those filling this position were William Hunter, Charles Watson, Thomas Lauder, Archibald Hunter, J. White and Neil McKechnie. The church grew and progessed until 1880 when instrumental music was introduced. A large block of the members withdrew from the congregation in protest. Presbytery failed to reconcile the breakaway group and in 1881 Reverend D. McLeod of Priceville and Messrs. T. Binnie and A. MacLean were appointed an interim session to form a new congregation. Later that years Messrs. A. Robertson, T. Smith, T. Lauder, G. Turnbull and Dr. Gunn were added to the session. In 1882 they built a large white brick church on Garafraxa Street known as Knox Presbyterian. In 1885 the two congregations united and the original frame church was abandoned. There was a cemetery beside the First Presbyterian Church where many of the early pioneers were laid to rest. It was closed for interment in 1880. Some bodies were removed to a new cemetery west of Durham but the remaining stones bear witness to members of many prominent early pioneer families.

The reunited congregation was known as Durham Presbyterian Church until 1925 when it became Knox United Church. The rift over instrumental music gradually healed. A new pipe organ was installed in 1908.

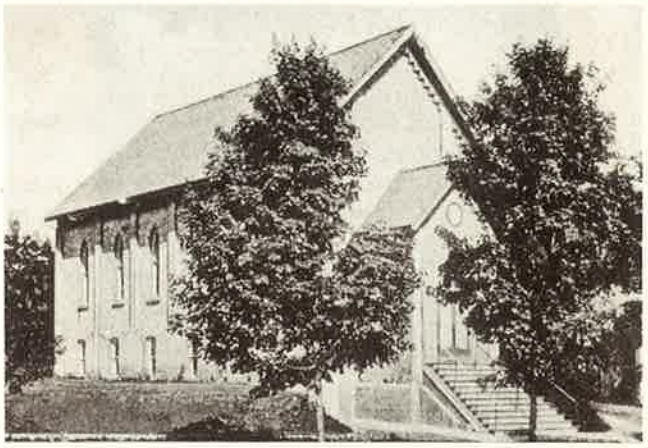
Once again the church was divided when, in 1925, the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists united. Many Presbyterians of the Durham congregation objected to the union on the grounds of losing much of their doctrine, and after a vote was taken two hundred eighteen voted for union and one hundred sixty-five voted to remain Presbyterian. Again those remaining true to Presbyterianism were without a church building. Services were held in the Town Hall until a new red brick church was erected on the corner of Lambton and Albert Streets. Presbyterians in southwest Glenelg attend this church.

Four sons of early pioneers became ministers; James Binnie, John Smith, Peter Nichol and John Bell. Since 1925, Daniel Firth and Gordon MacInnes have been ordained from the Durham Church.

The ministers over the years have been: The Reverends William Park, William Forest, Robert McNair, A. G. Jansen, Wm. Farquharson, S. M. Whaley, W. H. Smith, B. D. Armstrong, Dr. David Gowdy, S. W. Hirtle, P. S. MacInnes, Gordon Hamill, Wm. Mitchell, Murray Laurenson and Mervyn Tubb.

METHODIST CHURCHES *in* DURHAM

In the beginning, Durham and vicinity was ministered to by Methodist circuit riders who travelled over a considerable area. The first recorded ceremony was a prayer meeting and baptismal service held about 1849, in the home of Andrew McGirr, by an unknown itinerant minister.



Wesleyan Methodist Church (later Queen Street United Church), Durham

There were, at that time, two Methodist congregations in Durham. The New Connexion Methodists are known to have had services in 1851, with Reverend James Baskerville officiating. They did not, however, have a building of their own even in 1862; in that year they used the Baptist Chapel for services. By 1867, however, these Methodists were in possession of their own church on north Queen Street. The pastor since 1859, Reverend George Buggin, was active in ministering to the Methodists in Glenelg Township. He held services at various private homes in the southwest part of the Township particularly at the homes of the Furneaux, at Little Lake, at Scott's and at Banks'. Reverend Buggin was instrumental in promoting the establishment of the Zion Church.

The other Methodist congregation, the Wesleyan, is on record as holding a service during the mid 1850s at Joseph Allen's wagon factory in Durham. Those in attendance, Joseph Allen and his wife, Mrs. Sutherland, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wilson, were gathered together to hear Reverend Creighton preach. A Wesleyan Church was listed in the 1861 census report as a frame structure. It was located on the northwest corner of Queen and Lambton Streets in Durham, and Reverend Isaac Baker was the minister in the early to mid 1860s.

The two Methodist congregations united in 1874 and used the Wesleyan Methodist Church building. Ten years later they built a new brick church at that same location near the Saugeen River.

In 1925, the Methodist congregation voted to join the United Church, but they continued to use this building, now called Queen Street United Church. For the next thirteen years there were two United Churches in Durham, this one and the larger Knox United on Garafraxa Street. Finally, in 1938, the Queen Street congregation decided to worship with the Knox congregation and the church on Queen Street was eventually sold.

KNOX UNITED CHURCH, *Durham*

On June 10, 1925, the consummation of the union of the Methodist Church, the Congregational Church and most of the Presbyterian Churches in Canada took place and the union was known as the United Church of Canada. On the following Sunday, Durham's two United Churches, Knox and Queen Street, (formerly the Methodist Church) came together for a very impressive Communion Service in Knox United Church on Garafraxa Street. The service was conducted by Reverend J. E. Peters of Queen Street and Reverend W. H. Smith of Knox assisted by Reverend M. Sellars of Dornoch.

The Knox congregation was joined in 1938 by the Queen Street congregation.

Over the years, the church has been enlarged and improved. In 1950 chimes were installed as a memorial to Rhys Padfield. In 1957, an extension was built along the west end of the building; the old winding stairway was removed and the choir now entered the church from both sides to the choir loft. In 1969, a new pipe organ twice the size of the previous one was installed.

Knox Presbyterian Church, Durham

As a Centennial project in 1967, extensive renovations were made: a narthex at the east end on the sanctuary level with a gallery above, new stairways replacing the former curved stairways; a new entrance which leads directly from a new driveway built between the Church and the Durham Public Library. The sanctuary was completely rewired and relighted.

Ministers have been: the Reverends W. H. Smith, A. W. March, F. J. Roberts, J. A. C. Kell, R. F. Sherwin, G. H. Pace, T. J. Rees (6 mo.), K. S. Tanner, and H. W. Wonfor.

Two candidates for the Ministry have been Charles R. Newton and Peter John Pace.

TRINITY ANGLICAN CHURCH, *Durham*

The first Anglican church service was held at the home of John Edge near the Edge Mills, in 1849. The minister was A. H. R. Mulholland of Owen Sound, who continued to serve this community at intermittent intervals for ten years.

In 1860 the first resident minister, Reverend S. C. Haines, arrived and the congregation held services in St. Andrew's Hall. A newspaper advertisement of April, 1860, called for donations to a fund for the support of the clergyman "in order to secure to this hitherto neglected district the undivided services of their minister of which they have so long felt the need." (*Durham Standard*, April 11, 1860). The notice was signed by W. H. G. Collier, Treasurer, and Thomas Jones, Sub-Treasurer.

John Edge of Clonbrook, Ireland, who had purchased a large block of land in Glenelg Township, donated a lot on which to build a church. A frame church was erected there, on the same site as the present church, and about the same size, and was consecrated in 1862. When Reverend Haines left Durham to go to Streetsville in January, 1863, over four hundred people attended a farewell gathering. The church members, in paying tribute to him were "indebted for the erection of the noble structure, unencumbered by debt, plus a small surplus." (*Durham Standard* January 11, 1863) The bell tower was built in 1864. The parish share of the minister's stipend was raised by renting pews. The rents ranged from $20 to $2 per year. In April, 1874, the pews were made free to all, and the stipend raised by collection and subscription. Apparently this did not work well for the pews were again rented in 1875, and were still being rented in 1885.

In 1876 the church burned in a fire which started in the Argyle Hotel, near the top of the hill. Following the fire, services were held in the Town Hall until November, 1877, when the present brick church was completed. The bell was cracked in the fire and was shipped back to Troy, New York, to be recast. In 1891, either lightning or wind

Trinity Anglican Church, Durham

destroyed the top of the bell tower and the bell was not used for some time. It was missed so much by townspeople that the repairs were partly paid for by other denominations.

A new top for the tower was designed with wooden spires at the corners. Part of these spires was blown off in the storm of Good Friday, 1913 and the remaining spires were removed. In 1962, the unsafe tower was replaced with a much lower one.

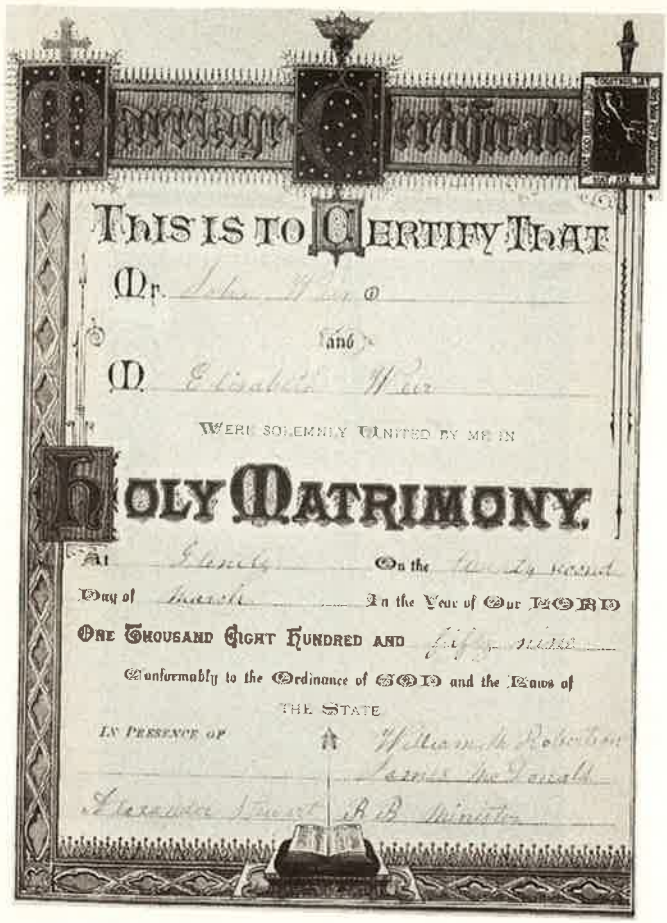
In 1927 the ceiling was lowered to overcome heating problems. In 1944, a pipe organ was installed and an addition made to the south side of the chancel.

Subscribed funds in the amount of $12 were used to start a Sunday School library in 1880. Sixty-two books were purchased and the Bishop donated twelve more.

The congregation purchased two and one-half acres on the east side of Kincardine Street for $400 in 1870. In 1875 a rectory was built there and used until 1922, when it was sold for use as a hospital.

In 1922 the home of William Laidlaw was purchased for a rectory and in 1949, this was converted into a rectory and parish hall.

This church served members of the Anglican faith on the west side of Glenelg Township.



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Mr. John Weir

and

Miss Elizabeth Weir

WERE SOLEMNLY UNITED BY ME IN

HOLY MATRIMONY

At Glenelg On the 10th day

Day of March In the Year of Our LORD

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND fifty nine

Conformably to the Ordinance of GOD and the Laws of

THE STATE

IN PRESENCE OF William M. Robertson

Jessie McDonald

Alexander Stuart B.B. Minister

Wedding Certificate of John and Elizabeth Weir, 1859.
Reverend Alexander Stewart, a Baptist Minister, officiated at the ceremony although the Weirs were Presbyterians. Clergymen were scarce in the early days and Reverend Stewart served all denominations.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC
Durham

The Reverend Caspar Matoga, a Jesuit missionary, was the first Catholic priest to visit the area, travelling to Durham, Priceville and Markdale in the early 1850s. Other Jesuits from Guelph, the Reverend Fathers William Blettner and George Laufhuber served as missionaries between 1856 and 1863. After 1863, the district came under the jurisdiction of Basilian priests who were stationed in Owen Sound.

Old St. Peter's Church, Durham
built in 1854 as a warehouse and storage facility for the British Hotel

Services were conducted initially in private homes. Although land had been purchased in the mid fifties for a church site, construction of St. Peter's was not completed until 1867. When St. Jerome's parish was established in Priceville in 1880, St. Peter's was its mission church, along with other churches at Dundalk, Melancthon and Glenelg. During the pastorate (1880-86) of Father P. J. Cassin, St. Jerome's first pastor, arrangements were made to buy a large stone building on the east side of Garafraxa Street at the north end of Durham. This building was built around 1854-56 by Archibald Hunter, owner of the adjacent British Hotel and had been used as a warehouse and store. In 1921 the stone church underwent extensive renovations.

For a time St. Peter's was linked to Mount Forest as a mission, but in 1938 achieved independent status. At that time St. Paul's, Dornoch, was attached to St. Peter's as a dependent mission.

The interior of St. Peter's was damaged by fire in 1971, so plans were made to build a new church at the north limits of Durham. The new church was consecrated in 1973 to Saints Peter and Paul. In 1984, a large parish hall and rectory were added.

The Reverend Fathers who have served Durham mission and parish have been:

Reverend John J. Feeney
Reverend Richard Maloney
Reverend Fr. Hauck
Reverend A. Walter
Reverend A. J. Savage
Reverend T. Ferguson
Reverend J. J. Flahaven
Reverend J. S. McGoey
Reverend W. J. Hawkins
Reverend F. J. McHugh
Reverend Thomas Grace
Reverend Thomas Doyle
Reverend Anthony O'Brien
Reverend C. O. Day
Reverend Gordon Ryan
Reverend Thomas Mulhall
Reverend J. H. Higgins
Reverend A. J. Haes
Reverend F. J. Hawkins
Reverend G. Beck
Reverend J. Van Rut
Reverend P. J. Driscoll
Reverend Bulbrook

GLENELG TOWNSHIP CHURCHES

BURNS' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rocky Saugeen

In 1856 the Presbyterians between Durham and Dornoch built a small log church on the Garafraxa Road in the southern part of what is now the Rocky Saugeen Cemetery in Bentinck Township. For six years the pulpit was supplied by missionaries. The church was called after Dr. Robert Burns, an early visiting minister, who experienced a runaway at the Rocky. The late Reverend James Cameron of Chatsworth thus vividly wrote of this remarkable incident: "Dr. Burns had fulfilled his engagements in Owen Sound, and had set out for Durham. When within six or seven miles of Durham, the wagon in which he was travelling drew up in front of a little wayside inn, that the horses might be watered. The driver had removed the horses' bridles, that they might drink more freely. The day was hot, and to shield himself from the sun, Dr. Burns raised his unbrella. The animals, now destitute of blinkers, took fright, and with their bits hanging from their collars, and their reins dragging in

Burns' Rocky Saugeen Church

the dust, they ran away over a road covered with stumps and stones, ruts and mud holes, and a notoriously rough piece of corduroy. Fortunately the horses stopped of their own volition before they came to the abrupt curve and rickety bridge over the Rocky Saugeen River. Dr. Burns was badly bruised and shaken up but continued to Durham and preached that evening."

In 1860 Reverend Charles Cameron was called to Burns' Rocky Saugeen, Smellies' on the Old Durham Road, and Priceville Churches. The sermon in these early days was preached first in English and then in Gaelic. The sacrament for the entire pastorate was dispensed in the Rocky Saugeen Church once a year. At that service a number of ministers were asked to assist. One minister preached in Gaelic in the Church, while another preached in English in Archibald McKechnie's barn. Reverend Cameron remained pastor until 1875, and the pulpit remained vacant for several years, supplied by student ministers.

During this vacancy the congregation built the present stone church on the east side of the Garafraxa in Glenelg. The church was 36' × 50', and was built at a cost of about $1,400. It was heated with wood, and lit by two chandeliers each having four oil lamps.

In 1880 Burns' Rocky Saugeen Church was united as a "charge" with Latona, with Reverend McDiarmid as pastor. Others ministers in this charge were the Reverends John Little, William Graham, W. W. Aitcheson, N. A. McDonald, N. Stevenson, T. W. Mills, and Duncan Sillars.

Some of the precentors in Burns' Church were Hugh McFayden, William Campbell, both of whom could sing in Gaelic and English, James Clark and John Clark (brothers), and John Ferguson.

In 1925 the Burns' congregation voted against Church Union, and they were realigned with the Durham Presbyterian Church. Services were held regularly until 1976, when the church was closed and the congregation joined the Durham Church. One service is held each summer in the Burns' Church. The ministers since 1925 were: Reverend B. D. Armstrong, Dr. David Gowdy, and the Reverends W. S. Hirtle, P. W. McInnes, Gordon Hamill, W. B. Mitchell, Murray Laurenson, and Mervyn Tubb.

As time goes on the farms are becoming larger, and some of the poorer ones abandoned or sold for summer homes. Many of these new owners have little church interest, and as a result rural church membership continues to decline. A great number of these rural churches are becoming a monument to the Christian faith and character of the early pioneers.

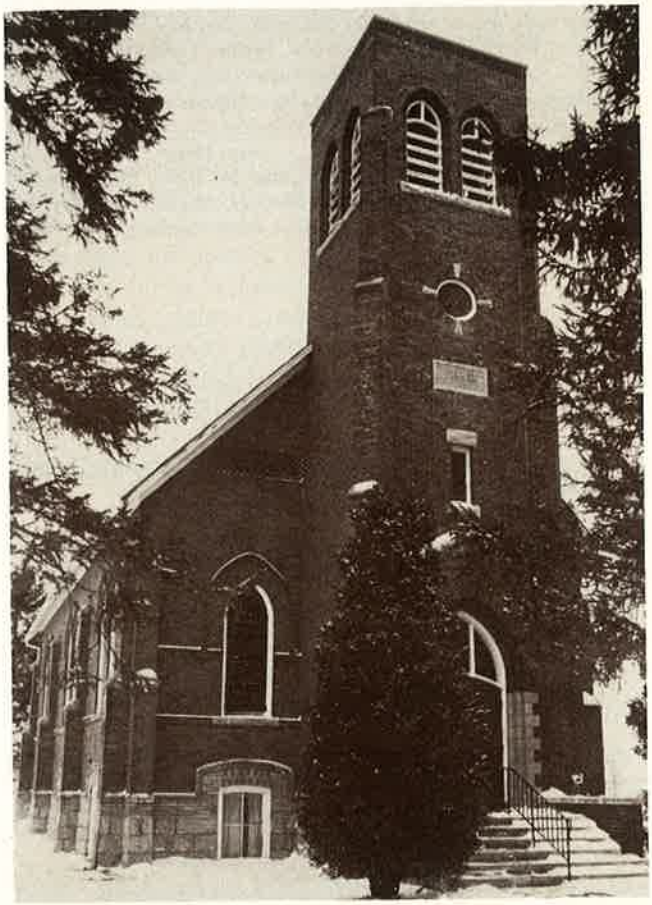
LATONA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The history of Latona Presbyterian Church at Dornoch dates back almost as far as the first settlement in the community.

The country between Fergus and Owen Sound was an almost unbroken wilderness, and before the opening of the Garafraxa Road in 1846, the pioneers found themselves isolated from the older settlements.

Family worship was observed in most of the pioneer homes. Public worship was held in a home whenever a missionary chanced to come to the district.

In 1848, under the leadership of James Ledingham, meetings began to be held on Sundays. He was assisted by James Smith, at whose home the meetings were held for some time.



Latona Presbyterian Church

Latona Bible Class — 1913

Back Row, left to right: **Alex McIntosh, Dan Ray, William Robertson, Neil Wilson, Charles Mortley, Robert Ledingham, Jim Ledingham, _____ Harrison, _____ Harrison, Stanley Ledingham, James Byer, George Ledingham**
Third Row, left to right: **Louise Walker, Lily McIntosh, _____, Rev. Mills, John Ledingham, Dr. Smith, Sam Byers, Christopher Robertson, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Jack MacIntosh, Mrs. Christie Robertson, Mrs. J. J. Robertson and Violet, Annie Alexander**
Second Row, left to right: **James Robertson, J. J. Robertson, Sandy Campbell, Henry McCracken, William Runnings, Marjorie Runnings, Mrs. Alex McIntosh, _____, Mrs. James Ledingham, Bent. Mrs. Robert Ledingham, Bent. Mrs. Charles Mortley, Mrs. William Runnings, Mrs. Sandy Campbell, Miss M. Byers, Mrs. Pete McIntosh, Mrs. Henry McCracken**
Front Row, left to right: **Lavina Mortley, Margaret Mortley, Mrs. Mills, Flora McIntosh, Carrie Mortley, Bell Ray, May Byers, Mayme Mortley, Ellen Allen, _____, John Mortley, Asket Allen**

As the years went by and more settlers came, it was decided to build a church. In 1857, a log structure was erected on the site of the present Latona Church. This was known for some years as South Sullivan Station.

The site for the church was donated by John McIntosh, owner of the farm.

The committee in charge of plans for the building included John Skene, Donald McIntosh, Alexander Smith, Donald Smith, William Murray, John Corbett and George Ledingham. At the 50th anniversary services of the church in 1907, the latter two men were present to relate the history of the congregation.

Duncan McDonald and Duncan Smith were the first two men elected as elders of this church, and were ordained in Durham by Reverend D. Inglis of Hamilton.

A unanimous call was extended to Reverend James Cameron, who had come from Scotland a few years before, and who had been missionary at Johnstown, now Chatsworth. He became the first minister of the church in 1859 and continued there, as well as in the Chatsworth church, until 1871 when the two stations became separate charges.

After its severance from the Chatsworth Church, the Latona Church has been affiliated with Williamsford from 1873 to 1880; with Rocky Saugeen from 1880 to 1925; and from that year until the present time the one minister has served the three-point charge of Chatsworth, Dornoch and Williamsford.

During the past 100 years, seventeen ministers have served in this church, in the following order: the Reverends John Little, William Graham, W. W. Aicheson, N. A. MacDonald, N. Stevenson, T. W. Mills, D. Sillars, W. A. McWilliam, J. R. Greig, M. E. R. Boudreau, S. M. Gordon, Robert Duncanson, W. L. Clow, T. L. Wynne and J. J. Jennings, the present pastor.

The congregation is justly proud of the fact that since the founding of the Latona Church, seven persons from the congregation have entered the ministry. They are the Reverends William D. Grant, W. H. W. Boyle, Fraser Smith, A. P. Ledingham, James Skene, R. B. Ledingham and James B. Skene, son of Reverend James Skene. Reverend James B. Skene was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

In 1920, a tower was built at the entrance to the church in memory of John Morrison Ledingham who was killed in the First World War. A marble tablet contains the names of fifteen other young men from the community who served overseas. In the same year a bell was installed, a gift from the Dornoch Women's Institute.

A further tablet with fourteen names inscribed on the Honour Roll was placed in the church in 1952, and twelve memorial windows were installed by families and organizations of the church and were dedicated at a memorial service held on November 16 of that year.

It would be impossible to list the names of all those who labored to advance the work of the church, but many names are recognized as the same as those persons who helped form the original church.

Latona Presbyterian Church celebrated its centennial on August 4, 1957, with Reverend J. R. Greig of Toronto, a former minister of the church, as guest preacher. The pastor, Reverend J. J. Jennings, was in charge of the service, and in his introductory remarks said in part, "We are met in this church today to worship God. Our forefathers in this community devoted themselves to building a church. We have been given the great opportunity of carrying on the work which they started and we honor them for the things they lived for and what they died for."

SMELLIES' *and* OLD DURHAM ROAD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

In 1854 Reverend John McKinnon of the Free Church, Owen Sound, held the first Presbyterian services in the Priceville district, meeting in private homes. In 1857 John Goodwill, student from the Church of Scotland, spent several months in the area preaching in English and Gaelic in McDonald's school house, two miles west of Priceville, and in another school house one mile east of Priceville. In 1859, both Free Church and Church of Scotland had ministers in the area, and services were held in a bark-roofed log barn.

In 1860 a Free Church congregation was organized on the Durham Road. Records show that a log church was erected, with seating capacity for two hundred, about 3-1/4 miles west of Priceville at Smellies' Corners on Lot 31, Concession 1 North of the Durham Road. This was known as Smellies' Presbyterian Church. The church was built by members of the congregation, and Smellies' graveyard now marks the place where the church stood.

Smellie's Cemetery, Durham Road, Concession 1, N.D.R.

Reverend Charles Cameron was called to minister to this congregation, as well as to Priceville and Rocky Saugeen. Regular services were continued in this church until 1879, when the building was taken down. The congregation had built a new church 1-1/4 miles farther west on Lot 21, Concession 1 South of the Durham Road. The new church was called the Old Durham Road Presbyterian Church, but was also known as Bunessan Church. Once again the members did most of the work, and the total cost of the building was $242.

Durham Road Presbyterian Church (1878-1889)
at left,* used as a driving shed by William T. Brown *(at right)* his son J. A. Brown, *at left.

It is interesting to note that the H. McNab family attended the Sunday afternoon services, walking across the fields from the Fourth Concession. They would leave home in their bare feet carrying their shoes and stockings. When they crossed the creek they would wash their feet and put on their shoes; on the return trip they removed their shoes at the creek and continued home barefoot. Reverend D. McLeod accepted a call to the charge in 1878, and preached every Sabbath afternoon until 1889, when the congregation disbanded, the members joining with Priceville or Durham congregations, and the buildings were later sold to Duncan McInnis.

EBENEZER CHURCH

"Here I'll raise my Ebenezer,
Hither by Thy help I'm come;"

Hymn, Reverend R. Robinson, 1758

Sometime around 1855, a Methodist Church was erected on Lot 29, Concession 2, South of the Durham Road with Reverend Rosen as the first minister. (*Glenelg History* p. 14) Very little else is known of this church, but the story resumes a few years later, around 1860, when the congregation became affiliated with the New Connexion pastoral charge in Durham under Reverend George Buggin. Reverend Buggin was active in southwest Glenelg at that time.

In 1874, the branches of Methodism, the New Connexion and Wesleyan, joined together, and Ebenezer came under the jurisdiction of the Priceville parish. The following year, a new church was built. Land was given by Henry Tucker to build the white frame church on the southwest corner of his farm, Lot 16 Concession 4, South Durham Road, on the Townline between Glenelg and Egremont Townships.

The parish consisted of the families of: Henry Tucker; Alfred Tucker; Thomas Tucker; William Tucker; James Tucker; John Eckhardt; John Hornsby; Joseph Harrison; Ned Harrison; Thomas Harrison; Jones Harrison; Hardy Harrison; Thomas Bothwell; Abram Hooper; Jacob Halpenny; George Hargrave; James Hargrave; William Hargrave; John Weir; Thomas Weir; Austin Hann; John M. Lawrence; Harold Lawrence; W. R. Watson; William Stephenson; W. L. Dixon; Joseph Dixon and Frank Scott.

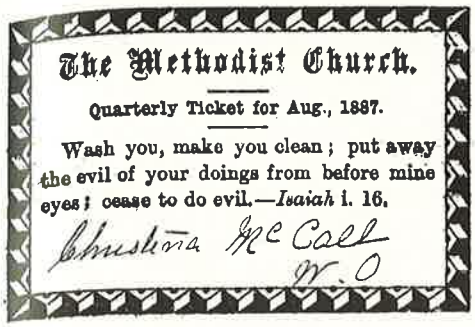
Here were held many socials, garden parties and Christmas concerts. There was an active Sunday School under the supervision of Thomas Tucker and W. R. Watson as superintendents.

In 1925, after church union between the Presbyterians and the Methodists, Ebenezer became a United Church. Membership steadily dwindled and services were held only during the summer months. Finally, the decision was made to sell the church, and the land reverted to the Tucker farm.

Ebenezer Church Choir — 1910

Back Row: **James Ford, William Dixon, Minnie Halpenny, Bella Dixon, Lizzie Hargrave, Charles Dixon, Thomas Bothwell**
Front Row: **Clara Hooper, Bell Weir, William Ramage, Minnie Hooper, Kate Dixon**

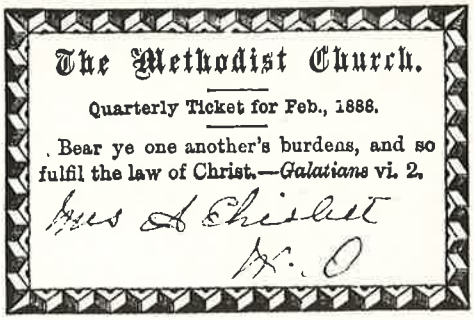
Taken from Bible of Christiana McCall
given to her by her daughter Maggie A, 1884.


The Methodist Church.

Quarterly Ticket for Aug., 1887.

Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil.—*Isaiah* i. 16.

Christina McCall
W. O


The Methodist Church.

Quarterly Ticket for Feb., 1888.

Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.—*Galatians* vi. 2.

Mrs A Christie
W. O

BETHEL CHURCH

"O God of Bethel by whose hand
Thy people still are fed,
Who through this weary pilgrimage
Hast all our fathers led."

Reverend P. Doddridge, 1736

"O God of Bethel" A traditional hymn of pilgrimage and guidance.

Once the pioneers had established their homes, they did not neglect spiritual affairs. Prayer meetings were held in the homes, and a class was formed which met at the home of Jabez Banks. About 1851, a New Connexion Methodist Missionary, Reverend James Baskerville, came from Durham and preached from house to house, holding the first service at Joseph Lindsay's. About 1858, Reverend Addison, a Wesleyan Methodist, held meetings in John Halpenny's house and other homes in the community of Edge Hill.

When the school was built in 1856, regular church services were held there, conducted by ministers of the Methodist, Baptist, Anglican, and Presbyterian faiths.

Later, the people decided to build a church, so Messrs. Putherbough, Firth and Williams were appointed managers. A little church called Bethel was built on Joseph Firth's farm, Lot 43, Concession 3. All the neighbours assisted and brought the material to the builders, Messrs. S. McCracken and H. Firth. The structure was furnished with a platform 8' × 12', with a plain railing about 2-1/2' high. The pulpit was like those of the present time, perfectly plain, without paint or varnish. For a few years the seats were planks laid on blocks, then new seats of planed boards were used. The Church was built as a Union Church, and was dedicated by Reverend Johnston, a New Connexion Methodist. Services were conducted by Wesleyan Methodist and Anglican ministers from Durham until 1880. In 1875 the two Methodist branches united. From the *Durham Review*, February 5, 1879 — "The tea-meeting at Bethel, Glenelg, will take place on the 28th inst." Since 1880 no services were held in Bethel Church and the building was later moved away.

Zion Church, Glenelg

ZION CHURCH

In the year 1859, the eldest son of Thomas and Anne Blair died, and Thomas Blair donated an acre of land for a cemetery on the corner of his farm, on Lot 6, Concession 7, in the Township of Glenelg. On this acre of land a church was built.

In 1859 The New Connexion Methodists formed a Pastoral charge in Durham with an appointment at Blair's, Glenelg, later called Zion.

The first minister was Reverend George Buggin. When he came to Durham and found out the Blair's appointment plans, already underway, to build a church, he was right in his glory. At this time there was a pile of timbers and sawed lumber on the roadside and an open air service was held with the timbers serving as pews. Plans were made for 'bees' for the construction of the church. It was a frame building about 25 feet by 30 feet in size with three rectangular windows on each side. It was finished with clapboard on the outside.

It was practically no time until it was evident that the church was too small. When plans were made to build the present church, the old church was moved on May 29, 1888, a short distance north where it stood until 1906. Then it was sold to Mr. John McNally who used it to build an implement shed.

The new and larger church was badly needed but there were many who said "we cannot afford it". However, many thought otherwise and one man who was convinced he knew better declared he could get promises of $1,000 within two or three days. (Trustees Minutes, October 13, 1885)

To demonstrate his faith he offered to surrender his gray mare if he failed. His faith was justified, and plans proceeded for the erection of the present church. On October 19th, 1887, a building committee was appointed. The names of the committee are not given, but those present at that meeting of the Trustees are listed as follows: Reverend B. L. Hutton, Messrs. John Hunt, Richard Jack, Abraham Cook, Thomas Edwards, John McNally, Thomas Cook, Edwin Hunt, T. Jack, J. Cook, Joseph Edwards, and William Greenwood.

Work on the new church went forward quickly during the summer of 1888. The total cost was reported to be $1,763. There was only a very small debt on the building after the opening services. These were held, according to the *Grey Review* — the weekly Durham paper, on December 2nd. The minister, Reverend B. L. Hutton, who had given some good leadership during the planning stages, was in charge, with the Reverend George Buggin, the minister at that time in Markdale, as the special preacher. A favourite Methodist hymn, said to have been used at the opening of the first church was almost certainly used at the opening of the new church. The first verse is as follows:

Zion stand with hills surrounded,
Zion kept by power divine,
All her foes shall be confounded,
Though the World in Arms combine.
Happy Zion, Happy Zion,
What a favourite lot is thine.

Since that time the Services of Worship and the Sunday School have been faithfully supported with the ministers coming out from Durham, Zion being the outside appointment on the Durham Methodist Pastoral charge. Starting out as a New Connexion Methodist Church, it became, by the union with Wesleyan Methodists, a Canada Methodist Church in 1874. Then when the Primitives came into the Union in 1884, it was officially known as a Methodist Church. Now after 1925, it is part of the United Church of Canada. Many young men and women have left the Zion community to get higher education and make their maximum contribution to their church and country. At least three ministers spent their early days here: the Reverends Joseph Edge, John W. Greenwood, and Wilbert Greenwood. R. T. Edwards taught school for a few years, and then returned to the

Group of young men of Zion Congregation — 1907

Back Row, left to right: **Arthur Blair, William Babbage, Arthur McNally, Everett Jack**
Second Row, left to right: **Ernest Cook, Thomas Albert Arrowsmith, Beecher Jack, Roy McNally**
Front Row, left to right: **Stewart McNally, Tom Cook**

Sunday School Class, 1910, Zion

Back Row: **Donald McArthur, Wilbur Wright, Lorne McNally, Basil Davis, Vincent Paylor, Willie Falkingham**
Sitting: **Ivan Edwards, Olive Cook, teacher, Emerson Peart, Wilfred Hunt, Archie McArthur, Spencer Edwards, Bertie Wright**

farm and continued to be a faithful devoted member of Zion Church and community until his death at the advanced age of 90 in 1954. From 1896 to 1928 he was Superintendent of the Sunday School and for many years was Secretary and Treasurer of the Trustee Board. Thomas Cook was the first Steward, and William Greenwood the first Secretary-Treasurer. Others who have served the church in this capacity have been Charles McClocklin, W. R. Jack, and W. A. Robinson, who was the church Treasurer from 1936 to 1957. Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson have jointly held the office of Treasurer from 1957 until this date.

The following have served as Elders: W. J. Greenwood, Thomas Glencross, Victor Williams, Oren Peart, Clifford Cook, J. R. Edwards, Cameron Robson, Charles Timmins, John Anderson, Ewen McNab, and Graham Timmins.

The first organist was Mrs. Thomas Cook Sr. who played the first little organ in the old church and led the choir. The following are listed as members of an early choir: Mrs. Embury, Minnie Peart, Annie Jordan, Emma Edwards, Jake Cook, William Edwards, George Peart, and John Robson. Mrs. W. J. Edwards was organist and choir leader for several years and was followed by a number of ladies who had grown up in the Zion community: Annabel Blair (Mrs. Lou Frooks), Sarah Greenwood (Mrs. Joe McNally), Olive Cook (Mrs. Will McFadden), Ena McNally (Mrs. Jim Crutchley), Jennie Cook (Mrs. Victor Fairweather), Mary Peart (Mrs. Henry Beaton), Myrtle McClocklin (Mrs. Frank Twamley), Margaret Greenwood (Mrs. Howard Ritchie), Margaret Anderson (the late Mrs. E. R. Peart), Carrie Greenwood (Mrs. Tom Glencross), Armonel Glencross (Mrs. Jim Peart), Mrs. R. T. Cook, Velma McNally (Mrs. Robert Jackson), Clara Jack (Mrs. A. Turnbull), and Jean Peart (Mrs. E. Gardner). Mrs. Jackson, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Blair, is the present organist.

Of all the churches in Grey Presbytery which started as a New Connexion Methodist Church, to the best of our knowledge Zion is the only rural one that is still carrying on an active service.

The following is a list of the ministers from 1860 until to-day:

The Reverends:

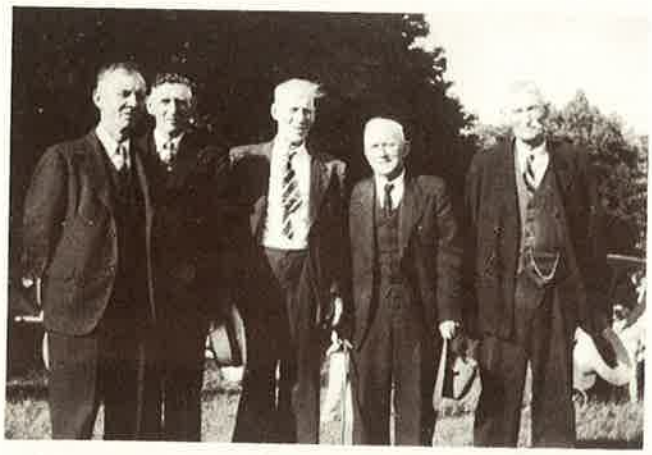
George Buggin	James Ferguson
John Wilkinson	Wray Smith
Joseph Fowler	Thomas Colling
Robert Walker	Walter Jamieson
John Walker	Walter Wright
Francis Weaver	William Prudham
Thomas Jeffries	E. S. Moyer
Robert Johnson	C. G. Cole
George Walker	John Peters
John Hodgson	Henry Fiddes
Frederick Dralas	Walter C. Almack
Robert Godfrey	Robert G. Halbert
David Williams	W. H. Smith
John Smiley	A. W. March
Charles Van Dusen Lake	Frederick J. Roberts
Benjamin L. Hutton	J. A. C. Kell
James Le Gear	Robert F. Sherwin
Wesley Kerr	G. Howard Pace
Alex Birks	Kenneth S. Tanner
John Pomeroy	Herb Wonfor

In 1921 a new concrete shed was built across the road from the church on land donated by Arthur Blair. The shed is 50 feet wide and 75 feet long. All timber, land and work were donated and the total cost was $800. In 1960 a kitchen was built in the southwest corner, and this is where the garden parties are now held.

Sunday School

For many years Zion had a large and active Sunday School and, according to the records, the first Superintendent was George Cushnie. It is thought that Thomas Cook and Edwin Hunt were Superintendents in the 1870s and 80s. Then about 1894 R. T. Edwards took charge and continued until 1928. The following have also served as Superintendents: Mrs. W. J. Greenwood 1929-1930, Miss Mina Edwards, 1931-34, Cameron Robson, 1935-41, Ewen McNab, 1942-51. Mrs. William Anderson was Superintendent from 1952 until classes were discontinued in 1976.

The Sunday School organized a congregational and community picnic in 1871 which continued annually until they ceased in the 1960s. It started out as an all day event in Richard Jack's bush but was later reduced to an afternoon picnic held for many years in Edwards' bush. At one time the attendance at Sunday School was nearly seventy on a Sunday afternoon.



A group of men at Zion Sunday School picnic
Left to right: **Basil Davis, Herb Allen, Will Jack, Will Greenwood, John Robson c. 1940s.**

Zion Young People's

Over the years, there seem to be few records regarding the early organization of Zion Young People. The group was first known as Zion Epworth League, which was formed about the turn of the century and met twice a month at the church under the direction of the Durham Methodist charge.

After church union in 1925, the youth of the church became known as Zion Young People's and is still known by that name.

Through the years the Young People's club has played a large part in the development and education of Zion youth. There have been some excellent leaders who have given unstintingly of their time through love for the church cause. Each year for many years now, the young people have sponsored the annual garden party, a much looked forward to event.

The earliest garden party was in 1899 when the total gate receipts were $23.75.

NORTH GLENELG BAPTIST CHURCH

The North Glenelg Baptist Church nestles in a quiet corner of Lot 1 Concession 11, Glenelg Township, and is a sister church of the Bentinck Baptist Church. It is one of the churches of the Owen Sound Association of Baptist Churches.

From the earliest records we possess, meetings of a distinctly Baptist character in this community were first held at Sam Chaffey's mill at Glenroadin; then a little later, meetings were held at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Angus McInnis, on Concession 3, Glenelg; then at Fraser's new barn.

It was during this time of meetings, that it was decided to erect a permanent church building.

A meeting was called August 18, 1876, at the Townsend Lake Schoolhouse, on Lot 3, Concession 13, with Elder Alex Warren as Chairman, Alexander Struthers as Clerk, and John Ellison elected as Treasurer. On September 23, 1876, the land upon which the church still stands was obtained from Donald Campbell. John Ellison, James Bell, and Donald Campbell comprised the first building committee; but the church was built by the men of the community themselves, free of cost, with willing and free labour, and we see what a fine building our pioneers had erected, which is still standing and used to-day.

The original deacons were Angus McInnis, Donald McDonald, James Bell, John Ellison, and John Baines, with Elder Alex Warren as pastor.

In reviewing the early history of the church the names of John and Mary Ellison; Donald, Flora and Catherine McDonald; Neil, Donald, Flora and Margaret Campbell; William and Mary Sparrow; Christena and Thomas Glencross; Alex Struthers; Donald, Angus, Sarah and Catherine McInnis; Jane Bell; Elizabeth and Sarah Ann Lamb; Sam McArthur; William, Thomas, John and Martha Baines; Milly Ann Clarke; George, Catherine and Ann Fraser are some of the early families.

The church of North Glenelg has been the scene of many social functions. "A Garden Party" was an annual event. In the early days, "Tea Meetings", and "Prayer Meetings" were held.

In 1930, Reverend John Galloway was pastor of the church, and Mrs. Galloway organized a "Ladies' Aid Society" on October 8th of that year, at the home of Mrs. George Torry. The first President was Mrs. Galloway, the Vice-President, Mrs. James Ellison and Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Gladys Baker. Moved by Mrs. James Ellison, seconded by Mrs. John Laughlin, that Membership Fees be 25¢ yearly and 10¢ a meeting. The Ladies Aid had twenty-five members that first year, meeting on the first Thursday of each month.

The ladies at the first meeting decided to make two quilts, which sold for $6. Over the years the making and selling of quilts has been their main source of income and during fifty-four years they have made more than one hundred twenty-five quilts.

Presidents who have served down through the years include Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Arthur Homer, Mrs. Revel Boyce (22 years), Mrs. Olive Baker, Mrs. Ed Pietz, Mrs. W. G. Torry, Mrs. R. J. Ellison, Mrs. Clarence Vaughan and Mrs. George Schafer. The present President, Mrs. Nelson Schafer, had been Treasurer for over thirty-eight years, Mrs. Brian Aitken is the present Treasurer and the Secretary is Miss Ethel Ireland.

Down through the years the women of the Ladies' Aid have been faithful workers for the minister's salary and assisted in the upkeep and redecoration of "the little white church in the wildwoods".

Those who have served as ministers are:

Elder Alex Warren
Reverend William Grant
Reverend J. C. McDonald
Pastor Puttenham
Reverend A. McFayden
Reverend J. B. McKinnon
Reverend Roberts
Reverend J. C. Dunlop
Reverend McDermid
Pastor J. C. McGregor
Reverend D. McNeil
Reverend G. Burns
Reverend M. P. Campbell
Reverend C. E. Pines
Reverend D. McLennon
Pastor J. N. Hall
Pastor R. Barclay
Reverend F. Ashton
Reverend W. Aird
Reverend H. Crickington
Reverend J. Galloway
Pastor Arthur Homer
Reverend Charles Saunders
Reverend J. Cripps
Students:
J. C. Barton
W. Graham
C. Clark
S. Woodstock
W. Armitage
J. Clarke
William Bidwell
William Tuck
Gordon Elliott

North Glenelg Baptist Church

Reverend Adolph Hahn, 1962-1972, organized a Sunday School and a Daily Vacation Bible School. He was followed by Reverend R. Blewett; Student Bryan Woolie; Pastor Robert Wilkinson; Reverend Milton Swaren, and the present Pastor, Carl Emke. In August, 1984, the 108th Church Anniversary was celebrated with Reverend Milton Swaren, London, as guest speaker.

North Glenelg Ladies Aid — 1932

Back Row, left to right: **Mrs. Agnes McNally, Mrs. Annie Baines, Mrs. George Torry, Tena Henderson, Jean McNally, Lena Ellison, Mrs. Tom Laughlin, Mrs. John Ellison, Mrs. Waudby Baker, Mrs. James Ellison, Mrs. Gary Irwin, Mrs. Tom Brodie, Lizzie McKechnie, Mrs. John Laughan, Mrs. Archie McLean, Mrs. Joe McNally**
Centre Row, left to right: **Mrs. Alvin Baines and Alvin, Mrs. John Galloway, Mrs. Jack McNally**
Front Row, left to right: **Mrs. Cecil Baines, Merron McArthur, Mary Torry**

GLENELG CENTRE BAPTIST CHURCH

Mr. Donald Graham donated a corner of his farm for a church, and a non-denominational church was erected in 1893, largely by local help. Reverend J. L. Gardiner was the pastor, and he drove from Flesherton. At a meeting on May 20th, 1895, on the motion of John Beaton, seconded by Donald Graham, it was decided to organize as a Baptist Church. The first deacons were Archibald Beaton, Dan McCormick, and Donald Graham.

Dan McCormick was Clerk, Donald Graham Treasurer, John Graham, Sunday School Superintendent. In 1896, Reverend J. L. Gardiner resigned, and Rev. Wm. McGregor became pastor for the next five years.

Around 1900, Glenelg Centre joined with Durham Baptist Church and both were served by the one pastor. In 1901, Reverend W. L. Newton became pastor, and on October 4, 1904, he was given permission to purchase an organ for the church. Prior to this, George Binnie was precentor and led the singing, getting the key from his tuning fork.

Glenelg Centre Baptist Church

A Sunday School was organized in 1894 with an enrolment of fifty-two. John Graham was the Superintendent. Since then the following have served as Sunday School Superintendents:

Donald McCormick
Archibald Beaton
Robert Watson
John Lekx
Allan Fletcher
Gordon Beaton
Keith Beaton
Mrs. K. Braeker, the present Superintendent.

A Sunday School picnic is held every year. In former years a garden party was an annual event. The last garden party was held at the home of Dan McArthur in June of 1937.

During the pastorate of Reverend E. Cameron, Mrs. Cameron organized the Mission Circle in 1923. In the month of June, 1954, a "Mission Band" and "Young People's" were organized under the leadership of Reverend and Mrs. Gorman. A Daily Vacation Bible School was begun in 1970 under the direction of Reverend Hahn. An "Explorers" group was organized in 1978 with Marion Burritt, Anne Kennedy and Gloria Morris as leaders.

Picture taken at Glenelg Centre Baptist Church

Back Row, Left to Right — **Harry Gomm, David Watson, Gordon Beaton, Walter Ewing, Robert McGillivray, Rev. James T. Priest, George Bell, Henry Beaton.**
2nd Row, Left to Right — **Gretta Watson, Mrs. Priest, Mrs. Archie Beaton, Blanche Beaton, Mrs. George Bell (with Wilma in arms), Mrs. Robert McGillivray, Mrs. Harold Watson.**
Front Row, Left to Right — **Jessie Bell, Ruby Gomm, Allan Bell, Wilma Watson, Marion McGillivray, Evelyn McGillivray, Jessie Bell, Joyce McGillivray in front.**

In the summer of 1974, the interior of the church was completely renovated with panelling, ceiling tile, floor covering, and new chairs. A balcony was erected and the carpet donated by the Young People.

A school bus, driven by Robert Watson, brought children from the area to Sunday School. A few years later, the church purchased a bus for Sunday School. By 1975 classes were so crowded, it was necessary to have more room. Keith Beaton presented a carefully drawn plan which met with approval. Building began at once, and by fall of 1975 the new wing was completed with basement and furnace, a Sunday School room with kitchen facilities and two washrooms, at a cost of a little over $11,000. A baptistry was installed in 1982.

The following Reverend Gentlemen have served as pastors at Glenelg Centre from 1910 until the present.

The Reverends:

R. McCausland	G. Gorman
W. Wylie	A. Fieldus
E. J. McEwen	J. A. McCrae
E. Cameron	Bryan Cobham
James Taylor	A. Hahn
William Spencer	R. Blewett
J. T. Priest	P. Burritt
J. M. Ward	R. Currie
C. K. Dolby	J. Pepper

TOWNSEND LAKE CHURCH

A Primitive Methodist Church was built on Lot 6, Concession 12, at an early date, possibly in the 1870's. It was situated on a beautiful site overlooking Townsend Lake. The *Grey Review* of July 19, 1883, gives an account of a Soirée at the church. 'Soirées' were a common method used by the churches for raising money. A soirée consisted of an evening meal followed by a program including at least three addresses.

> The tea and provisions were of the choicest kind and dealt out liberally. After the tea the Rev. Mr. Corcoran, of Markdale, pastor of the Circuit, was appointed Chairman, and after a brief address, proceeded to carry out the program in a pleasant manner, interspersing the pieces with witty and humorous remarks. An excellent choir gave a number of pieces in fine style at intervals. Mrs. J. Townsend of Durham sang a solo. An address was given by J. Townsend of the Review. Miss Trevaro, of Markdale, gave an excellent recitation followed by a solo from Miss Rorke of Markdale. Mr. John Ritchie, Teacher, gave a good address on "appearing in a true and natural manner". A quartette by Misses Townsend, Bella MacRae and two others was well rendered followed by recitations by Miss Jennet Bell; and Miss Trevaro, the latter being loudly applauded and

answered by giving another recitation. F. MacRae, Esq., Reeve of Glenelg, was then called upon and gave a humorous but good address, followed by a song by Bella MacRae. The Rev. Mr. Boyle, student at Knox College, gave a good address on "social Intercourse" and was followed by a solo from Miss Rorke. The proceeds amounted to $23.25 and will be devoted towards putting seats in the church, a very worthy object.

About this time, large crowds attended church, but evidently it was an active congregation for a relatively short time. The date of the discontinuance of church services is unknown.

EDGE HILL SUNDAY SCHOOL 1880 — 1930

Pioneers realized that Sunday School is one of the chief uplifting influences in a neighbourhood. The first record of a Sunday School at Edge Hill says that it opened in the school in 1880, with R. Rowswell as Superintendent. He was succeeded in 1884 by George Putherbough, and in 1885, by Ed Williams. This Sunday School apparently did not open after 1887.

Shortly after this, Misses Mary Ann and Eliza Ellen Edge opened an Anglican Sunday School in their home. The attendance increased each year until 1894, when, with thirty on the roll, it was necessary to secure a larger staff and more accommodation. It was transferred to the Grange Hall with Rice Meredith of Trinity Anglican Church, Durham, as Superintendent. In 1896, a Union Sunday School was organized, with Thomas Banks as Superintendent. He was succeeded by W. J. Ritchie in 1903, who was Superintendent until the Edge Hill Sunday School disbanded in 1930. Assets were sold in 1940, and proceeds given to the Durham Red Cross Society.

On Sunday afternoons from May 1st to October 31st, many from the surrounding area walked to the Grange Hall to study and discuss and learn from the Bible. Pupils were divided into classes according to age and sat on long pine benches along the walls, except the Bible Class which formed a semi-circle in the southwest corner of the building. A good library with books available for all ages was kept in a cupboard in the northwest corner. A committee purchased new books each year, which provided good reading for all, with small books with small stories, graduating to the Bessie Books, Elsie Books, and many others by great authors, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, Marian Keith, Ralph Connor, etc.

As pupils grew older, many played the organ, later piano, for the three hymns. The organ was taken to the school for the winter months. Adults and young people in the community were teachers. The books, cards, and papers were non-denominational. A Durham newspaper reported on a Sunday School entertainment in 1907: "Young and old met in the Grange Hall, Friday evening. The first part of the entertainment was devoted to feasting of fine eatables to which the crowded hall did full justice. A program, varied and attractive was given by scholars and young people — recitations, songs, and character dialogues. The average attendance this year was 39".

One of the highlights of the community was the annual picnic held around July 1st in Edge's bush. Other picnics were held at Hayward's Falls, Wilder's Lake, and, after cars came to the neighborhood, at Eugenia Falls and Harrison Park, Owen Sound.

In later years attendance dropped due to the decreasing population, and pupils went by cars to Sunday Schools in Durham or Zion.

The Sunday School concert was always an enjoyable event when, during a program by local talent — the people themselves — prizes, usually books, were given for memorization and attendance. Many pupils cherish these books today. In later years, treats or prizes were given to the children on the closing Sunday.

THE CATHOLIC PARISHES *of* GLENELG TOWNSHIP

The spiritual welfare of the early pioneers was not neglected, for shortly after the settlers arrived in the area, the itinerant missionaries followed. It is known that Father Caspar Matoga, S. J., visited the Catholics of this district from 1852 until his death in 1856. From 1856 — 1863, Fathers William Blettner and George Laufhuber, Jesuit Fathers from Guelph, performed the missionary work. Following 1863, the Basilian Fathers from Owen Sound provided spiritual ministrations in the area until 1880. At this time, no churches were erected, thus Masses were offered in the homes — at Lawrence McKeown's on the Durham Road, at William Martin's on the Eighth Concession and at Joseph Black's on the Fourth Concession, N.D.R.

In the 1800s, it was difficult for the priests and bishops to assess the potential development of large territorial sections of Grey County. Several churches were erected, then abandoned after a time, to keep pace with the shifting and centralizing of the population. The first Catholic church to be erected in Glenelg Township was at Farden's Corner (Lot 19, Concession 8) near the home of William Martin. This church was constructed in 1863, under the direction of the Basilian Fathers, and known as St. Peter's. It was abandoned in 1893, but the site is still parish property, and known to the locals as the 'old cemetery.'

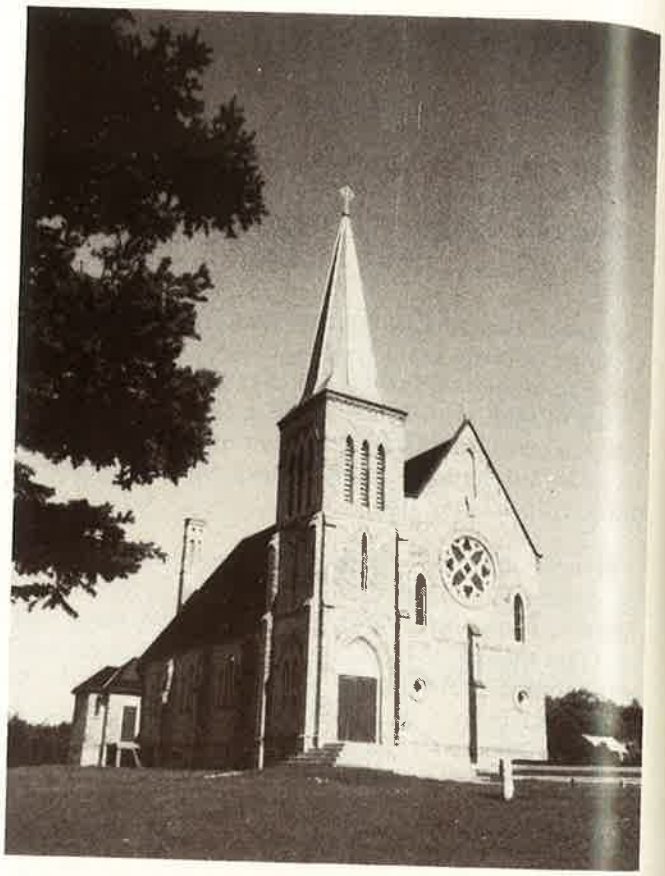
The Hamilton Diocesan Archives have on file a deed for land in the Village of Priceville, believed to be the root of the present Catholic Parish at Glenelg Centre. The file shows four-fifths of an acre of land in the Village of Priceville, and registered in the Grey County Registry Office as "parts of lot #5 in the First Concession South of the Durham Road in the Township of Artemesia." The land was sold by the Honourable Isaac Buchanan of Hamilton, and his wife Agnes, to the Diocese for $60.

A letter dated July 27, 1863, from Joseph Black, Church Trustee, to Bishop John Farrell, first Bishop of Hamilton, states that the parishoners "have got out the timbers for the new church at Priceville." Mr. Black asked the Bishop to provide a plan for the structure stating... "the timber is all out...for the ground we have a Bond from John McDougald, Esq. of Priceville." This church was erected in 1870, and dedicated to St. Jerome. The church was a frame structure of Gothic design, and measured 30 feet × 60 feet. In 1880, St. Jerome's, Priceville, became the first parish with mission churches at St. Peter's on Concession 8, Dundalk, Melancthon and Durham. Father P. J. Cassin was appointed the first resident pastor, residing in Priceville for a short time. Father Cassin built the first parish rectory at Irish Lake, a large red brick structure, that is still known today as the "Brick", although it is no longer parish property.

Following Father Cassin, Father John Feeney was pastor until 1890. In that year Father Richard Maloney was appointed pastor and many changes were enacted. Following a careful survey, Father Maloney realized that the existing churches were poorly located to serve the scattered population. As a result of this survey, two churches were built, in 1893, St. Joseph's, Markdale, and St. John's, Glenelg Centre (completed in 1894 at a cost of $4,100). At this time, St. Peter's on Concession 8 and St. Jerome's, Priceville, were closed. Father Maloney had supervised the building of the Dundalk church in 1891, and Dundalk became a separate parish in 1892, with Proton and Melancthon as missions. Father Maloney accomplished a great deal in his short lifetime. He died at the age of 29 years in March, 1896, at the home of a parishoner, Patrick Fogarty, as he was returning from a sick call in Durham. (Durham was a mission of Markdale until 1932). His body is interred beneath St. Joseph's Church in Markdale, as the March weather was too stormy to allow them to bury him at the cemetery. His tomb remains beneath the Markdale church and is lighted for viewing.

St. Jerome's Parish

Prior to 1854, Roman Catholic settlers' spiritual needs were served by the Jesuit Fathers from Guelph. From 1854 - 1880 Basilian Fathers from Owen Sound ministered to the Catholic community in south Grey County. On this site St. Jerome's Church, Priceville was erected in 1870, gaining parish status in July, 1880. Rev. P. J. Cassin, the first resident Pastor served St. Jerome's with missions at Glenelg (St. Peter's), Durham, Dundalk, and Melanchton. This area is now served by St. Joseph's Parish, Markdale and the mission St. John's, Glenelg Centre.



St. John's Catholic Church, Glenelg Centre

Since Father Maloney, the parish has had nineteen other pastors. They were: Fathers P. H. Hauck, A. C. Walter, A. J. Savage, T. L. Ferguson, J. J. Flahaven, J. S. McGoey, F. J. McHugh, T. B. Grace, J. D. Egan, J. C. Warren, W. J. Nolan, F. J. Swaine, R. A. Jordan, V. J. Pickett, W. L. Ryan, J. H. Fischer, S. Hawe, A. H. Busch, and at present (1984), Father Anthony Azzopardi. All pastors since Father Hauck's time have resided in the rectory in the village of Markdale.

While the Indian terrain, the menacing bushlands and the uncharted paths have been replaced by white settlers, grain fields and highways, one thing remains the same...from Father Matoga's days in 1852 to the present, the Catholic population of Glenelg Township has passed its gift of faith to the present generations, has erected its places of worship, and has been faithful to its beliefs.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
Dornoch

In 1859 Bartholomew Griffin, hotel keeper and merchant, donated land for a Roman Catholic Church and cemetery. A log church 30 feet × 40 feet and ten logs high was erected at the top of the hill overlooking the community of Griffin's Corners, now Dornoch.

The hemlock timber for the church was cut from the site. Four of the most expert axemen were chosen to hew the logs, namely, John Vasey, Andrew Priel, John Gallaher and James Atcheson. The latter was a non-Catholic, as were others who helped in various ways with the building. A lean-to section 10 feet wide was built across the back which was divided into a sacristy and living quarters for the priest. When the building was finished it was completely free of debt.

In 1890 the present white brick church was built at a cost of $4,000. The bricks were purchased in Chesley for $5.50 per thousand and brought to the site by team and wagon. The hewn hemlock beams are exposed and the hand planed pews are still in use. The origin of the stained glass windows is unknown but they boast the names of prominent early parishoners such as Barry, Meloche, Cronin, O'Mara, Coleman, McKenna, Moran, Fitzgerald, Duggan and Pride, as well as Fathers Granottier and Brennan.

Mounted on the interior walls are paintings of the fourteen Stations of the Cross. These paintings came originally from a church at LaFleur, France, which had been demolished, and were first mounted in the log church.

In the nave of the church are two beautiful fresco paintings by an unknown artist. These are a rarity as fresco paintings are found in only one rural church in Ontario.

Interior of St. Paul's Church, Dornoch

During 1964, the fourteen Catholic families at Dornoch voted to attend winter masses in Durham, rather than heat St. Paul's Church for so few, and too, the steep incline in front of the church was a factor in this decision. In June of 1973, a new parish church was blessed in Durham, and the Dornoch people still attend there in the winter months. During 1983, an application was successfully made to the Ministry of Culture and Recreation to have St. Paul's Church, Dornoch, declared a heritage building. Much restoration of this magnificent building has been undertaken.

PRICEVILLE CHURCHES

The village of Priceville lies mainly in neighbouring Artemesia Township. Many of Glenelg's residents from the southeast corner attended Priceville churches, particularly in the early years when the population was highest.

At one time in the 1860s and 70s, there were no fewer than six churches in the village of Priceville: A Roman Catholic (St. Jerome's), a Baptist, a Church of Christ (Disciples), a Methodist, St. Andrew's ("Old Kirk", Church of Scotland), and Knox Presbyterian (Free Kirk). In 1985 there is one still in use — St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist Church was situated north of the Commercial Hotel, on the north part of Lot 5, Kincardine Street North. The property was taken out from the Crown in 1862 by Archie McArthur, and in 1865 it was sold to the trustees of the Baptist Church. A log church was built, and Mr. Robert McIntyre was the first minister.

Mr. McIntyre preached in Gaelic during the great Revival of 1877-78 when over one hundred converts became members of the church. Mr McIntyre was evidently a very powerful preacher.

It was at this time that Mrs. Henrietta McKinnon, wife of Charles McKinnon of Lot 9, of the Second Concession, South of the Durham Road, was converted. A hole was chopped in the ice of the Saugeen River and she was baptized on her birthday in March. Her husband Charles remained a Presbyterian.

A new brick church was built on the same site and carried on until 1921, when the trustees, John A. Beaton, Alexander Whyte, and John Burnett sold it to Charles Jones. Mr. Jones, the father of a Presbyterian minister, remodelled it into a fine residence.

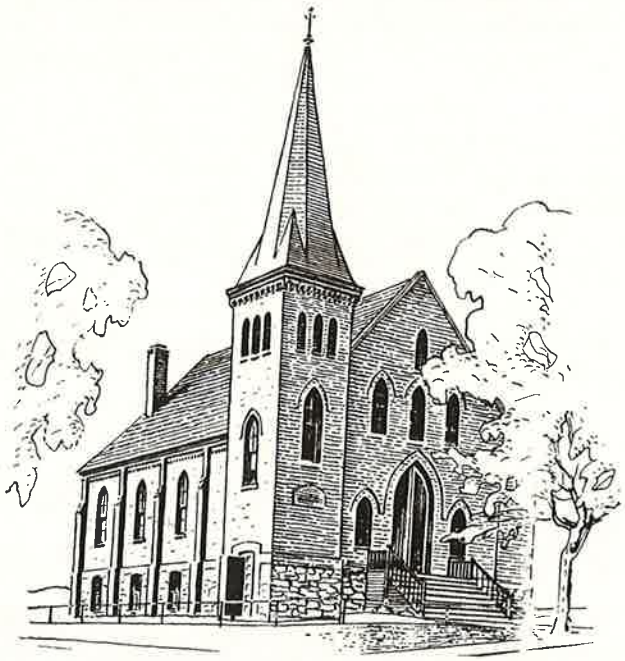
DISCIPLES' CHURCH

The Disciples of Christ Church, founded back in the 1860s, used an old school house as a church. It continued at least until 1912, when the trustees were John A. Ferguson, Archibald Ferguson, and Samuel McDermid.

ST. COLUMBA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The first services in this district were conducted in 1854, in private houses, by Reverend John McKinnon of Owen Sound, a minister of the Free Church. In 1857, the Free Church congregation, Knox Church, was organized, and John McMillan, afterwards of Mount Forest, laboured as student missionary.

About the same time, the "Old Kirk" congregation, the Church of Scotland, St. Andrew's, was formed, and John Goodwill was placed in charge. An honoured place must be given to those who laid the foundations, among whom there are still remembered — Messrs. Gillies and Gilander, catechists, and Milloy, William Matheson, John Hay, John Campbell, Lewis of Mono Mills, and Charles James Cameron, students and ministers.



St. Columba United Church — Priceville

On May 1, 1861, Charles Cameron was ordained as Minister of Knox Church, and continued in charge until 1874, when he resigned in order to pave the way for the union with St. Andrew's, whose minister, Donald Fraser, had accepted a call to Paisley, with the same object in view. The union of Knox and St. Andrew's to form a single congregation took place on October 9, 1874. A deputation of the Presbytery of Saugeen was present, consisting of Reverend Messrs. Park of Durham, Morrison of Cedarville, Fraser of Mount Forest, and Greig of Orchardville. Reverends Fraser and Morrison preached in the Gaelic language in Knox Church, and Reverends Park and Greig conducted worship in St. Andrew's Church in English. At the conclusion of the Gaelic service, all present made their way to St. Andrew's Church where the union was actually consummated. It was moved by Hector MacLean, seconded by Alex MacLean (Short Sandy) that the united church be called St. Columba, which name had been suggested by Rev. Donald Fraser as a very good name.

At a meeting on June 25, 1878, it was moved by John MacDonald, and seconded by James Robinson, Priceville, that the Reverend Donald MacLeod be chosen pastor of this congregation which was carried unanimously. On August 21st of the same year, Mr. MacLeod, who had come from Prince Edward Island, was settled over the united charge, and remained its pastor for 19 years.

In 1888, the present St. Columba Church was built, and was opened in June, 1889, by Dr. Caven preaching in English, and by Dr. Carmichael in Gaelic. On April 1st, 1898, Reverend J. A. Matheson preached his first sermon, and was the unanimous choice of the congregation. Mr. Matheson served for twenty-one years, preaching in both Gaelic and English. Reverend C. Sinclair Jones commenced in May, 1919, and served faithfully for five years, when Reverend A. Sutherland was chosen in May, 1924, and received forty members in 1925.

In that year the congregation of St. Columba's Church voted to join with the Methodists as the United Church. However, over the years, in the face of a decreasing local population, the church was unable to continue operation and closed its doors in 1978.

Over the years, some of the ministers have been the Reverends:

Angus Sutherland
S.G. McCormick
F. Sullivan
W. H. Bartlett
J. A. Moir
J. W. Johnstone
H. E. Wright

and Reverend Messrs.
Muir
Cox
Bellsmith
Penman
Gondier
Mould
Somerville
Graham

St. Columba Church.

MANSE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

JOHN GOWLAND, Chairman. JOHN McARTHUR. JOHN McINNES.

Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. D. McLeod.

Priceville, Dec 25 1896

To Subscribers and Friends of the Manse Building Fund:

Your Committee beg leave to notify you that the..... instalment falls due November 1st,..... It is urgently requested that as much as possible be paid on or before that date, in order that the congregation may be able to avoid incurring any debt. Those who are able would greatly oblige by paying up all at once.

To Mr John McArthur

		$	c.	$	c.
1895	Note due Jan 1st			300	

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

After the vote on church union was taken in 1925, St. Columba Presbyterian Church became St. Columba United Church. Those desiring to remain Presbyterian met for worship in the McKinnon Hall.

In 1932, a suitable building site was decided upon and the work on the new church began. Those of the building committee were: Messrs. Thomas Nichol, A. B. MacArthur, William Aldcorn, H. R. MacLean, C. A. MacLean, Donald Stewart and Angus Hooper. Andrew Dow was in charge of the erection of the building. H. R. MacLean and A. B. MacArthur were the masons. Most of the labour was gratis.

A number of the windows were donated by friends and families in memory of their loved ones who had passed on. Those donated were:

In memory of the soldiers who fell in World War 1. 1914-1918.
A tribute to the Pioneers of this district, donated by friends near and far.
In memory of Donald and Janet MacLean.
In memory of Archibald and Elizabeth MacQuaig.
In memory of Hector and Catherine MacLean.
In memory of Duncan and Mary McDougall.
In memory of John and Christena Nichol.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Priceville

Presbyterian Ministers, 1925-53

Reverend A. Sutherland
Reverend R. G. Stewart
Reverend N. MacDonald
Reverend W. E. Rumball
Mr. K. Matthews
Mr. Simpson
Reverend J. Corry
Reverend W. J. McIver
Reverend H. Campbell
Mr. W. Halliwell
Mr. McReynolds
Mr. Gordon
Mr. Dodds

Methodist Church, Priceville

METHODIST CHURCH *and* PARSONAGE

Priceville Methodist Circuit was started in 1872. The first parsonage was a white rough cast house of fair size. It was situated on the top of the hill, east of the village, midway between the bend of the road and where the road meets the Old Durham Road. The first four ministers made their homes there. The fifth minister, Reverend Parker, began his pastorate in the old parsonage, but, in his time, about 1885, a new parsonage was built.

The first church was situated about half way up the hill, east of the village and on the south side of the road. It was built on the farm of William Ferguson. One beautiful sabbath evening, when the congregation was gathering for a service — some were seated, others standing at the door, and others coming up the hill, a very stout woman walked up the aisle. Over went the church, slid around some way and tipped to one side. It did not go to pieces and no one was hurt. One girl, Emma Wright, decided to jump out of the window. Her dress caught on a nail, and there she hung until rescued. This catastrophe happened about 1870-1875. A new church had to be built. Land was bought on the corner of Artemesia and Kinross Sts. and a new red brick church was erected. A few years later the congregation decided to build a new parsonage. More land to the south adjoining the church property was bought, and a fine white brick parsonage was built. The church, parsonage, barn and shed for horses, were all in one block, with plenty of room and a great deal to spare, for lawn and garden. In those days the minister had a horse, and quite often a cow and some hens, so a little extra land did not come amiss.

There was nothing done with the grounds of the new parsonage until 1890 when Reverend Robert Husband became the minister. Neither Mr. Parker nor Mr. Ottewell, who came before Mr. Husband, cared much for gardening, but the finishing up of the building operations was done during their pastorate. The church shed and woodshed were added to the buildings in Mr. Ottewell's time. He used to tell about a certain man who was shingling the roof of the new shed. Mrs. Ottewell's unmarried sister came out to hang out some clothes and he said "It's a fine day for bleachin". He turned around too far, lost his balance and fell off the roof.

It was in Mr. Ottewell's time that the time for service was changed from evening to morning at 10:30, and the people of Stone's Settlement were to come to Priceville to church. The adult choir of former times was replaced by a children's or teen choir. Fanny James was organist, and the minister was the choir-leader.

In the autumn of 1890, when Mr. Husband was pastor, he called for a meeting, to fix up the grounds. They ploughed the grounds, levelled and seeded the lawn, made gravel walks and planted three rows of spruce trees.

One of the first things Mr. Husband did after coming to the Priceville circuit was to start the Methodist Sunday School. This Sunday School went on for many years. Mr. Brander, one of our storekeepers, was the Superintendent and also taught a class. Other teachers were Mrs. Husband, Lizzie Coburn, and Mr. James and Robert Watson. Alexander I. James was librarian.

Mr. Husband was a very energetic man and very zealous in the Master's cause. He made a point, when he went to a new charge, of visiting every home before the first quarterly meeting or Communion Sunday. If the men were at work in the field, he would go to them and either read or recite some portion of Scripture and pray. With a "God bless you" he would hurry away.

In 1925, the Methodists of Priceville voted to join with the Presbyterians at St. Columba's as the United Church and the Methodist Church was abandoned.

Priceville Circuit was blessed with splendid ministers.

Reverends Tucker, Barkwell, Haddon	1872-1881
Reverend Solomon Edmunds	1881-1884
Reverend Parker	1884-1887
Reverend William Ottewell	1887-1890
Reverend Robert Husband	1890-1893
Reverend George Hartley	1893-1896
Reverend Jno. Humphreys	1896-1900
Reverend Varley	1900-1903
Reverend Roach	1903-1907
Reverend Berry	1907-1911
Reverend Albert Leece	1911-1915
Reverend Frank Bowes	1915-1917
Reverend Philip Jones (died)	
Reverend Chapman	1917-1918
Reverend R. J. McCarten	1918-1922
Reverend Bushell	1922-1923
Reverend Curran	1923-1925

Cooke's Presbyterian Church, Markdale

MARKDALE PRESBYTERIAN

There is no record of a Presbyterian Church having been built in the northeast corner of Glenelg. The early settlers who were of the Presbyterian faith met with other Presbyterians in Artemesia Township. Services were held in the home of Samuel Rainey, a native of Northern Ireland. In 1859 a congregation was organized which met in the Orange Valley School and was known as the Orange Valley congregation. The members wanted their own church and so they cut logs and hauled them by horse and ox team to Barrhead Mills to be cut into lumber. The church, a frame building on the Artemesia side of the road, was erected by volunteer labour in work bees, and on December 30th, 1867, the new church was dedicated.

This church, known as Knox Church, was well built; the interior finish and seating were white pine. There were two pulpits, upholstered in crimson and adorned with heavy fringe and tassels. The higher pulpit was used by the minister, and the lower one by the precentor, who led the singing using a tuning fork. Rev. Charles Cameron was the first regular minister.

Services were held in this church for thirteen years, at which time this congregation joined with the Presbyterians in Markdale. Services were first held in the old Orange Hall on Mark Street and later in Dufferin Hall. In 1882, a brick church, known as Cooke's Presbyterian Church, was built and this congregation is still active to-day.

CHRIST CHURCH, ANGLICAN

Christ Church Anglican, Markdale

In 1849 Reverend A. H. R. Mulholland was appointed travelling missionary for the two enormous but sparsely settled counties of Grey and Bruce with headquarters at Owen Sound. During his visits to the Markdale area, week-day services were held in the old log schoolhouse on the Toronto-Sydenham Road (Highway #10).

In 1856, Mr. and Mrs. George Walker made a gift of the first acre of land cleared on their farm to be used as the site for a church. By 1860 William Ritchie, under the supervision of the Reverend R. W. Johnstone, the first incumbent, had built a little log church with windows in true Gothic shape.

His successor, Reverend Rowland Hill, resided near the village of Eugenia and served a vast territory, including Markdale. From 1871 to 1874, the parish appears to have been under the supervision of Reverend W. B. Evans of Durham. In February 1874, Reverend J. J. Morton took charge, residing in Markdale. The Reverend George W. Racey had charge of the parish from 1876 until 1877.

He was succeeded by Reverend James Ward, who remained until 1887. The present Christ Church was built and opened for worship on February 8, 1880, during his incumbency. It cost just over $4,000 and seats one hundred fifty people.

In 1887 the Reverend W. A. Graham came to the parish and soon afterwards the building of Christ Church Rectory was begun, although it was not ready for occupancy until 1890.

The first settlers in the northeast corner of Glenelg, along the Toronto and Sydenham Road, were mainly Church of England members from Ireland. Over the past one hundred and thirty-five years, the Anglican faithful in the Markdale area have attended Christ Church. Some of the clergymen who have ministered to them have been:

The Reverends:

H. E. Bray, 1890-3
William Hinde, 1893-4
M. M. Goldberg, 1894-8
J. R. Newell, 1898-1905
J. A. Robinson, 1906-08
E. G. Dymond, 1908-14
J. H. Hosford, 1914-17
A. W. Richardson, 1917-25
A. S. Mitchell, 1925-29
C. O. Pherrill, 1929-43
J. R. Bythell, 1943-45
W. G. Bugler, 1945-46
Canon R. S. Jones, 1946-1953
J. A. Catling, 1953-

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN EAST GLENELG *later* ANNESLEY UNITED CHURCH

The first religious services in the community were held in the home of Edward Miller, a mile south of the village of 'East Glenelg' (later Markdale). The Reverend Stephen Brownell was the first missionary in this district in 1849-50. He would also carry the mail on his journey from Mono Mills, fifty miles to the south. Among the families active in pioneer evangelistic effort were the Millers, Irwins, Armstrongs, Drapers, Hamiltons, Rutleges, and Hearsts (the latter, the family of Sir William Hearst.) In 1850 Methodist services were held in the home of Alexander Irwin, one and a half miles south of the village, and in 1853, Mr. Irwin gave one acre of land for the erection of the first Methodist log church, and a burying ground which is still known as the Irwin Cemetery. This field of labour, first organized in 1851, was the Proton Mission, and the Reverend Joseph Hilts, 'saddle-bag preacher', was the first minister. It was known later as the Artemesia Mission.

Methodist Church, Markdale

The meeting of the first Official Board of the Mission was held in 1867, and a trustee board was appointed for the purpose of erecting a church at "Cornabus" (renamed in 1864 from East Glenelg), namely, Messrs. Mark Armstrong, Sr., Alexander Irwin, J.P., William Rutledge, John Hamilton, William Armstrong, and Edward Rutledge. A site for the proposed church was donated by Mark Armstrong, Sr., and later, a half acre for the parsonage. The new church, 32 × 48 feet, was formally opened on January 6, 1870, under the ministry of Reverend David Williams. However, the building was destroyed by fire in June of the same year by an arsonist, traced by his boot tracks going from the burned building across a cultivated field. The man, arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to a two-year term in the penitentiary at Kingston, died before his term expired.

The second church building was forthwith built and opened on January 7, 1872, with Reverend J. H. Robinson, pastor. Twelve years later in 1884, that building being inadequate for the growing congregation, it was moved off the land, sold, and a brick edifice was erected on additional land donated by Mark Armstrong, II.

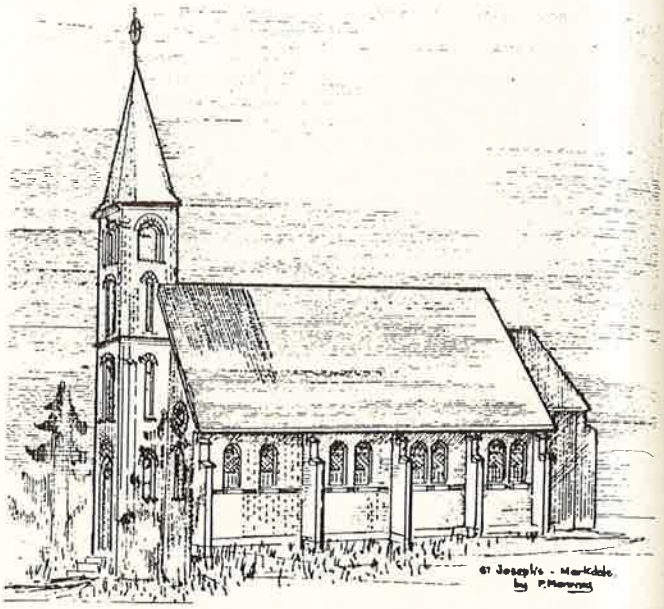
This new building, including furnishings, cost $8,500. In 1900 the first pipe organ was installed, during the pastorate of Reverend William Buchanan.

Around 1870 this Methodist Church became a separate church circuit with one hundred sixty-four members and Reverend John H. Robinson as its first pastor. About that time a Camp Meeting was held in a grove on the farm of William Armstrong, just west of the village, in Glenelg Township. A considerable number of cabins, between fifteen and twenty, were built of undressed lumber. In these the members of one or two families slept. The cooking was done outside at the rear. A covered platform, walled in at the back and sides, and large enough to accommodate the chairs of several ministers, was erected for the speakers. This was probably held to celebrate the creation of the new circuit. (from the memoirs of Reverend A. J. Irwin — 1950)

Twenty years after its erection, in 1905, the third church was destroyed by a fire caused by an over-heated register. The corner stone for the final church building, which stands today, was laid in 1906. The cost of the building was $24,500.

In 1925 Markdale Methodist Church became Annesley United Church when the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches joined to become the United Church of Canada. It celebrated its Centenary in 1950.

Some very interesting data is to be found in the old records and minute books, the oldest of which goes back to 1867. In 1868, the caretaker was appointed to "open and close the Church door, keep it clean, provide wood and keep on fires for $15.00 a year". Later, a man by the name of Fagan offered to do it for $12.00 a year, and his offer was accepted. At this time, there was some question as to whether the seats should be rented, but finally the Congregation decided in favour of this method of raising money. The seats were rented the last week in December for the following year and the terms were cash in advance. In 1870 Robert Brown was appointed "seat-letter" for the year. There was no parsonage in the early days, and the Minister lived in a rented house for which $4.00 per month was paid. In 1885 when subscriptions to the Church were not paid promptly, the subscriber was notified that the same would be collected in the Law Courts. (From a booklet issued for One Hundredth Anniversary, Annesley United Church, Markdale, Ont. 1850 - 1950)



St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Markdale

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT

In the late 1870's, a spirit of religious fervour swept the area. Thomas Binnie of Lots 2 and 3 of the Second Concession, North Durham Road, wrote "I never saw such a time in my life" and he has recorded the history of those events.

Account of the Revival of 1877-78, Glenelg, January 27th, 1879.

"I have been thinking sometimes of writing an account of the revival of religion that took place in this district in the winter of 1877-78. I am very desirous of writing as full, correct and impartial an account as I possibly can.

"For two years we had no minister placed over Durham Road and Priceville congregation. We had a student two summers who left us in the winter. When we had not a

minister among us we had been in the habit for several years of holding prayer meetings sometimes during the week but mostly always on the Sabbath. When no minister was present there was seldom any address given; generally something was read, often a sermon of the late R. McCheyne, besides the scriptures. We were asked to hold a prayer meeting in a widow's house. She was sickly and not able to go to church. This was in the fall of 1877. She asked us to hold a meeting each month in her house when the moon was full. We did so.

"About this time we heard of a man, a Mr. Grant from Kincardine, holding meetings in Durham Baptist Church were causing a stir in the community. I went in twice to his meetings and was well satisfied with what I saw. I believed it to be a real work of God. I felt most thankful. It seemed to be the beginning of what we had been praying for for a long time. I thought Mr. Grant was well qualified to conduct such meetings. He seemed most deeply in earnest, pressing upon poor sinners to accept a Saviour, and God was blessing his endeavors. Great numbers were going to these meetings and souls were being saved. When we met at the widow's house for prayer about this time, a few words were spoken about the Durham meetings. We all seemed to be interested. It was stated that we needed such meetings among us, and all who were out of Christ were told of their danger, and earnestly entreated to come to Jesus, who was altogether willing that they should be saved.

"We began to hold meetings now more often in the houses of the neighbors. They were well attended and it was not long ere we saw that God was blessing the meetings. A young man stood up one night at one of them and told us what God had done for his soul.

"About this time I wrote to my friend, Mr. A. Cranston, Galt, telling him what was going on among us. He came up and then we held meetings every night and sometimes in the afternoon, being asked to do so by some of the older people who could not go out at night.

"The people were most deeply interested. We held the meetings mostly in the houses, sometimes in the school house on the Sabbath. Every meeting was well attended, some people coming four or five miles, sometimes more.

"Mr. Donald of Port Hope held a few meetings in the Presbyterian Church, Durham, which was well filled each night, the people being much interested. He addressed a meeting here one afternoon which we all realized to be very interesting. Mr. McDiarmid of Latona was here one night with us. He addressed a very large meeting and was most deeply interesting. We enjoyed Mr. McDiarmid's address very much. We believe there would be 150 people in the house that night.

"Mr. D. Caldwell came from Galt and took part in conducting the meetings, Mr. Cranston remained about five weeks with us. At a meeting we held before he left we agreed to send for Mr. William Scrimger from Galt to assist us in conducting meetings. Mr. J. Kay and Mr. W. Murray of Galt were here a few days and addressed some interesting meetings. Mr. Scrimger came to Durham on a Saturday night, held a meeting in our schoolhouse (i.e. S.S. #1, Bunessan) on the Sabbath forenoon and in the afternoon in the Methodist Church, Durham. I must here state how deeply obliged we were to Mr. Godfrey, the pastor of the congregation, and his people for opening his church for these meetings. Mr. Godfrey and his assistant, Mr. Baynon, had been holding meetings a few miles from Durham. After they got done with them they joined Mr. Scrimger in holding meetings each night in the Methodist Church. The meetings were well attended and blessed by the conversion of several persons. After the meetings had been held in the church awhile, it was thought advisable to hold them in the Town Hall, as some people might come there who would not go to a church. A petition having been signed by most of the ratepayers asking for the use of the hall, it was got by paying half the usual fare.

"These meetings were altogether unsectarian. They were attended by all parties, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Baynon, Mr. Stewart, and others helping to conduct them. Mr. Cranston came up again from Galt, also Mr. George McLeish, both of them taking part in the meetings.

"Hundreds of people came to them every night, some from a good distance. God's spirit was poured down upon the people.

"Mr. Scrimger came here on the Saturday night and had large meetings and also at the schoolhouse on forenoons and held a meeting at Durham in the afternoon.

"The Galt men then left, after awhile the meetings were again held in the Methodist Church, conducted by Mr. Godfrey assisted by Messrs. Bayon, Greer, Forman, Greig, Park and others. The blessed work still went on several being anxious and good number professing to have found peace in believing, Mr. McLeish held a meeting in Allan's schoolhouse (in Egremont Township) on the Sabbath. The Baptists held meetings there some time after, and I was informed that several people were brought to Christ. Farther east, Mr. Aljoe and some young men from Durham Road held meetings which were blessed in the saving of souls. Further east still in the north side of Egremont Mr. Haddon from Priceville, Mr. Crozier and Mr. Mowatt, were holding meetings in the spring and beginning of summer. These were also blessed. The Baptists were holding meetings in Priceville in the beginning of winter. Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Haddon commenced meetings there also. They were carried on for several weeks by different parties. They were blessed, several people professing to be converted. I never saw such a time in my life, God's spirit seemed to be working among the people. Whenever meetings were held good was done.

"As the actual results no man can tell. Eternity alone, will disclose it. I believe the Baptists baptized over one hundred. Eighty-two joined our church in Priceville in the Spring, and several joined other churches. I have in some measure seen something of all the meetings I have mentioned except at Allan's schoolhouse, and I believe most firmly that it was a real work of God. Taking Durham and a good distance around it and following the gravel road and each side of it, and the northern part of Egremont, Priceville and its vicinity, I have no doubt some hundreds were really brought to Christ."

THE CEMETERIES *of* GLENELG

Saint Paul's Catholic Church and Cemetery, Dornoch

Throughout the Township there are a number of quiet roadside graveyards that are the final resting place for many of the pioneers and builders of the Township.

Some of these cemeteries had originally been established in conjunction with a church that no longer stands. Some, particularly the oldest ones, were too far away from public burial grounds and so family members were laid to rest on their own land.

The accompanying map and list of cemeteries may be of interest to those searching family history. In addition, inventories have been made of many of these grounds, which list the words on each gravestone; these reports are available at the Durham Public Library.

1. Lot 31, Concession 3, North Durham Road, was known locally as **"Cemetery Hill".** It is believed to have been an early Catholic graveyard, used before St. Peter's Church and cemetery were established in 1863. No church was located here and there is little evidence of a cemetery — only a cleared circle of stones 30 to 40 feet in diameter. The property was first settled in 1849 by John McDonald, one of the early Catholic settlers in Glenelg.

2. St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery at Lot 19, Concession 8, N.D.R., was established in conjunction with St. Peter's Church, built in 1863 and used until 1893. The earliest known grave is that of William Murphy who died January 25, 1858 at the age of twenty-two years. (It is possible that this grave may have been moved here from another site after 1863.) The latest known grave is that of Donald O'Henley, March 5, 1896.

St. Peter's was built on a hilltop and this seems to have been a common tradition among Catholics in situating their churches. After St. John's Church was established on Concession 4, N.D.R., many graves were moved to that cemetery.

This cemetery now seems quite forgotten. Among the graves can be found these family names (predominantly Irish immigrants): Shaw, Coughlan, Ryan, Connolly, Drury, McDonald, Campbell, Feehan, Black, McCormick, Murphy, D'Arcey, Sullivan, Dillan, Kenley, Tuohy, Sweeney, Norris, McLellan, McMillan, O'Henley, Quillinan.

3. St. John's Catholic Cemetery is used in conjunction with the nearby St. John's Church. It may be that this cemetery site was actually that of "Cemetery Hill" (see #1, above).

St. John's Church was completed in 1894; the graveyard would have been established at the same time and continues in use. As was the practice, many bodies were exhumed from other cemeteries and re-buried here. The oldest burial was that of Michael Norris, who died in 1865, but it is probable that this is a case of a re- burial.

This fairly large cemetery contains the graves of old family names like: McMillan, Blaney, Haley, Ryan, O'Neill, McDonald, Black, McKeown, Callaghan, Sullivan, D'Arcey, Fogarty, McCarthy, MacDonald, Sweeney and Morrison.

4. St. Paul's Catholic Cemetery at Lot 1, Concession 1, E.G.R., is another cemetery connected with a church. St. Paul's was founded around 1858 and the adjacent graveyard has been in continual use ever since, serving parishioners from the northwest section of the Township.

5. The land for Zion Cemetery at Lot 6, Concession 7, N.D.R., was donated by the owner of the property, Thomas Blair and his wife, Ann Hendrick. In 1856 their son, Thomas, at work building the Traverston mill, had fallen into the river, contracted pneumonia and died on January 1, 1857. There was no graveyard in the area so the Blairs buried their son at the corner of their land, later giving an acre for the cemetery and the site of Zion Church.

The grounds are well-kept due in part to the generous bequest of Esther Peart (Mrs. Robert Milburn) who left funds for its upkeep.

6. Ebenezer Cemetery at Lot 29, Concession 2, S.D.R. was bought as a church site and burial ground in 1859 by Trustees of the Methodist Church — Martin Stoneouse, Barnabas Jackson and Stuart Bothwell. A church was built here but was later relocated 1-1/4 miles southeast around 1900.

The family names carved on the gravestones include: Tucker, Hooper, Chislet, Bone, Ginn, Court, Burnett, Hargrave, Stonehouse, Konold, Sealey, Stewart, Kennedy, Eckhardt and Harrison.

Ebenezer Cemetery

7. Smellie's or Smilie's Cemetery, named for the owner of the surrounding land, is located on the southwest corner of Lot 31 on the north side of the Durham Road (Highway #4). A Presbyterian Church was built here in 1859 and although the site of the church was later changed, the cemetery continued in use until 1958.

It had been neglected and in 1960, Archibald McCuaig and Alex Stoneouse took it upon themselves to refurbish the old graveyard with the help of other volunteers. Alex Stoneouse then set up a trust fund to ensure perpetual care of the grounds.

Families buried here include: McPhail, McLeod, MacCuaig, Smith, MacCannell, Kennedy, Stoneouse, Campbell, McKinnon, McInnis, Clark, Carmichael, Stewart, Livingstone, most of whom were of Scottish origin.

8. The Rocky Saugeen Cemetery is located on the west side of the Garafraxa Road (Highway #6) in Bentinck Township. Originally a Presbyterian Church, built in 1856, was located beside it but in 1878 a new church — the Burn's Presbyterian — was built across the road in Glenelg Township. Eventually, a rebuilding of the highway put both church and cemetery on the west side of the road.

In the early years, a cemetery plot sold for two shillings and sixpence; later the price was raised to 50¢. Until 1956 a plot sixteen feet square could be purchased for $2.50. That year the cost rose to $25.

In 1967, a memorial cairn was erected in memory of the pioneer settlers of the Rocky Saugeen.

9. Latona Cemetery was set aside for a school and a public burying ground in 1862 although it may have been in use for many years before. The earliest date on any stone is that of John Johnston, the twelve year old son of George and Sarah Johnston who died in 1843.

Some of the family names of those who are buried here are: Smith, Ledingham, Riddell, McArthur, Morrison, McIntosh, Skene, Mortley, McClyment, Stewart, Henderson, Dargavel, Corlett.

10. Butter's Cemetery at Lot 39, Concession 2, N.D.R., is named for the family whose farm it adjoined. When Archibald Butter sold the farm to Angus Butter in 1878, 1/2 acre of land was reserved for a burial ground but it is quite likely that the cemetery had already been in use for some time.

The oldest grave marker is that of Alexander Murchison, eleven year old son of Malcolm and Catherine who died in 1854.

Besides the Butters and Murchisons, others who have their final resting place here in this wilderness cemetery are: Muirs, McLellans, Andersons, McKinnons, and McTaggarts.

11. McKechnie's Cemetery is a public graveyard not affilitated with any church. Although not formally organized until 1889, it was used for burial at least as early as 1853 when an infant son of John McKechnie was buried here.

In 1889, Daniel Ferguson, William Watson Jr., and Neil McKechnie were elected as the first trustees. They then purchased part of Lot 47, later acquiring a portion of Lot 46. The cemetery was used by residents of Glenelg, Egremont, Proton and Artemesia Townships.

The stones bear the names of: McKechnie, McQuarrie, Madden, Ferguson, King, Watters, MacDougall, McLachlan, Walker, Watson, Ostrander, Jones, McIntyre, Burnett, McPhail, McDougall, McPhee, McGowan.

Over the years the cemetery had been neglected but thanks to the attention of Alex Stoneouse, Tina Watson, Robert Stewart and Ken McKechnie, has recently been improved.

12. Trinity Anglican Cemetery, the largest in Glenelg, was purchased from Richard Collier in the early 1860s. William Anderson, Thomas Jones, Thomas Davis and S. E. Legate were delegated to lay out the plan of the cemetery. The plan took the form of a cross with each of the sections named for one of the Evangelists: Matthew, Mark, Luke or John.

Bodies were moved here from other cemeteries. The oldest is that of Mary Anne Edge who died in 1845 at the age of fifty-five. Many of the early pioneer names of the area appear in this cemetery: Edge, Firth, Lawrence, Collier, Whitmore, Bell, Banks, Davis, Greenwood, McGirr, McCracken, Tucker, Weir and McFadden, among others.

13. Priceville Pioneer Cemetery was used extensively by residents of Glenelg from the southeast section of the Township, and by people from the other adjoining three townships as well.

Glenelg family members who are interred here include: MacArthurs, McLeans, Beatons, Curries and McGillivrays.

In 1915, a new cemetery was established in Priceville and the Pioneer was no longer used. It fell into disrepair but the situation was not allowd to last, as extensive improvements were undertaken in the 1920s and again in the 1940s. It is currently maintained by the Priceville Cemetery Company which also supervises the McNeil Cemetery.

14. The McNeil Cemetery in Priceville is a non- denominational public burial ground. Dr. Hugh McNeil had been born on this property, the farm of his parents. When they died, Dr. McNeil then of Chicago, donated five acres of land for a public cemetery. It was organized in 1915 and named for its benefactor. Although a plot was reserved for the McNeil family, it was never used. Dr. McNeil is buried elsewhere but his graveyard continues to serve the residents of Priceville and the neighbouring four townships.

15. Bethel Cemetery at Lot 43, Concession 3, E.G.R. was established in conjunction with Bethel Church (1873-1880). When the church closed in 1880, all but three of the graves were removed.

16. Lot 50, Concession 1, N.D.R. marks the traditional site of a Negro cemetery wherein the early black settlers, escaped slaves from the United States, were buried. There are no stones or markers to indicate the number or names of the dead.

17. The Lawrence Cemetery at Lot 6, Concession 2, S.D.R., is a small private, family graveyard where two children of the Lawrence family are buried.

18. The Greenwood Cemetery is another family plot at Lot 37, Concession 2, E.G.R. Here are laid the remains of three members of the Greenwood family.

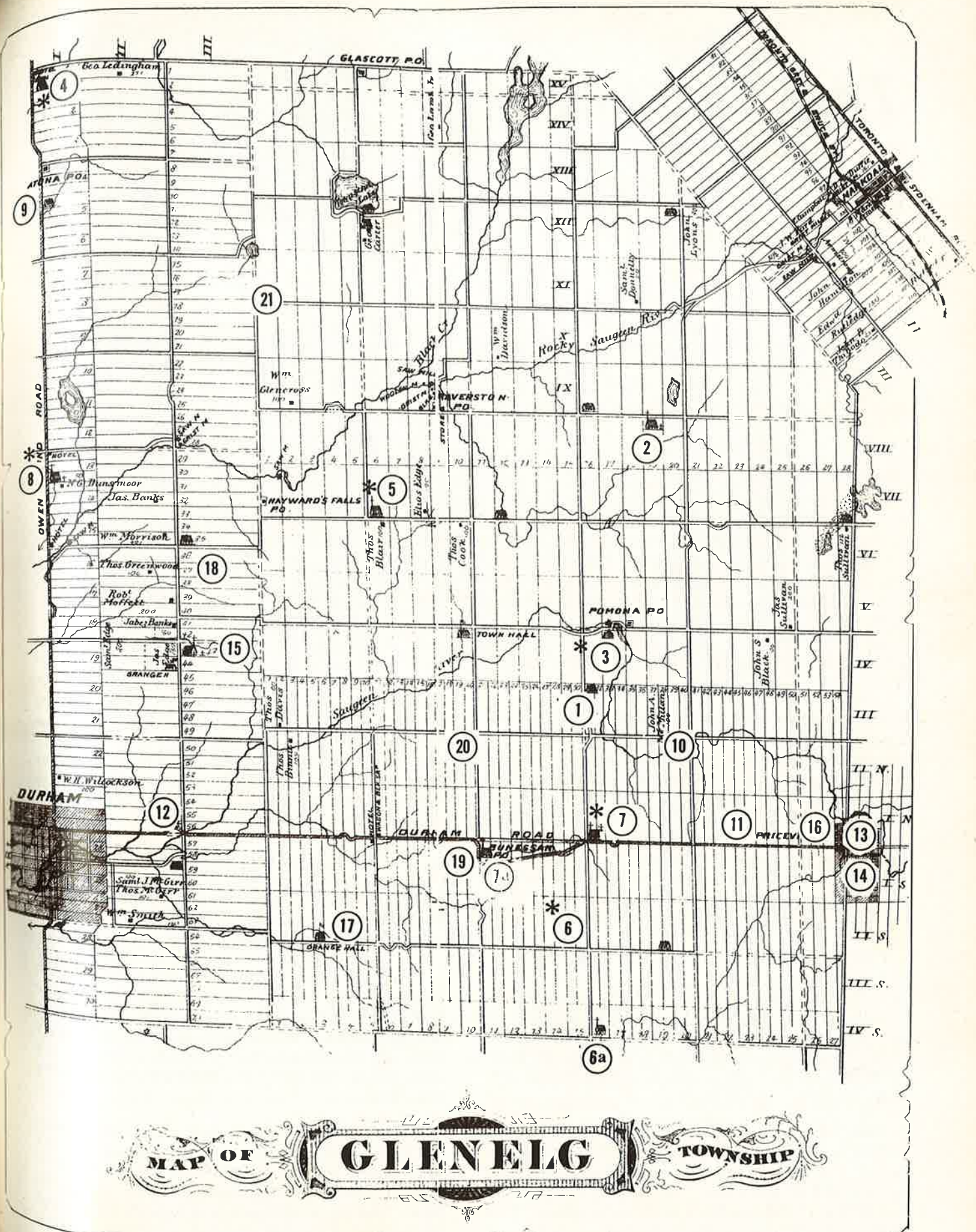
19. At Lot 18, Concession 1, S.D.R., there is one grave belonging to the Brown family.

McNeill Cemetery

THE CHURCHES *and* CEMETERIES *of* GLENELG TOWNSHIP

1. Early Catholic Cemetery
2. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Cemetery
3. St. John's Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery*
4. St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery*
5. Zion Church and Cemetery*
6. and 6 a Ebenezer Church and Cemetery*
7. and 7 a North Durham Road Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (Smellie's)*
8. Rocky Saugeen Church and Cemetery*
9. Latona Cemetery
10. Butter's Cemetery
11. McKechnie Cemetery
12. Trinity Anglican Cemetery
13. Priceville Pioneer Cemetery
14. Priceville McNeil Cemetery
15. Bethel Cemetery
16. Negro Cemetery
17. } Private Cemeteries
18. }
19. }
20. Glenelg Centre Baptist Church
21. North Glenelg Baptist Church

**means both church and cemetery*


GLASCOTT P.O.
Geo. Ledingham
ATONA P.O.
OWEN SOUND ROAD
Wm Glencross
Black Cr.
Rocky Saugeen Riv.
Wm Davidson
Saml Donnelly
John Lyons
TORONTO & SYDENHAM
HARKDALE
John Hamilton
Edwd Ridledge
RAVERSTON P.O.
HAYWARD'S FALLS P.O.
Elias Edge
Thos Blair
Thos Cook
N.G. Dunsmoor
Jas. Banks
Wm Morrison
Thos. Greenwood
Robt Moffett
Jabez Banks
GRANGE H.
POMONA P.O.
TOWN HALL
Saugeen River
Thos Davis
Thos Binnie
John A. McMillan
John S. Black
Jas Sullivan
Thos Sullivan
W.H. Wilcockson
DURHAM
DURHAM ROAD
BUNESSAN P.O.
PRICEVILLE
Saml J. McGirr
Thos McGirr
Wm Smith
GRANGE HALL
MAP OF GLENELG TOWNSHIP

CHAPTER 9

The Societies

"We have been born to associate with our fellow men and to join in community with the human race."

— Cicero

As the times demanded, a considerable number of clubs and organizations emerged, flourished for a time, and then fell into decline. These had a broad range of purpose, but one common feature seems to have been that the majority were not too far removed from an interest in agriculture.

Some were educational in their objectives — the Agricultural Societies, the Farmers' Institute, the Farm Forums, and the Federation of Agriculture. Some were decidedly political in their orientation like the Patrons of Industry and the United Farmers of Ontario. Others, like the Grange, and the shipping and commodity associations, were involved in the marketplace in order to improve the economic status of the farmer. Some organizations were fraternal in nature, like the Loyal Orange Lodge and the Masons, and others like the Red Cross Society, were mainly charitable.

Certain clubs, like the United Farm Women of Ontario, were originally politically active, but later changed to a non-partisan role. Various literary, dramatic and debating clubs, had a strong educational aspect, but were also immensely entertaining. Of course, most of the clubs conducted social events for the community at large so there was always a secondary benefit in the form of fellowship and congeniality. A few associations, most notably, the Women's Institutes, have had multiple purposes — charitable, social and educational.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

It was often said that the first two organizations founded in any community in Upper Canada in the 19th century were Agricultural Societies and Temperance Societies. The first organization is still going strong in Glenelg Township. The second, having fulfilled its mission, has faded into obscurity.

There were two Temperance Societies that were locally popular and both had adherents in Glenelg Township for a time. The Sons of Temperance was founded in the area of Edge Hill around 1871-72. Some of the officers were Ed Williams, Thomas Davis and George Binnie. This organization lasted about five years and was superseded by another temperance group, the Templars or, to give it its full title, "The British-American Order of Good Templars."

The latter order had been established in Durham in February, 1870. It is not surprising that these groups should have found supporters in the district. There was widespread drunkeness and quarrelling at every Cattle Fair; the number of taverns and grog-shops was notorious. Between Durham and Priceville there were no fewer than seven or eight whiskey shops in the 1850s according to John McDonald of Priceville. He said: "Whiskey was cheap then. Ten or twelve travelling men could be treated for 25¢." (1926 newspaper account)

Although a complete prohibition against the sale of liquor was not achieved, (Glenelg voters would turn down a 'local option' bylaw in 1910 to ban the sale of liquor in the Township) enough good influence was exerted by the Temperance Societies to moderate the worst effects of alcohol abuse. Many young people "took the pledge" and remained abstainers through their adult years. The Temperance Societies, having made some headway in their aims, lost the original urgency that brought them into being and faded away.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

The Agricultural Societies were established before the Temperance Societies, and are the longest continuously running organizations in this district.

The Durham Agricultural Society was formed in 1858. Generally the Society's purpose was to promote agricultural interests and provide a healthy competition among farmers exhibiting farm produce. In the early days, the Agricultural Show served as something of a trade fair as well, with local manufacturers displaying their wares.

At the 1858 Agricultural Show, the Cochrane Foundry of Durham took prizes for an ox cart, a plough and a straw cutter. An award for a double wagon went to Thomas Gray. Archibald Hunter took a first prize for butter, and Hugh McFaddyen, a second. Andrew and Archibald Parks won first and second place for cheese.

Prize Ribbons and Badges from Agricultural Societies

At the 1860 Show the only pedigreed livestock shown were Durham cattle and Leicester sheep. There was a high quality of horned cattle and young horses. Miss Ellen Davis and Miss Harriet Jones were commended for their fancy work. A fanning mill displayed by Mr. Rowswell "surpasses anything" according to the *Durham Standard.* First prize for a plough went to A. & A. Cochrane of the Durham Foundry. For ten yards of white flannel, Sam Edge was awarded first prize and W. McGirr, second. Sam Edge also took a first for an "ox yoke and bows".

Often the Agricultural Society's show was held to coincide with a cattle fair and sometimes, in the past, a spring show was held in addition to the fall show.

In 1860 the Durham Society sponsored a ploughing match at Mr. Alex Morton's, two miles north of Durham on October 26. The fees were 25¢ for members and $1.25 for non-members. The prizes were two ploughs to be awarded, and two prizes of $5 each, and two prizes of $3 each, a not inconsiderable sum at the time.

The Agricultural Societies were instrumental in promoting better breeding of livestock as illustrated by this advertisement submitted by Peter Watson to his local newspaper: "The subscriber having purchased David Jackson's celebrated Durham Bull that took first prize at the Durham Show last Fall, begs leave to inform the improvers of cattle, that he will be at hand on Lot No. 57, 2nd Concession, Glenelg to serve cows during the season. Terms: 75 cents cash or $1.00 credit payable first of January, 1867." (*Durham Standard,* March 7, 1866)

Other Agricultural Societies were organized at Priceville and at Markdale. The latter is still operating, but the Priceville organization closed down in 1937.

The following accounts give an example of some of their activities in the past.

Glenelg Agricultural Show

Though the morning was wet and everything looked discouraging for the Show, yet the Exhibitors turned out as if determined to make it a success. The prizes were comparatively small from more than one cause. In the first place, the funds were too heavily drawn on last year — a greater number of prizes being given than the funds would admit of — leaving in fact, nothing in hand as a balance from last year, and also our Township having contributed nothing this year as we think they should of. The Show was a success. We are not able to give the prize list this week, owing to the secretary's absence from home.

(The Markdale Standard Oct. 8, 1880)

Oct 15, 1880 Glenelg Agricultural Show 27th ult.

Prize list — Horses

1. Carriage
2. General purpose
3. Brood Mare
4. Hackney
5. Saddle
6. 3 yr. old horse
7. 2 yr. old colt
8. 1 yr. old colt
9. Spring foal

Cattle — 10 classes
Yoke of oxen
Yoke of 2 yr. old steers
Yoke of 3 yr. old steers
Fattest pair of cattle over 2 yrs. old

Sheep — 5 classes

Swine — 2 classes

1. Aged sow — Berkshire
2. Aged sow — Suffolk

Poultry — 7 classes

Grain & roots — usual classes except

white oats	turnips
black oats	mangels

Fruit & Vegetables — 31 classes
apples, pears, plums, grapes & the usual vegetables

Christopher Firth
Active in the Durham Horticultural Society and the South Grey Fall Fair.

Manufacturers

1. Grain sower
2. Farmer's waggon
3. Democrat waggon
4. plough
5. harrow
6. cabinet work
7. stoves
8. horse shoes
9. fulled cloth
10. satinet
11. fancy flannel
12. plain flannel
13. blankets
14. specimen tinware
15. churn
16. wash tub
17. butter tub

Dairy

1. Butter 50 lb.
2. Butter 5 lb. roll
3. Cheese
4. Bread
5. 100 lbs. spring wheat flour 2 entries

Ladies Work — usual sewing
Wreath and leather work brackets highly recommended by the judges.

4-H calves at Durham Fall Fair
Left to right: **David Robinson, Brenda Anderson, Wayne Anderson, Steve Wilton**

Annual Meeting of Glenelg Agricultural Society was held in Dufferin Hall, Markdale, Jan. 13, 1881. The officers elected were:

President	William Douglas
Vice President	James Struthers
Secretary	A. Butter
Directors	Edward Rutledge Jr., Edward Davis, Benjamin Coleman, William Brown, Thomas Davis, Sheppard Boyce, Robert Walker, James Leinder and Adam Shiels
Auditors	A. Thurston and William McLaughry

FALL FAIRS 1910

	Ont. Grant	Municipal Grant	Gate Receipts	Total Prize	Total Expense
Priceville	112.00	81.00	110.00	361.00	547.00
Durham	206.00	161.00	278.00	502.00	974.00
Markdale	110.00	194.00	334.00	316.00	456.00

It rained all morning and early afternoon of Durham fair day, hence a very poor attendance but the exhibits were up.

Priceville Agricultural Society

The Priceville Agricultural Society was organized in 1872. The fair was held the first Friday and Saturday of October. The last fair was held in 1937.

In 1940, the Agricultural Society agreed to convey to the Women's Institute all buildings and chattels, also the sum of $58.08 cash on hand, on the condition that the Institute would give free use of all buildings should the Agricultural Society be revived at any time. Free use of the buildings was to be given for Military and Home Defence purposes. The Institute agreed to keep the buildings insured, pay electrical light bills, and other expenses necessary for the upkeep of the building.

Officers for 1935 were:

President:	William McBride
1st Vice:	Joseph Harrison
2nd Vice:	E. J. Sullivan
Secretary-treasurer:	J. G. Whyte
Directors	H. B. McLean, J. P. McMillian, William Mead, Donald McArthur, Henry Eckhardt, Robert Vause, Henry Tucker, H. E. Karstedt, A. B. McArthur
Lady Directors:	Mrs. H. F. Karstedt, Mrs. Donald Campbell, Mrs. W. G. McBride, Mrs. Edna Ferguson, Mrs. J. C. White, Mrs. E. J. Sullivan
Honorary Officers:	William Aldcorn, Donald McMillan, J. G. White, Thomas Nichol

Admission was 25¢ Children 15¢

Louis Thibaudeau's prize Hackney horses at the Markdale Fall Fair, 1930

THE GRANGE

"In essentials, Unity, in non-essentials, Liberty, in all things, Charity." — Motto of the Grange

The Grange hall on Lot 44, Concession 2, E.G.R. built at a cost of $107.87, including stove and lamps, opened on October 17, 1877

The Grange, or the Patrons of Husbandry, was an American organization that entered Canada in 1872. It spread rapidly and by 1874 had severed ties with the parent organization in the United States and been incorporated as the Dominion Grange. In Canada a major objective of the order was to eliminate the middleman in dealings between the farmer and business interests and so reduce profiteering at the expense of the farmer.

It was established as a secret order for farmers and their families. It was unique in that women, the wives and daughters of farmers, played a major role in the administration of the Order. There was an established ritual, "symbolic and pleasing, designed not only to charm the fancy, but to cultivate and enrich the mind." (*Reflections of S.S. No 3 Glenelg*) There were seven degrees within the Order: the ranks of Labourer, Cultivator, Harvester and Husbandman, for men, and the corresponding degrees for women of Maid, Shepherdess, Gleaner and Matron. The three highest degrees, those of Pomona (Hope), Flora (Charity), and Ceres (Faith), were open to both sexes. One basic precept of the Order was to refrain from political involvement.

The Order in Canada had a phenomenal growth. By 1879, the year of highest membership, there were 766 subordinate Granges reported, 51 divisional Granges, and an estimated membership of 31,000. Of these 766 subordinate Granges, 650 of them were located in Ontario and sixty-five were operating in Grey County.

In order to eliminate the middleman, Granges engaged in bulk buying of all kinds of farm and household necessities. Various co-operative business enterprises were attempted, a Grange Fire Insurance Company, a wholesale supply company, and a salt mine at Kincardine. The latter was the most successful and the only one to show a profit.

The first minute book of Glenelg Grange cannot be found. The minute book in the possession of William R. Edge begins on November 10, 1880. At the January meeting in 1881 they appointed a committee to plan a program for their anniversary but they do not say what anniversary it was; neither do they give any account of the anniversary program.

It was quite possible it was in the fall of 1876, or the early months of 1877, that this order was organized in Glenelg in Bethel Church.

There are those who remember that the first meetings of Glenelg Grange Number 564 were held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Edge.

There is a record telling of an annual meeting held on December 15, 1880, and the following are the officers elected: Charles Moffat, Master; John Weir, Overseer; James Edge, Secretary; Robert Edge, Treasurer; George Binnie, Lecturer; H. McNab, Chaplain; H. McFayden, Steward; William Ritchie, Assistant Stewart; Robert Ector, Gatekeeper; Jessie Black, Ceres; Mrs. Ector, Pomona; Ellen Ritchie, Flora; Mary Ann Edge, Lady Assistant Stewart; Auditors, W. L. Dixon, George Binnie; Delegates to Division Grange, James Edge and John Weir. The last annual meeting recorded was on December 19, 1894, and no other meeting is on the records until August 8, 1899, which is the last information the minute book gives.

During the years the masters of the Grange were: Charles Moffat, James Edge, George Binnie, Robert Edge, John Weir, Daniel Edge, Robert Ector, William Ritchie, Thomas Scarf.

The Grange Hall was built on land donated by James Edge, possibly in the summer of 1877. This building served as a community centre for Sunday School, prayer meetings, Lodge meetings, concerts, and socials.

Goods were bought co-operatively and offered for sale to the members at a reduced rate. Household needs, cloth, shawls, etc. as well as farm supplies were sold. Runners notified the neighbours when a carload of barrels of salt or other shipments were to be unloaded at the station. It is said that this small general store did over $3,000 worth of business in a year, which was considerable with the prices prevailing then, in the latter part of the 19th century.

Large picnics were held in the bush on both sides of the road on Edge's sideroad, and hundreds came from near and far. Grange picnics were set for June 2 in commemoration of the institution of Dominion Grange. At a picnic held at Flesherton one year, members of twenty-two Granges and their families gathered and made this a successful outing.

One factor that led to the downfall of the Grange was the willingness of local merchants to undercut prices in competition with the wholesale prices offered by the Grange. Another factor was the mismanagement and ultimate failure of all the companies except the Salt & Soda Company.

The organization was active for about twenty years and provided a satisfying social life as well as a business venture. It isn't known at what date the Grange disbanded. In 1899, the Glenelg Township Council gave permission to erect weigh scales at Edge Hill. It is said that funds left over from the Grange were used to purchase these scales, where the farmer could weigh livestock, hay and grain. These scales were set up on the east roadside opposite the Edge gate. Members could weigh free, and others paid a fee of five cents, to weigh-masters W. R. Edge or Joseph Firth.

It is also said that the large brass school bell which rang out over the Section in such clear and pleasing tones was bought by the Grange.

The Grange Hall was used during the 1930s by the United Farmers as a warehouse in which they stored bulk purchases of flour, feed, oatmeal, etc. The hall was finally dismantled in 1965 by John Glencross, the new owner of the Edge Farm.

THE PATRONS *of* INDUSTRY

In 1890, the Patrons of Industry, (not to be confused with the Patrons of Husbandry, better known as the Grange) incorporated in Canada. This was another American import, brought across the border at Sarnia from its birthplace in Port Huron, Michigan.

Patrons of Industry of North America.

Certificate of Membership.

ISSUED BY THE GRAND ASSOCIATION FOR PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

This Certifies that John McArthur

is a member of Bunessan Association, No. 1514

And is in good standing. The above named Member is entitled to all the Benefits of the Order, for the quarter ending Dec 31st 1894.

This Card is not transferable, and any Member who allows it to be used by another person is liable to suspension. This Card does not entitle the holder to the benefits of the Order after Jan 1st 1895

L. A. Welch

Countersigned: Grand Secretary.

Chas McCrab Sec'y. of Bunessan Ass'n.

☞ All writing on this card must be in ink.

P. S. Jackson

Unlike the Grange, the Patrons were an avowedly political organization dedicated to improve the lot of the farmer. They had hoped to attract the support of industrial workers as well, but this ambition never materialized. Many former Grangers, dissatisfied with the Grange ban on political involvement, went over to the new group. The order grew even more rapidly than had the Grange.

In the Ontario provincial election of June, 1894, Patron supporters in South Grey elected David McNichol and in Centre Grey, Thomas Gamey. In total, fifteen Patrons were elected in Ontario but they were unable to sustain their onward momentum and at the next election, in 1898, only one candidate was elected. The voters of South Grey, disillusioned with the Patron platform, went over to the Conservative party, launching David Jamieson on his long political career.

Farmers' Institute.

The reglar meeting of South Grey Farmers' Institute will be held in the Town Hall,

Durham, Friday, Jan. 17, 1908

at 1.30 p. m. The departmental delegates are John Gardhouse, Highfield, and W. F. Kydd, Simcoe. They will give good practical addresses both afternoon and evening. They are both men of large experience and ready speakers and both meetings will be very interesting.

The Women's Institute

will hold a meeting at the same time and place at which Dr. Annie Backus will give an address on some important topics.

All are invited to attend these meetings.

ROBT MORICE, Pres. GEO. BINNIE, Sec

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

The first Farmers' Institute was formed in Wentworth County under the leadership of Erland Lee and J. H. Smith in 1885. The Institute met monthly and sponsored a lecture on some important aspect of agricultural science. It was closely associated with the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph which often provided lecturers. George Binnie was an early delegate to the Institute, representing South Glenelg.

Around 1900 under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, local institutes were founded in each political riding, and after 1905 a more aggressive promotion campaign resulted in the formation of some two hundred and fifty Institutes in the province by 1913. The Institutes were strictly non-political in nature and, unlike the Grange and other farmers' groups, were not encouraged to go into business. Their purpose was basically to educate the farmer in all facets of agriculture. Some of the topics of lectures were: Corn Growing and Silos, Strawberry Culture, Beef Rings, Barn Construction, Livestock Breeding, Home Amusements, Intelligence in Business, Tact and Patience.

South Grey . . . . .
Farmers' Institute

Evening Concert

Admit One

It isn't known with any certainly at what date the South Grey Farmers' Institute was formed, but it was in active operation by 1890. In 1902, a women's branch of the Institute was organized in Durham.

The Institute met monthly in Durham or a neighbouring community, in an all-day session, usually with the men's and women's groups meeting separately in the daytime and joining together in the evening.

SOUTH GREY FARMERS' INSTITUTE

The Annual Meeting of the South Grey Farmers' Institute was held in the Durham Town Hall.

A large crowd gathered to hear Mr. Nash of Toronto, who spoke on "The Balance of Nature" and Mr. Robert Murphy on grain varieties and seed selection.

The Women's Institute met at the same time downstairs. The evening meeting was a joint session of both groups with a lecture on "Soil Conditions and How to Improve Them".

(Durham Review 1910)

GLENELG, DEC. 26TH, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—A meeting of the South Grey Farmers' Institute will be held in the Town Hall, Durham, on Tuesday Jan. 2nd 1894, at 10 a. m. Papers will be read or addresses given on various Agricultural or kindred subjects by Wm. Rennie, O. A. C., Guelph; Andrew Elliot, Galt, and J. Z. Fraser, Burford. A general discussion will follow each paper, when all are expected to take a part.

In the evening an entertainment will be held consisting of Speech, Recitation and Song. You are cordially invited to attend.

A meeting of the Institute will be held in Hanover on Jan. 5th, 1894.

Yours Truly,

THOS. BROWN, PRES. GEORGE BINNIE, SEC'Y.

Perhaps the Farmers' Institute will best be remembered for the Annual Excursion to the Ontario Agricultural College usually on the second Saturday in June. People from almost every community enjoyed the day's outing, and learned a few things as well.

William Scarf, Robert Edwards and Daniel Edge from Glenelg, were Presidents of the South Grey Farmers' Institute, and George Binnie was Secretary for many years.

Like all other farm organizations, the Institute flourished for about forty years and filled a need in its time, then passed out of existence, to be suceeded by another more suitable for the times.

New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth.

James Russell Lowell,
(1819-1891)

SOUTH GREY . . . . . .
FARMERS' INSTITUTE

1919 MEMBERSHIP TICKET

Mr. W. G. Smith

GEO. BINNIE, Secretary, Bunessan P. O.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

The Women's Institute had been founded in 1897 at Stoney Creek. Adelaide Hunter Hoodless, addressing a meeting of the Farmers' Institute, suggested that farm women should have their own organization. The idea caught on and spread quickly throughout the province, the country, and finally to many other parts of the world.

At a January, 1902, meeting of the South Grey Farmers' Institute, Mrs. Colin Campbell of Goderich, sent by the Department of Agriculture, addressed the subject of the formation of a Women's Institute locally.

The ladies were very impressed by Mrs. Campbell, and a South Grey Women's Institute was formed; Mrs. Thomas McGirr of Glenelg became President, Miss Kate Dixon, Egremont, Secretary-Treasurer, and Miss Maude McGillivray, Bunessan, Auditor. This was in January, 1902. The meetings were held monthly in homes of the members. Owing the great distances to be travelled, branches were soon established in other communities.

Although the parent body, the Farmers' Institute, died out, the Women's Institutes have continued to thrive. They are based on the need of the rural woman for companionship, mutual support and community betterment. Their motto is: "For Home and Country" and these aims are accomplished by self-improvement through education, and by the performance of 'good works' at both a personal and public level, as the histories of individual Institutes will demonstrate. It has been said that the Women's Institute was the rural woman's university.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Zion Women's Institute, 1964

Daughters of the original members holding an autographed quilt auctioned off in 1915 as the Institute's first fund-raising project. *Left to right:* **Mrs. Revel (Lizzie) Boyce, Mrs. Archie (Mina) McDonald, Mrs. James (Ena) Crutchley, Mrs. Jim (Janet) Vessie, Mrs. Arthur (Mary) Edge, Mrs. Henry (Mary) Beaton, Mrs. Frank (Myrtle) Twamley, seated Mrs. Tom (Maggie) Jackson**

Dornoch Womens' Institute 1918

Left to right: **Mrs. Robert Ledingham, Mrs. Bryce Dargavel, Mrs. John Koepp, Mrs. Robert Dargavel Sr., Mrs. James Crutchley, Mrs. Alex McIntosh, Miss May Skene, Mrs. Charles Mortley, Miss Margaret McIntosh**

Dornoch Women's Institute

The credit of organizing Dornoch Women's Institute goes to Mrs. Robert Dargavel. On Dec. 12, 1912, after a severe illness, Mrs. Dargavel invited a few ladies to her home and sallied forth to organize the Dornoch Women's Institute. At this first meeting four members were enrolled, but their numbers increased rapidly. Mrs. Dargavel became the first of many capable presidents. Mrs. A. Campbell was the first Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. J. H. Parke the first District Director. The activities of the branch began in January, 1913. Members enrolled during that first year were Mrs. R. Dargavel, Mrs. A. Campbell, Mrs. J. H. Parke, Miss Margaret McIntosh, Mrs. Chas. Mortley, Miss May Skene, Mrs. (Reverend) Stephenson, Mrs. M. Wilson. For a number of years the Annual meeting was held in Smith's Hall, Dornoch.

Less than two years after the branch was organized, the First World War broke out. So, for the most part, the energy of the members was diverted to war work. All the war work of the community was carried on through the Women's Institute. The art of quilting was revived and knitting needles were busy turning skeins of yarn into socks and woollen comforts. Each soldier was given a watch before he went overseas, and as each one came home, he was given a chain and pen. After the war, the members made relief clothing which was sent to Germany.

When Latona Presbyterian Church undertook to build a memorial tower in 1919, the Women's Institute volunteered to supply the bell. It was a formidable undertaking for a small country organization, but it was carried out with business-like expedition by Mrs. Alex McIntosh, President for the next thirteen years. Ten cents was to be taken up at every meeting for the bell. Other ways of raising money were by concerts, socials in the church basement, and 'box socials.' One box social netted $400. Many individuals gave donations. The bell was purchased from the Blimmer Bell Co. The rope for the bell was purchased in Markdale and the marble tablet from Mr. Doyle of Owen Sound. The sweet tones of the bell inspired one of the speakers at the dedication to tell this yarn. "A French Canadian went to Montreal and was much impressed by the rich cadences of the great church bells. Jean went home, noticed for the first time the thin, feeble ring of the cracked bell of his little chapel. He said sorrowfully, 'Beeg bell on Montreal, he say, "Roast beef and plum pudding". Our leetle bell he say, "Fish -n- potat, fish -n- potat".' The Dornoch bell probably thinks, if it does not say, 'Come get a move on like the Women's Institute.' "

For such a scope of activities, funds are needed. These were raised in many ways. During the early years, box socials proved a profitable source of entertainment. Quilts were made, and tickets sold to determine their disposal. One of these was an Autograph quilt. One play was put on by the Institute and on several occasions plays were brought from other centres. The play was usually followed by a dance. On two occasions contests were put on to raise funds. The teams were formed 'the north against the south'. Tickets were sold on various articles. A money apron went the rounds of the membership and the highest donor got the apron. Euchre and bingo parties were held. Auction sales of different kinds have been held. Booths have been set up at auction sales. Besides the monthly collections, monthly draws were held for which a prize was given. The size of one's waist, the letters of one's name, and similar devices, were used in determining donations.

In 1944, the first Garden Brigade Club was sponsored. Other Junior Homemaking Clubs have been "The Club Girl Entertains, "Cottons May be Smart" and "Sleeping Garments". In 1945 and 1946, the Dornoch Institute was hostess to the District Annual Meeting assisted by the Aberdeen branch. Also in 1945, the Blue Cross Hospital Plan was begun by members. The knowledge that the people of war-torn Britain were in dire need of help touched the hearts of the members and the Institute adopted two blitzed-out war widows, Mrs. Hiller and Mrs. Singleton, sending them boxes of food. Later, boxes were sent to Mrs. Barrie of Scotland whose daughter is a member of our Institute.

The Institute has presented life memberships and pins to Mrs. Charles Mortley, a charter member, to Miss Margaret McIntosh in October, 1944, and to Mrs. Bryce Dargavel in December, 1947. Mrs. Clifford McCracken was made a life member in December, 1976, for over fifty years of faithful service to the Women's Institute.

Dornoch has been hostess to Aberdeen, Louise, Crawford, Williamsford and Zion branches. Members journeyed to Guelph to participate in the Fiftieth Anniversary. On another occasion a committee presented a programme over Owen Sound radio station. Representatives have regularly attended Grey County Rally.

An organization cannot function without officers. So this account would not be complete without a list of those Glenelg women who ably served on the executive committee over the years.

Mrs. Robert Dargavel	President, 1912-15
Mrs. Bryce Dargavel	Secretary-Treasurer, 1918-29 President, 1934-35
Mrs. Robert Mortley	Secretary-Treasurer, 1929-30 President, 1942-47 and 1954-60
Mrs. T. O'Neill	President, 1935-37
Mrs. C. Schaefer	Secretary-Treasurer, 1949-50
Mrs. Frank Moran	President, 1966-70
Mrs. E.J. Mann	President, 1978-80

Zion Women's Institute — Grandmother's Meeting, late 1930s

Back Row, left to right: **Mrs. Albert (Ella) McNally, Mrs. John (Belle) Peart, Mrs. William (Tena) Greenwood, Mrs. David (Bessie) Robinson, Mrs. Thomas (Carrie) Glencross, Mrs. W. J. (Bessie) Ritchie, Mrs. Joseph (Sarah) McNally, Mrs. Adam (Mary) Anderson**
Front Row, left to right: **Mrs. Henry (Agnes) Williams, Mrs. William (Kate) Cook, Mrs. George (Ellen) Ritchie, and Mrs. Joseph (Lizzie) Atkinson**

Priceville Women's Institute

Priceville Women's Institute was organized in Priceville in 1904, but unfortunately the books cannot be found. Consequently any account of the accomplishments of the Institute cannot be recorded.

The President was Miss Anna James, Secretary was Miss Jennie MacArthur; the original members were: Mrs. Neil McKinnon, Mrs. F. McKinnon, Mrs. Sackett, Mrs. F.G. Karstedt, Mrs. William Aldcorn, and Miss Lizzie Mather. It disbanded in 1925 at the time of church union.

On March 1, 1935, Miss Joan H. Shearer conducted the re-organization of the Institute in St. Andrews's Church. The first meeting was held on April 10, 1935. The President was Mrs. D. L. McArthur, first Vice-President was Mrs. J. P. McMillan, Treasurer was Miss Mary McKinnon, and Secretary was Miss Alice Rieley.

Zion Women's Institute

Zion Women's Institute was organized July 6, 1914, at the home of Mrs. R. T. Edwards, on the Sixth Concession.

The first President was Mrs. Jack Peart, and the first Secretary-Treasurer was Mrs. John O. Greenwood.

It was decided to hold the meetings on the second Thursday of each month at 2 p.m.; this schedule has continued ever since.

Soon after its organization the branch was called to do its share of war work. Records show each soldier from the community received regular boxes. Money was raised for all war work and women of all ages knit socks, scarves, and whatever was needed.

Zion Institute members have attended numerous courses and lectures on food preparation and good nutrition, on all aspects of household management, sewing, home nursing and medical services. As well, they have sponsored 4-H Homemakers' Clubs for young women in a variety of short courses, including rug-hooking, quilting and bread making.

Over the years the Zion Institute has contributed to the Durham and Centre Grey Hospitals and to the Durham and Markdale Agricultural Societies. They have regularly exhibited as a group, at the Markdale and Durham Fall Fairs. The Institute has responded to the appeals of the Salvation Army, the Save the Children Fund and has canvassed the neighbourhood on behalf of the Cancer Society, the Arthritis Society and other worthy causes. In the area of community improvement, Institute members have organized a petition in support of the installation of rural electricity and have donated swings and First Aid Kits to #3 and #5 Schools.

The Zion Women's Institute Scholarship is awarded annually in memory of President Eileen Edwards who died in office. This award goes to the graduate with the highest marks at Grey Highlands Secondary School, Flesherton, who intends to enter the Nursing profession. Scholarship winners from Glenelg have been Patricia Haley and Sharon Stubbings.

The branch continues to be active and celebrated seventy years of service in 1984.

Zion Womens' Institute, 1914

Back Row, left to right: **Mrs. W. J. Greenwood, Mrs. J. J. Peart, Mrs. John O. Greenwood, Miss Hannah Smith, Mrs. George Peart, Mrs. William Timmins, Mrs. R. T. Edwards**
Centre Row, left to right: **Mrs. George Blair, Mrs. W. J. Cook, Mrs. M. Davis**
Front Row, left to right: **Myrtle McClocklin, Mary Peart, Mina Edwards, Jennie Davis**

South Grey Women's Institute 1905

The Institute has shown itself a power for propagating movements of real merit and is not merely a bureau of information on the manufacture of caraway cookies. The Women's Institute believes that charity begins at home. Quilts and other necessities have been given to neighbouring families who have lost their homes by fire. Clothing and food have been supplied to needy families in the community. Stork showers have been held for new arrivals where pennies had to be pinched for an already large family. Affectionate remembrances have been presented to all members who have moved away.

Latona Cemetery came under the care of the Women's Institute, and clean-up work was done for a number of years. In co-operation with St. Paul's Altar Society, the baseball team was presented with sweaters. Shut-ins have been remembered at Christmas and gifts of fruit or get-well cards have been sent to the sick. Not only does the Women's Institute help in a monetary way; they have also been known to come with baskets of pies and cakes and willing hands to a bee or barn-raising.

The four local schools have, for some years, been remembered by the society. In 1935, the Institute decided to sponsor a picnic for the children. The picnics were first held in O'Mara's bush. Prizes of $3, $2 and $1 were donated for public speaking. Later the picnic ground was moved to Mrs. Crozier's grove, and the government grant was used to give prizes for public speaking and recitations. In 1937, First Aid Kits were put into the schools. In 1938, swings were erected and in 1947, the book "Forty Years A-Growing" was presented to each of the four schools.

Nor does charity remain within the confines of the Institute community. The Children's Shelter of Owen Sound has for years been under the maternal eye of the Women's Institute. For many years, a "pound" shower was arranged by placing a large box in each of the two local stores so that customers could help to contribute to the filling of the boxes by giving a gift of some food product. At another time, the children were personally remembered by gifts of toys, games and books. At other times, money was sent. Participation in fall fairs has been held in Durham and Chatsworth. Donations have been sent to Owen Sound and Durham hospitals, and sewing has been done for Durham.

Calls for help from far-off places where fire, flood or famine have wrought havoc are heard with sympathetic response by the society, as evidenced by donations to Save the Children Fund, Chinese Famine, North Fire Sufferers, Doctor's Fund at Tobermory, Crippled Children, Queen's Fund, Emergency Fund for Britain, Milk for Britain, Seeds for Britain, Jam for Britain, Mobile Kitchen, Veteran Soldiers' Comforts, Sick Children's Hospital, Canadian Appeal for Children, Salvation Army, Clothing for Overseas Relief, a dona-

tion to furnish a ward in an English hospital, and the Adelaide Hoodless Fund. In more recent years, donations have gone to the Blind, the Arthritis Society, Cancer Research, Hurricane Relief Fund, Grey County Museum, Bentinck Plowman's Association as well as sponsoring 4H Homemaking Clubs and Senior courses.

The programmes for the monthly meetings, held the second Wednesday of the month, have been varied both in scope and ingenuity. The pioneer members showed that they could tackle topics on most thought-provoking subjects; some of them being: "The Sunny Side of Life", "How to Create and Preserve the Atmosphere Which Gives Character to the Home", "Cultivating High Ideals", "The Thankful Habit", "Putting the Best into Life", and "The All-Round Woman."

Travel talks have taken the members on imaginary trips to Western Canada, Scotland, England, France, North Battleford, Alberta and the Prince of Wales Ranch, India, Cuba, Florida, Northern Ontario, United States, China, Camp Borden, Quebec, and the Maritimes. Demonstrations have been given on "Sewing on a Patch", "Making Crepe Paper Flowers", "Singer sewing Craft" (The Institute bought attachments at .50¢ to be used as Institute property by the members), "Carding Wool", "Uses of Rhubarb", "Cutting a Cake", "Spinning Wool", "Bandaging", "First Aid in Accident, Shock, Fracture, Drowning, " "Wearever Brushes", "Making Home-made Soap", and "A Vegetable Plate". Exhibits have been held on "Made-over Clothing", "Pickles", "Quilts", "Mats" and "Sweaters".

For a number of years from 1921, the Dornoch Women's Institute journeyed to Williamsford to hear a Departmental Speaker. In later years, a Departmental Speaker has visited Dornoch to give instruction in Home Economics on "Care of Clothing", "Signs and Symptoms of Illness", and "Personality and Dress". Representatives are now sent to other centres and bring back to the community information on "Quilts and Quilting", "Meats", "Vegetables", "Remodelling Clothing", "Glove Making", "Salads the Year Round", etc.

On the outbreak of World War II, the interests of the Institute again turned to war work. The members first considered working with Williamsford, but after a visit from Major Watson, the branch worked as a unit, dividing their work among the four townships. Again, knitting needles clicked, sewing machines hummed turning out garments for relief and refugee work. Almost every other meeting was turned into a quilting bee. The boys in the armed forces were presented with pen and pencil sets and, in a few cases, with writing cases. Boxes were packed and sent monthly to the boys overseas. They also received cartons of cigarettes. 'Ditty' bags were made and filled for the Navy.

South Glenelg Institute Meeting, July 17, 1951

Back Row, left to right: **Mrs. George Newell, Mrs. W. B. Patterson, Mrs. Herb Atkinson, Mrs. Robert Peart, Mrs. William Weir, Mrs. Percy Ledingham**
Middle Row, left to right: **Mrs. Andrew Lindsay, Mrs. Dolphie Lawrence, Mrs. Tom Bell, Mrs. George Whitmore, Mrs. Ed. Strong**
Front Row, left to right: **Mrs. Stan Sharpe, Mrs. Arthur Atkinson, Mrs. Gordon McCracken, Mrs. John Newell**
At the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Patterson

South Glenelg Womens' Institute "Grandmothers' Meeting" at the Orange Hall, 1952

Left to right: **Mrs. Lawrence (Jessie) Chapman, Mrs. George (Blanche) Stewart, Mrs. Wes Arnett, Mrs. Arthur (Margaret) Atkinson, Mrs. James (Christena) Brown, Mrs. Andy (Florence) Lindsay, Mrs. John (Ethel) Newell, Mrs. Alex (Alice) Aljoe, Mrs. Ed. (Winnifred) Strong**

South Glenelg Women's Institute

South Glenelg Women's Institute was organized December 6, 1935, at the home of Mrs. W. B. Patterson.

South Grey District officers, Miss Margaret McGirr, President, and Mrs. J. S. McIlraith of Durham, presided; twenty-two ladies were present.

Four names were suggested: Darkies' Corners, Green Grove, (under the names used by the *Durham Chronicle* and the *Durham Review* Correspondents), Number 9 for the School Section, or South Glenelg. The latter name was chosen.

The first officers elected were: Mrs. Wesley Arnett, President; Mrs. John Newell and Mrs. John McGirr, Vice Presidents; Mrs. John C. Hamilton, Secretary-Treasurer. Directors: Mrs. W. B. Patterson, Mrs. George Collinson; Program Convenor, Mrs. Andrew Lindsay.

Miss McGirr spoke on "Beginnings" — Grey County, Glenelg Township, the Women's Institute in Grey County, and of a branch at South Glenelg.

Mrs. George Whitmore was hostess for the first meeting. Mrs. George Newell and Mrs. Lawrence Chapman were appointed auditors; Mrs. T. V. Bell and Mrs. John Newell, organists.

Charter members were Mrs. Wesley Arnett, Mrs. John C. Hamilton, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Lawrence Chapman, Mrs. George Whitmore, Mrs. Melville Anderson, Mrs. John Newell, Mrs. George Newell, Miss Esther Moore, Mrs. Alex Aljoe, Mrs. W. R. Weir, Mrs. George Allan, Mrs. Edward Pratt, Mrs. Andrew Lindsay, Mrs. Arthur Atkinson, Mrs. Herb Atkinson, Mrs. T. V. Bell, Mrs. W. B. Patterson.

Others who joined the first year were Mrs. Gordon McCracken, Mrs. Robert McGillivray, Mrs. Joseph McCaslin, Mrs. Edward Strong, Mrs. Russell Talbot, Mrs. William Jacques, Mrs. Allen Picken, Mrs. Neil McFarlane, Mrs. George Peart, Mrs. Dolphie Lawrence, Mrs. George Collinson, Mrs. J. McGirr, Mrs. T. J. Moore, Mrs. Bert Lawrence, Mrs. Hugh Firth, Mrs. Robert Lawrence, Mrs. Laurence McFadden.

Mrs. J. C. Hamilton was convenor of a meeting January, 1937, when the roll call was, "The History of My Farm".

The histories given were quite complete, and formed the nucleus of a history book which Mrs. Hamilton compiled, and she has continued with the history to the present time.

Music in #9 and Bunessan schools was sponsored, swings for the school and prizes for school progress were

donated. Treats for Christmas concerts, a gas lantern, folding chairs, dishes for community use, and equipment for a room in Durham Hospital, have all been supplied.

Men and women, serving during the war were provided with boxes, knitted goods, etc., and a welcome home party was given each enlisted member on his return.

Short courses, mother and daughter banquets, Blue Cross Hospitalization (later Grey County Medical Services), were among the most successful undertakings.

In January, 1979, a meeting was held with Mrs. Neil Aldcorn, District President, Mrs. Neil MacFarlane, District Secretary, and Mrs. Stanley Harrison, Federation Representative, regarding the disbanding of the Institute. Mrs. Campbell McCracken was Secretary-Treasurer and Mrs. Gordon McCracken, President. After almost forty-five years of service, the South Glenelg Women's Institute ceased operations.

RED CROSS SOCIETIES

During both World Wars I and II, Red Cross branches were founded in many communities of Glenelg Township. A great deal of work on behalf of the war effort was accomplished by the various groups.

Edge Hill Red Cross Society,

World War 1. 1914-1918

During the First World War, the Durham Red Cross Society enlisted help from neighbouring communities to sew and knit supplies for the soldiers. A group of ladies, in fact, the whole neighbourhood, willing and anxious to help in any way possible, formed a Red Cross Society. Need for extra supplies arose in the latter half of 1915.

Sewing bees were held in the homes every two weeks, weather and outside work permitting. In 1917 meetings were held oftener. In 1918, the need seemed to be more urgent, and different articles were requested. Every home in the community had a sewing bee; more money was given at each meeting; attendance was almost doubled in the summer months by guests invited from outside the community. The last recorded meeting was October 17, 1918.

Before each meeting, yarn and material which had been cut for sewing, were picked up at the Armouries in town, or at the homes of Miss Laura McKenzie or Mrs. David Jamieson (Mrs. Jamieson went to Toronto with her husband, Dr. David Jamieson, M.P.P. when he attended Parliament). In the morning of the meeting day, three or four extra sewing machines in the community would be picked up with team and sleigh in winter, or wagon in summer, and taken to the host home. About one o'clock, a group of perhaps twenty-five women would invade the home and machines hummed till about five o'clock. Those not operating machines would be sewing on buttons and tapes, making button holes, finishing ends or knitting.

At one meeting, a sleigh load of ladies from the "Front Line", as the Garafraxa was called, came by invitation. (The Garafraxa was also called "The Gravel".) Over seventy came to June meetings in 1918, held in the homes of Misses Kate and Mary McFayden and Mrs. Thomas Ritchie. At Mrs. Ritchie's home, 120 towels were hemmed by hand and seventy-two bandages were made, besides ten shirts and six stretcher caps, so no one was idle.

The finished work was taken back to Durham for shipment to the Red Cross in Toronto. An offering was taken at each meeting. A cup of tea finished the afternoon. About five o'clock the husbands or older children home from school appeared with horse and cutter or rig, for those who had not come in a sleigh-load, or driven themselves, and away home they went for another two weeks. Sometimes the sewing machines were taken home in the cutter, if not, they were picked up the next day.

The ladies made 235 shirts, 153 hospital shirts, 55 pairs of pyjamas, 30 pillow ticks, 311 pillow slips, 526 towels, 56 personal property bags, 24 handkerchiefs, 60 face cloths, 154 bandages, 7 surgical suits, 9 stretcher caps. The last six items were special requests in 1918. Of course many pairs of socks were also knitted.

Men canvassed the neighbourhood, some giving twice, once to the neighbourhood canvass, and also to the Red Cross through the Durham Presbyterian Church, which over half the families attended. Concerts, box socials and school concerts were held to raise money.

Funds were as follows:

1914	Beef Ring subscription to buy cots	$ 150.00
1916	School Concert	32.60
	Sunday School Picnic	22.50
	Allan Bell entertainer, concert	13.55
1917	Box Social	424.00
	Red Cross Baby Beef subscriptions	22.50
	S.S. Picnic	5.50
1918	Special Collection	305.25
	S.S. Picnic	6.50
	Collections at Sewing Bees	287.76
		$1,270.16

During the Second World War 1940-45, most of the Edge Hill ladies, much fewer in number now, were members of Zion Women's Institute and their war efforts are included with those of Zion Women's Institute.

Bunessan Red Cross Meeting — 1918

Back Row, left to right: **Mrs. Robert McGillivrary, Violet Fallaise (Mrs. C. Reid), Miss Lily Moore, Mary McMillan, (Mrs. L. McKeown), Miss Nellie Nicholls, (Teacher), Miss Flora Macfarlane, Mrs. Henry Beaton, Mrs. John McQueen**
Third Row, left to right: **Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Miss Winnie Binnie, Jennie McGillivrary (Mrs. William Riddell), Sadie McGillivrary (Mrs. James McNaught), Katie Macfarlane (Mrs. William Seth)**
Second Row, left to right: **Mrs. Archie Beaton, Mrs. Malcolm McMillan, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth Boak, Mrs. John Fallaise, Mrs. Archie McArthur**
Front Row, left to right: **Mrs. John Gray, Florence Beaton, Margaret Macfarlane, Ada Brown (Mrs. George Couling), Mrs. Thomas McKeown, Mrs. John Beaton, Mary Macfarlane (Mrs. Davis), Mrs. Trafford**

Bunessan Red Cross
1914-18

The Bunessan Red Cross Society met regularly in the homes of the members. The ladies sewed articles needed in overseas hospitals, such as hospital gowns, pyjamas, nightshirts, slippers, etc. Much of the sewing was taken home and finished there.

The knitting consisted of socks, mitts and balaclavas. Often a knitter would put her name and address in the socks. These articles were sent to Red Cross headquarters in Toronto and then overseas.

Imagine the surprise of Mrs. Archie Beaton when she received a lovely card and letter from Paris, France, signed Jack McKeown! He stated that he found her name in a pair of socks he had just received from the Red Cross. He was a neighbour, his home being less than two miles from the Beaton farm.

Many social events and box socials were held to raise money for the Red Cross, to help pay for the material and yarn.

Number 9 School Section Red Cross Society
1914-18

During the war years a very energetic sewing circle of women met in local homes and provided wearing apparel for the soldiers. The men did their part by helping to raise some hundreds of dollars with which the ladies purchased material for sewing and knitting. This money was raised by canvass, socials and concerts like the following "box social" which was held in 1917.

> No. 9 Glenelg Box Social to raise funds for war purposes was a record breaker when door and box receipts amounted to $321.15. The school was decorated with flags, pennants and Red Cross emblems. John Graham was chairman. 140 boxes were auctioned off by Mr. William Weir assisted by John McGirr and J. Moffat. Prices ranged from $1.00 to $23.50 for a box. Musical numbers were given by Miss Edna Ritchie, Misses Middlebro and Walker and Messrs. Bell and Fallaise, a quartette of the latter two and Misses

Middlebro and Walker and instrumental music by Mr. Charles Smith on the graphophone. Humorous and patriotic recitations by Misses J. Jack and E. Patterson were well received and club swinging by Miss Essel Edwards was a pleasing variation. Twelve young ladies under Mrs. Moyer's direction put on a Star Drill. The accompanists were Misses Irwin, McLocklin and Weir. The National Anthem closed the program.

(From: *South Glenelg Women's Institute History*)

Perhaps it should be explained exactly what a "box social" was. It was a fund-raising event to which the ladies brought a lunch packed in a decorated box. These were auctioned off and the highest bidder for each box had the privilege of sharing the lunch with the lady who brought it. There was often a good deal of rivalry over certain young ladies' lunches.

Topcliff Red Cross Society

During the years 1940-45, meetings of the local Red Cross Society were held regularly in the Topcliff School, and in the homes of members. After accomplishing the Red Cross work, the hostess could always be counted on to provide a tasteful lunch and the ladies would enjoy a social time.

Operating funds were obtained from the local Red Cross canvass, an annual County grant, and donations collected from the members at each meeting. Friends of the Society gave financial assistance as well, and a profitable quilt raffle, for which most of the material had been donated by the members, was held. Many boxes of knitted goods were shipped overseas and some ninety quilts were made.

At the end of the war, when the organization disbanded, donations were made for European relief, to the Priceville Soldiers' Fund, to the Markdale and Durham Hospitals, and to Orval MacKinnon and his Scottish bride on their safe return.

Bunessan Red Cross, 1941

Back Row, left to right: **Nellie Gomm, Mrs. Henry Beaton, Viney Paylor, Berta McGillivary, Mrs. Blodgett, Annie Gomm, Mrs. Annie McMillan, Mrs. Archie Beaton, Mrs. Angus McArthur, Mrs. Leonard McKeown**
Second Row, left to right: **Mrs. George Bell, Mrs. William Brown, Mrs. Harold Watson, Mrs. Hector McLean, Mrs. Dan L. McArthur, Mrs. Neil McFarlane, Dorothy Gomm**
Front Row, left to right: **Ruby Gomm, Evelyn Pust, Gretta Watson, Lorna McFarlane, (3 Hector McLean children), Jack McFarlane**

Latona War Chest Society

In 1940, not long after the outbreak of World War II a meeting was held at Latona School attended by teachers, pupils, interested residents of the area, members of the local churches, and the Women's Institute. Its purpose was to decide how best to support the war effort, and the outcome was the establishment of the Latona War Chest Society, founded to assist the Durham Red Cross Society.

Mr. Charles Mortley acted as Chairman and Treasurer, and Mrs. Mortley supervised the purchasing and distribution of the yarn and fabric used in making the numerous knitted and handsewn articles required by the Red Cross. Each month the raw materials were distributed among the six groups that comprised the society and finished articles were collected and delivered to Durham. Socks, sweaters and other knitted items, were sent to the enlisted men, and 'ditty' bags were filled. Sewing for the Durham Memorial Hospital was done; as well, clothing was made for European refugees. In total, some seven hundred and fifty-seven articles were made by the Latona Society, including two hundred and thirty-six quilts.

Some of the 'autographed' quilts, embroidered with the makers' names, were raffled off as a fund-raiser, and all kinds of socials were held to seek donations for the Red Cross. The Society's generous contribution continued for the duration of the war.

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ONTARIO

In March 1914, the United Farmers of Ontario emerged from a Toronto meeting of representatives of a wide range of agricultural organizations. Some Farmers' Institutes, remnants of local Granges and Patrons joined while others remained as affiliates. Like other farmers' organizations the U.F.O. hoped to improve the economic and social status of the farmer through education, co-operative action and political pressure. It was felt that government was not sympathetic to the concerns of the farmer and that only by electing farmers to political office could agricultural interests be advanced.

In the 1919 Ontario election, South Grey elected George M. Leeson, the U.F.O. candidate as their representative. In all, the U.F.O. constituted a plurality and formed the Government of Ontario under E. C. Drury until 1923. In Federal politics, Agnes MacPhail, Canada's first woman Member of Parliament, was elected from South Grey for the Progressive Party, a farmers' party. In the 1926 provincial election, Farquhar Oliver was elected the member for Grey South under the U.F.O. banner.

In 1920 there were 64 United Farmers Clubs in Grey with five in Glenelg Township, namely:

Townsend Lake	Thomas Brodie, Secretary
Edge Hill	Ernest Greenwood, Secretary
Bunessan	Charles Kennedy, Secretary
Green Grove	John McGirr, Secretary
Rocky Saugeen	Stewart MacArthur, Secretary

These clubs engaged in co-operative buying of feed grain by the train car load, shipments of flour, salt, binder twine, and many other necessary farm supplies, and sold them to their members at cost. In addition, they organized shipping associations for the co-operative selling of livestock.

After the monthly cattle fairs ceased, when farmers had livestock to sell for slaughter, the only buyers were drovers who went around the country buying up the livestock. There was little or no competition, hence the prices received were quite low. The U.F.O. clubs established Livestock Shipping Associations at Markdale, Priceville and Durham. These clubs hired a shipper to make all arrangements for delivery of the livestock to the Toronto market, via rail, where they were sold on the open market. The Secretary-Treasurer of the shipping association made out the statements for the sold livestock and paid the farmers by cheque. The shipper got a small commission for his work, and the association collected 10 cents per head on cattle and 5 cents per head on sheep, lambs and hogs, as a reserve fund. These clubs obtained considerably more money for their members' livestock than they had previously received. Eventually with the advent of transportation by trucks these shipping associations ceased to exist.

The U.F.O. clubs also contributed a great deal to the social life of the various communities, by presenting community concerts, including music, drama and debates. A very active debating society emerged from these clubs. The local township clubs competed against each other; then the winners of the townships competed against each other for top honours, and each member of the winning team for South Grey received a gold medal. The clubs continued to operate well into the 1930s but interest waned and they ceased to exist.

UNITED FARM WOMEN *of* ONTARIO

The Rocky Club

(later the Federated Farm Women)

At a convention of the United Farmers of Ontario in December 1918, the United Farm Women of Ontario was founded as the women's section of the U.F.O.

Rocky Saugeen Federated Farm Women, Fortieth Anniversary, 1963

Back Row, left to right: **Kathleen Baird, Mrs. Russel Baird, Mrs. Willard McDonald, Mrs. Albert Middleton, Mrs. James Miller, Mrs. William Eccles**

Second Row, left to right: **Mrs. Archie McArthur, Mrs. Archie McLean, Mrs. John Heft, Mrs. Alvin Noble, Mrs. Wes. Charleton, Mrs. Harold McKechnie, Mrs. Joe Crutchley**

Front Row, left to right: **Mrs. Herb. Greenwood, Mrs. Mellefont, Mrs. Alva Mountain, Mrs. Arthur Edge, Heather McLean, Mrs. Neil McLean, Mrs. J. A. McCuaig**

On November 23, 1923, ladies of the Rocky Saugeen Community met in the school house for the purpose of organizing a United Farm Women's Club. Mrs. Arthur Edge, county organizer, was present at this first meeting, and gave a very interesting and helpful talk on the aims and objectives of the U.F.W.O. Mrs. Tom Turnbull was the first President, and Mrs. Robert Lawson the first Secretary-Treasurer. Names of the ladies wanting to join were taken and the election of officers followed. The name of the club was to be "Rocky Saugeen U.F.W.O.".

During the first years the club bought quantities of wholesale goods, including bolts of towelling, kegs of vinegar and crushed oyster shells for poultry. In 1944, twenty-one years later, the affiliation of the club was changed to the Federation of Farm Women.

Early in the Second World War days, the group worked with the Red Cross, and when the Rocky Saugeen Red Cross Society was organized, the ladies switched their activities to work with this group.

In 1945, the club took over a room in the Durham Hospital and provided all its requirements. In 1962, the new Durham Hospital was built and the Rocky Club ladies donated the chairs for the cafeteria.

Charitable work done in the past includes donations to the Durham Agriculture Society, the Easter Seals, the Bentinck Plowman's Association, the School for the Mentally Retarded, the Arthritis Society, Crippled Children, the Durham Arena, the Figure Skating Club, the Junior Hospital Aid's annual Community Fair, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Cancer Society, and others. Shut-ins in the community were remembered at Christmas with Christmas cheer boxes. Fruit boxes were delivered to members and their families, as well as numerous cards sent each year.

Fund raising activities have included an annual bring-and-buy sale, when items donated were auctioned off. A layette was maintained at the Grey-Owen Sound health unit office in Durham, and when needed was placed in a home by the Health Unit.

Many good and happy times have been held by members and their families at social evenings in their homes with neighbours and friends.

The 25th anniversary was held November 12, 1948, at the Pleasure Valley Inn, Hanover, with a fowl supper and social time. With much more to celebrate, a turkey banquet was held Nov. 29, 1963, in the Anglican Church Rectory, Durham, to commemorate forty years. Former members joined the members and their families for this occasion.

The Rocky F.F.W. Club participated for many years with a display at the Durham Fall Fair.

In November, 1973, they celebrated their fiftieth anniversary with a banquet catered to and served by, the Anglican Church women in their parish hall.

But with the changing times and the passing of some of the members, the Club felt they could not carry on. So on January 14, 1981, it was duly moved and seconded that they would disband. A small auction sale was held of all articles which belonged to this organization, and a banquet was held for the members, their families and friends, and a social evening followed in the Anglican Church basement. So ended this organization which had served the community for over fifty-eight years.

FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

In 1940, Grey County Council took steps to establish a new farm organization. Council set up a provisional Board of Directors which organized Federation of Agriculture groups in each of the sixteen townships. The chairman of each township organization became a member of the new Board of Directors of the Grey County Federation of Agriculture. W. G. Firth was the first Chairman of the Glenelg Federation, a position he held for several years. At an early date, the Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and the Canadian Association of Adult Education, sponsored Farm Radio Forums (a weekly study group).

It was early realized that the township unit was too small in itself to accomplish much on the provincial scene. Ideas which came from the Township Federation and the Farm Forums were debated at County level, and when a consensus was reached, this information was sent back to all the local groups for further study and approval. Thus the County Federation had strong support of farmers all across the county on many important issues. The County Federation met one day a month from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Some of the projects achieved were the establishment of producer associations for beef, pork, cream, eggs and wheat. W. G. Firth was an organizer and first County Chairman of the Cream Producers.

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture assisted in establishing the Co-operative Auto Insurance Company in order to ensure fair automobile insurance premiums. Glenelg members strongly supported this company through automobile insurance policy purchases.

The Federation of Agriculture supported the following:

The vaccination and testing of livestock for brucellosis.

The testing for bovine tuberculosis.

A program to eradicate warble flies.

The County Federation set up a Grey Co-operative Medical Services, managed by a County board consisting of one member per township. At first the fee was $15 per year for a family. This covered payment of all approved hospital expenses, plus ambulance calls up to a limited distance. In subsequent years there were modest increases in premiums. This program continued until the Ontario Hospitalization Plan was implemented, and was very strongly supported by Glenelg members.

During 1942, several Glenelg farmers applied to Ontario Hydro for electric service without success. The Township Federation of Agriculture, backed by the County Federation, supported by the Women's Institute and Farm Forums, lobbied for the extension of rural power lines. Six years later, in 1948, after much correspondence, and many petitions and delegations to the Ontario Government and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, word was received, just prior to the announcement of an Ontario election, that the power lines would be extended that same year a short distance in Glenelg Township. About three years later electric power was available throughout the township.

In more recent times, the Township Federation has been active in supporting the County Federation in its drive to reform farm taxes, farm credit, farm commodity marketing, trespass laws, the environment, and many other important farmers' concerns. The Township Federation also supports Public Speaking competitions between the schools in the County.

At first the Federation of Agriculture was financed by a levy of 1/5 of one mill collected in the taxes. More recently an annual fee is collected from members.

RADIO FARM FORUMS

The National Radio Farm Forum first began to broadcast in late 1940 and the next year listening groups were established to meet, hear, and discuss the topics presented. The Forum was a weekly program which dealt with subjects of interest to rural listeners. It was a joint project of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Zion Farm Forum

Left to right: **Herb Hollis, Mike Burke, Joe Connors, Nelson Hunt, Percy Greenwood**

Forums were set up in Glenelg Township at Bunessan, Edge Hill, Zion, South Glenelg, Saugeen Valley, Waudby, and Lauriston, with the assistance of Agricultural Representative, T. S. Cooper, and Wesley Magwood. The groups met each Monday night in one of the homes to listen to the broadcast from 8:30 to 9:00 p.m. The group's secretary would have already received advance information on the subject under discussion. After the program the Forum would discuss the topic, and once a consensus was reached, the secretary would record the

opinions of the group and send them to head office in Toronto. Quite often, in the summary of the opinions of the previous week, a particular group would be singled out on the air for expressing worthwhile ideas. A social evening of card games or contests would usually wrap up the meeting.

The Forum provided an excellent opportunity for the farming community at large to share with each other ideas on the economic and social problems confronting them all. As well, it was a means by which agricultural concerns could be voiced to a wider audience and perhaps exert influence in shaping government policies and public opinion. Within each community itself, it brought friends and neighbours together and got them thinking about ways of working out solutions to mutual problems at the grass roots level. On the personal level, the small size of discussion groups encouraged participation so that individual members had an opportunity to hone their skills in public speaking.

The Farm Forum was the best educational tool for rural people in recent years. Among its major long-term results were the successful lobbying, together with other agricultural associations, for the installation of rural electricity and the establishment of a County-wide medical insurance plan.

Junior Farmers' Square Dance Group, 1954

Back Row, left to right: **Bill Ledingham, Murray O'Neil, Allan Bell, David Robinson, caller, Donald Ritchie**

Front Row, left to right: **Rita McKeown, Elinor McArthur, Ruth Hooper, Jean Weir**

JUNIOR FARMERS *and* JUNIOR INSTITUTE

In 1913 there was a Junior Farmers' Club at Markdale but little is known of its format or activities. In that same year Glenelg Township Council was approached concerning the use of the Township Hall for the monthly meetings of a "Farmers' Club". Permission was granted on payment of $6 per year and a promise to keep the Hall clean and swept.

In the fall of 1914, Glenelg Council passed a motion that the clerk be instructed to "notify the President of the Farmers' Club to cut out all the dancing in the Hall and to conduct it as a Farmers' Club." (Glenelg Township Council Minutes, October 17, 1914) Nothing else is reported concerning this club but it sounds like a young and lively crowd.

In 1933 a short course lasting a month was held in Durham and about sixty young people attended. The course was organized by Mr. T. S. Cooper, Agricultural Representative, and sponsored by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The boys received instruction on all phases of farm activities such as animal husbandry, repairing and use of machinery, field crop management, etc. The girls were taught home management, sewing, cooking, the finer graces, etc. Both received instruction in communication, self-expression and entertainment. As a result of this short course, a Junior Farmer and Junior Institute Club were formed at Edge Hill consisting of youth from the southwest corner of Glenelg.

The Junior Institute was an offshoot of the Women's Institute, designed to appeal to younger women. The Junior Farmers held judging competitions, dramatic presentations, social events and study programs for a number of years. Here is the report of an entertainment they presented in 1938.

Fine Concert at Edge Hill School

Mr. Cameron Robson presided over a very successful concert held in the Edge Hill school by the Jr. Institute and Jr. Farmers. They presented two humorous plays entitled "in May with June" in which the following took part: Myrtle Glencross, Margaret Williams, Dorothy Ritchie, Margaret Edge, Cecil Anderson, Tom Firth, Billie Anderson, Ellison Edge, and "Look Out for Paint" the characters being: Mary Anderson, Olive Morrison, Jean Firth, Dorothy Ritchie, Percy Greenwood, Allie McGirr, Bill Glencross, Dan Edge, David Aljoe. Between acts Mrs. J. R. Edwards sang two numbers and the Edge Hill orchestra favoured with several selections. Betty Edwards drew a ticket on the quilt which the Jr. Institute had made. Mrs. W. G. Firth receiving the quilt. Messrs Jack Anderson and David Allen were doorkeepers and took in $19.50.

Durham 4-H Beef Calf Club, 1951

Left to right: **David Robinson, Allan Bell, Clarence Robinson, Leader, Frank Forbes, Donald MacArthur, Norman Bell, Jack McFarlane, Orville Picken**

4-H CLUBS

Many years before 4-H Clubs were founded, the Agricultural Representative for Grey County and the Agricultural Societies at Durham and Markdale were sponsoring courses for young people in all aspects of farming. T. Stewart Cooper, for forty years the 'Ag. Rep.' of Grey County, organized classes in livestock judging and homemaking activities, promoted school fairs and home gardens and set up a number of livestock clubs for boys and girls.

In 1956, these opportunities for young people were renamed 4-H, and still continue under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture with the assistance of numerous volunteer leaders and the help of local Agricultural Societies.

4-H stands for Head, Heart, Hands and Health. A member's pledge:

I pledge my Head to clearer thinking,
My Heart to greater loyalty,
My Hands to larger service
My Health to better living.
For my club, my community and my country.

There are many types of 4-H clubs for girls and boys — Beef, Dairy, Swine, Sheep, Goat, Horse, Grain, Hay, Potato, Tractor and Machinery Maintenance, Forestry, Snowmobile, Computers. Others can be organized if there is a need and enough interest is shown.

Leaders are appointed to oversee the Club whose members are between twelve and twenty years of age. They are taught livestock care and feeding, the training and exhibition of animals, soils and fertilizers, preparation of displays, forestry and conservation, and the care and maintenance of machinery.

4-H boys and girls learn good citizenship, how to conduct meetings and take responsibility, how to give an oral or written report.

Leaders and pupils are helped by literature or films from the Department of Agriculture, trips to other farms, talks or demonstrations by a veterinarian, a professional showman, and of course, by speakers or representatives from the Markdale office of the Department of Agriculture. There is usually a bus trip outside the County every year.

On two occasions, Glenelg 4-H members have been selected to serve on the thirteen member Canadian delegation to the annual International 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. In 1948, Tom Firth was chosen and in 1954, Allan Bell was the recipient of this honour.

4H Calf Champion, Central Ontario Division, Doug Bell *(centre)*

About forty years ago, a very active 4-H Beef Calf Club was sponsored by the Durham Agricultural Society and the Durham Rotary Club, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. Tom Milligan, Bentinck; William Barber, Normanby and Tom Firth, Glenelg, were the first leaders. Since 1950, all the leaders have been from Glenelg. Clarence Robinson in February, 1964, received a fifteen year Leadership Award from the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs. In 1979, Allan Bell received a twenty year Award, and in 1985, John Glencross received a twenty year award. In 1984, Allan Bell received a plaque from the Durham Agricultural Society in recognition of twenty-five years as assistant leader and leader of the Durham 4-H Beef Calf Club. Norman Robinson, Robert O'Neil and Alan O'Neil have also been leaders of the Durham 4-H Calf Club.

4H Club Leaders

John Glencross, a leader for 20 years *(left)* **Allen Bell, a leader for 25 years** *(right).*

For many years Dairy calves have been included in the club. These are shown separately on Achievement Day, the culmination of the Club year, when the animal or exhibit is shown at the Fall Fair. All the clubs take part in a judging competition at Hanover Fall Fair, and most of the calves are exhibited at the Regional Show at Owen Sound or Markdale, where the Durham Club has won many honours.

Some 4-H Beef calves go to Toronto to enter in the "Queen's Guineas" class at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in November, and are sold after the Fair.

Fitting a calf for the show is a real art. They are washed, air-blown dry, combed, crimped, brushed, clipped, powdered, polished — the whole beauty treatment. Showing is also an art and the boy or girl must be very alert and present their animal in such a way as to impress the judge. In 1950, Alex Robinson was the first exhibitor in the Queen's Guineas class from the Durham Club. Now calves from Glenelg go every year to the Royal, but the Guineas have never come to Grey or Glenelg.

John Glencross, Durham 4H Beef Calf Club, receiving the Master Feeds Trophy for the Grand Champion Beef Calf at the Owen Sound 4H Regional Show 1963.
Presented by a Master Feeds representative *(on left).*

William Anderson and Tom Firth have led Tractor Maintenance Clubs. Ann Maher, Glenelg, and David Spiesz, Durham, were leaders of a 4-H Horse Club. The Durham High School provided leadership for a Forestry Club.

Many of the young people in the northern part of Glenelg belong to the Centre Grey 4-H Calf Clubs and exhibit their animals at Markdale Fall Fair.

In 1984 a 4-H Computer Club and a Finance Club were organized in Markdale and proved very interesting. The Computer Club was one of the first in Ontario, and the Achievement Day was held in Guelph. The Leaders of the 4-H Clubs in the Markdale District were the late Grant Swieger and Alex Leith from the Agricultural Office, or men from other townships. Alex Leith is at present Extension Assistant and 4-H Coordinator in the Department of Agriculture for Grey County, with an office in Markdale.

4-H HOMEMAKING CLUBS

Women's Institutes had for a long time sponsored educational courses in household arts for young women, sometimes with the assistance of the Grey County Agricultural Representative's office. In 1920, courses were held at Durham and at Markdale, but no names are available of the Glenelg participants. In 1924, Glenelg girls attended a course that covered cakes and breads, menus and school lunches, sewing dresses, and planning a wardrobe. At the next lesson, samples of baking and sewing were brought, and Myrtle Robinson and Reta Glencross achieved the highest scores and were sent on to compete at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto.

Olive Baines McDonald with her first prize calf at the 4H Calf Club show, Markdale Fall Fair, 1949

In the early thirties, the Department of Agriculture sponsored Garden Clubs, and many girls from the Edge Hill district planted gardens with seeds of unusual species provided by the department.

In 1935, the Women's Institutes organized these various clubs under the name "Homemaking Clubs". When Canada, taking its cue from the United States, in 1956 adopted the name 4-H for its agricultural clubs for young people, these became the 4-H Homemaking Clubs. Since 1935 there have been active Homemaking Clubs around Edge Hill and Zion. In that year Glenny MacDonald was one of three chosen from Grey County to attend judging competitions at the Canadian National Exhibition.

The Clubs are designed for girls twelve to twenty-one to learn and improve their skills in cooking and food preparation, nutrition, sewing, and all manner of household management. These various projects depend for their success on the enthusiastic leadership of volunteers. In the Zion group, Joan O'Neill has been awarded honours for serving as leader for five years and both Glenny MacDonald and Jean Anderson for ten years of leadership. Assistant leaders from the Zion area have been: Myrtle Timmins, Bessie Lawrence, Leona Stubbings, Jean Field, Mary Lou O'Neil, Eileen Edwards, Olive Baker, Essel Baker, Agnes Harrison, Jessie Bell, Ruth Anne Robinson, and Ruth Ann Peart.

In the past few years, four girls from Zion have received advanced honours for completing eighteen projects. They are: Dianne Anderson, Edith Anderson, Colleen Burnett, Mary Lou O'Neill.

During the eight years from January of 1973 until December of 1980, many Lauriston area girls enjoyed taking part in a variety of Homemaking Clubs. In all, twenty projects were covered, including such topics as cooking, sewing, horticulture, and crafts, all programmed to help the girls learn new skills and gain self-confidence and pride in their abilities.

Seven volunteer leaders supervised the clubs — Leora and Kelly Wilson, Anne Kennedy, Ruth Ann Hellyer, Gail Baker, Pat Hill, and Debbie Barlow. Leadership certificates for five years' service were awarded to Pat Hill and Leora Wilson.

Provincial awards for completing twelve clubs have been won by Pat Hill in 1975, Gail Baker and Debbie Barlow in 1977, Ruth Ann Hellyer in 1978, and Janice Osborne in 1980.

Four girls have received their advanced honours for completing a total of eighteen clubs: Anne Kennedy in 1975, Pat Hill in 1977, and Debbie Barlow and Gail Baker in 1980.

Glenelg's own Denise Edwards was the Home Economist who arranged these 4-H clubs.

4-H Tractor Maintenance Club, 1951

Left to right: **Alex Robinson, Earl Mountain, Agricultural Representative (unknown), Fred Grierson, Bob Edwards, Irwin Hollis, Donald Ritchie**

ONTARIO FARMERS' UNION

Prior to 1950, the Farmers' Union had been a strong militant farm organization in Western Canada striving to improve the farmer's position both economically and socially. The Union lobbied the provincial legislatures and members of the Parliament of Canada to achieve these ends. They bought farm supplies cooperatively and sold them at cost to members.

In 1952 organizers came to Ontario to establish the Ontario Farmers' Union. Four locals were established in Glenelg Township — No. 6 in the Markdale area, No. 5 in the Priceville area, No. 7 in the Chatsworth area (northwest Glenelg), and one at Varney (southwest Glenelg).

Meetings were held monthly in the homes with a social hour at the close. Membership at first was $5 per year. The first Ontario Farmers' Union Convention was held in Markdale. From 1960 to 1964, Melvin Tebbutt, a Glenelg farmer, was the President of the Ontario Farmers' Union. For a few years, the Union played a part in shaping farm policy, especially as it pertained to some commodity groups. Melvin Tebbutt describes the Farmers' Union as an organization of farmers, for farmers, by farmers. Many other farm organizations make the same claim. This organization died locally due to lack of interest and membership.

THE LOYAL ORANGE LODGE

The following lodges were founded in or near Glenelg Township:

Lodge	Location	Date	Warrant Issued To
632	Durham	8/4/1855	John Moodie
802	Cornabus (Markdale)	1/3/1857	Alex Irwin
1045	Barhead Mills	1/2/1860	George Ellis
1192	Glenelg	8/21/1865	Thomas Whitmore

No information is extant on the Loyal Orange Lodge at Barhead Mills near Markdale. The hall was used as a school for a while. It is possible, because of the proximity to Markdale, that the Barhead Lodge may have amalgamated with the Markdale Orangemen.

The first meeting of the Glenelg Lodge, Number 1192, was held on December 30, 1865, at the home of Samuel Lawrence. The warrant was signed by Thomas Whitmore, Worshipful Master.

At that first meeting, opened by J. McDonnell, seven certificates were received, those of Robert Aljoe, George Matthews, Sam Lawrence, Robert McChesney, Alex Bell, Henry Crutchley, John Martin.

The first officers were:

Past Master — Thomas Whitmore
Worshipful Master — Robert Aljoe
District Master — John Martin
Chaplain — Andrew Bell
Recording Secretary — George Matthews
Treasurer — Tom Whitmore

Soon after the initial organizing of the Lodge, a meeting hall was built on land donated by Sam Lawrence at Lot 5, Concession 2, South Durham Road. It was agreed that the group would meet each month on the Monday or before the full moon. One of the first rules passed was that no money belonging to the Lodge would be used for whiskey and none would be allowed on Lodge premises.

The membership of the Lodge has varied from thirty to seventy-four members. Each year, without fail, the Lodge has celebrated July 12th. In 1913, new uniforms were purchased, white jackets and hats with blue trim, and the Lodge won a prize for the best-dressed in that year's parade.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway was put through the Township in 1906, the railroad company expropriated the land on which the Orange Hall sat. The Lodge then began to meet in a house which they bought from James Hopkins. In 1949, the Lodge decided to build a new hall. Land for a site was donated by Allie McGirr at Lot 60, Concession 2, South of the Durham Road. Various projects were undertaken to raise money for the building fund. A car raffle, card parties, dances and a play put on by the Women's Institute all contributed to the cause.

The hall was built by John Fleming for $5000 with much volunteer help from the Lodge members. The first meeting in the new hall was held February 26, 1951, with forty-four members present.

During both the First and Second World Wars, Lodge members have answered the call. Commemorative rings were presented to Alex Bell, John Bell, William Whitmore, Roy Lawrence, and James Atkinson after World War I, and they were made Honourable Members. After World War II, Dr. Alex M. Bell, Louis Whitmore, Robert Eaid, Newman Pratt and Bert Chapman were awarded Honourable Memberships as well.

Loyal Orange Lodge 1192 Members, who received their Fifty year Certificates in June, 1959
Left to right: **George Whitmore, Alex. Aljoe, Thomas Whitmore and John McGirr**

In the past, donations have been given annually to the Richmond Hill True Blue and Orange Home, the Trillium Home for the Aged in Orillia, and to other needy Lodges.

On October 6, 1965, the Lodge's 100th Anniversary was celebrated in the hall. Alex Aljoe, Grand Lodge Officer of Royal Black Perceptory, was in the chair. He welcomed guests from Owen Sound, Flesherton, Mount Forest and surrounding area. A history of the Lodge for the past 100 years was presented by John A. McGirr who paid tribute to the men who started the Lodge and built it up. They laid the foundation for which the order stands — for Religion, Liberty, Freedom of Speech, One School, One Flag — the Union Jack, and their connection with the British Empire.

In 1983, the 12th of July celebration was held in Durham under the supervision of James Ferguson as Chairman. A large crowd attended and eighty Lodges marched.

Loyal Orange Lodge Hall #1192

MASONIC LODGES

Many men in Glenelg have been members of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

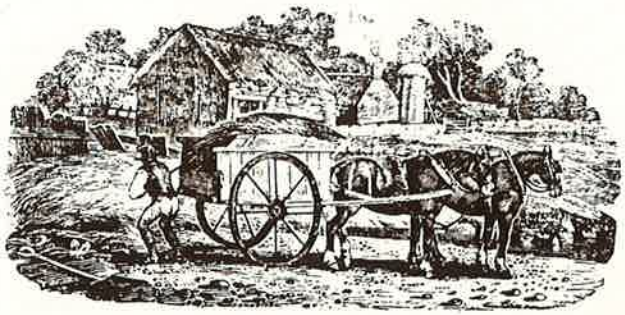
Number 306 Durham Lodge was formed December 27, 1873; Hiram Lodge number 490, Markdale was formed in 1908; and Durham Chapter No. 221 was formed in 1920.

Outstanding Masons who have gone on to higher plateaus at the district level include: W. W. Graham, Norman Greenwood, Fred Arnett, Wilfred Weaver, Chester Miller. Norman Robinson is a Past Second Chapter officer.

W. G. Ellison and Dan Ritchie are Honorary Inspectors General 33rd Degree in the Scottish Rite, and Bruce Auckland, the York Cross of Honour in York Rite.

THE ORDER *of the* EASTERN STAR

Some of the ladies around Markdale belong to Freedom Chapter Number 228, Order of the Eastern Star, which is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge. This Chapter was instituted September 23, 1944. Mrs. W. G. Ellison has been Grand Esther of the Grand Chapter of Ontario.



CHAPTER 10

The Sports and Recreation

"Can't we have a little jollification?"
— Henry Claybourne, early Negro settler in Glenelg

In the first days of the new Township, social life could hardly be said to have existed. People gathered together mainly for co-operative efforts in the form of work bees — barn and house raisings, felling and logging, apple-peeling, quilting, corn husking, fulling and stone-picking bees.

'Fulling' was a process by which woven wool was made thicker and denser. This involved soaking the cloth with soap suds and pulling and kneading it. Often this was done as a group effort with a number of people sitting around a table and rotating the cloth among them. Some parts of Glenelg Township have a surplus of stones, and often 'stoning' bees were held to clear the fields of them.

These bees were an opportunity for young people to meet and greet each other, to make sheep's eyes at one another, and perhaps engage in some sparking or spooning — in short, to practice the age-old rituals of courtship.

After the hard work of the bee was accomplished there usually followed a supper and an impromptu dance. Charlie Mortley, then 88, recalled in 1953: "Sometimes in winter we would have three or four dances a week. There were a lot of boys and girls around. We used to hold paring bees in our houses when we would pare apples and string them ready for drying. They don't do that these days but after these bees we always used to have a dance. Frank McCartney was a great fiddler. So was Henry Corlett. Pat Malone, living in Dornoch, was also a great fiddler and he still plays at local affairs." (1953)

Mr. Mortley himself was renowned as a caller at dances. Music was provided by the fiddles, bagpipes, or any other makeshift instruments, even spoons and bones.

Singers, both solo and in company, were always a popular entertainment. In the latter part of the 19th century, many choirs and glee clubs were organized as a direct result of the teaching of the blind singing master, Adam Cranston, who conducted classes in nine townships. In Glenelg, classes were held at Bunessan School, Edge Hill and Topcliff. Adam Cranston was born in Scotland and came to Canada in 1865. A year later, as he was walking along the Garafraxa Road near the home of his brother, William Cranston, about eight miles north of Durham, he suddenly went totally blind. He called out and a neighbor, John Simpson, heard him and went to his aid. His nephew, Reverend James Binnie, remembers his uncle: "When I was a little fellow I used to lead him around. I took him out to Durham once and we had a picture taken. He was always so cheery and good company. He had a good voice and sang well. I remember he taught me how to sing 'Hold the fort for I am coming', which was new at the time. He put great vigor and expression into it. When I was very little he taught me to sing "Ye gates lift up your heads on high!" They used to get me to sing when people came in. Mother and Uncle Adam used to sing a duet, and once they sang it at a concert in our school house (Bunessan). The words were something like this —

Distant hills now rise before us,
Hear ye not the breakers roar,
Like a joyous chorus sounding
On our own dear native shore.

Long and weary has been our flight
Across the trackless ocean,
And with joy and peace emotion
Hope has filled our hearts tonight.

Welcome home (soprano) Hark
the sound (bass)
It is the voice of home.

"You see, those old country folk never forgot the old land. It was 'hame' as they said, and they often longed for 'hame' and wished to see it.

"As to the singing schools all over the County of Grey, carried on by Uncle Adam, they were of great value in those days when there were no pianos or organs, nor radios, and many people learned how to sing and read music. All the older ones, in fact, learned to read music in our house, and the home singing was of great value to the home life.

"Uncle Adam taught the best music in hymns, psalms and good songs. He used the tonic sol-fa notation. The tunes were printed in plain letters on cotton sheets about a yard square. I remember my brother George made wooden type and printed the doh-re-me — on the sheets. The first sheet had the modulator or the notes of the scales, and they had to sing the notes of the scale first

Cantata held in No. 9 School 1919 or 1920

Clara Ritchie (Manitoba), Annie Aljoe (Saskatchewan), Isabel McGirr (Pianist), Julie Weir (Miss Canada), Elizabeth Scott (Ontario), Annie Scott (New Brunswick), Margaret McFadden (British Columbia), Ethel Weir (Alberta), Nellie Collier (North West Territories), Lena Ritchie and Edna Ritchie (Eskimos), Lizzie Weir (Nova Scotia), Margaret McGirr (Quebec), Chrissie McGirr (Prince Edward Island)

and learn how to sing the various intervals. Then there was another sheet where the half-tones, sharps, and flats were introduced. Then the music of tunes was introduced. They sang all those tunes by note first, then sang them to the words.

"I was too young to attend these classes but remember being at one class in Black's school and never forgot it. To make it more interesting 'Three Blind Mice', 'London's Burning' and others. Most of the young men and the girls attended, — Black's, McComb's, Young's, Lauder's, McKinnon's, McInnis's and other families. It was one of the social events for the young folk.

"Then afterwards, springing from the singing schools, came the well-known Bunessan choir. Brother George was leader. I used to sing in that choir as a boy. We were asked to sing at soirées all over. I remember once we went out to Dixon's church (Ebenezer Methodist, Egremont), another time we drove to Dornoch. We sang hymns and I remember one fine Easter anthem, 'The Lord is Risen Indeed, Hallelujah.'

"When the present school house was opened in No. 9 section, Glenelg, this choir was present and rendered various selections very acceptably.

"When Mr. William Edge was asked if he attended Mr. Cranston's singing school he assured the questioner that he did, and immediately sang 'Hark to the Echo', in tonic sol-fa, showing that, that which had been learned in the singing school had stayed with him all through the years. Mr. Edge said it was a weekly outing all the family of young people in Edge Hill district thoroughly enjoyed. The names of the families attending, that Mr. Edge remembers, are: Banks, Ritchie, Staples, Firth, Edge, Putherbough, McFayden, Collier, Ector, McNally, Williams.

"Mrs. William Smith has very happy memories of the singing school Mr. Cranston conducted at No. 9, Glenelg. She says Mr. Cranston always referred to the singing schools as 'Ma Classes'. Attending the No. 9 class were members of the Matthews family, the Culbertson, Smith,

George Ritchie with his fiddle

Ritchie, Scott, McGirr, Lindsay, Ector, Dean, Davis, Weir, McFadden and possibly other families." (Isabelle C. McGirr, *Durham Chronicle* 1938)

Adam Cranston married, raised a large family in Sullivan Township and then moved to North Dakota. But he left behind him in Grey County a widespread legacy of musical knowledge and appreciation.

As soon as financially feasible, many families bought a piano or melodeon for the parlour which became the focus of cheering get-togethers for family and friends. House parties became common, where everyone, including the smallest children, would congregate in one of the homes, filling it to overflowing to dance and visit.

"Many parties were held in the homes, going in sleighloads, dancing to music by local orchestras, when anyone with any musical talent shared it freely. Some tell of seeing the light in the eastern sky as a dozen or more snuggled under the buffalo robes for the journey home in the frosty air. Sometimes the horses crowded on the narrow high tracks and had to be changed to opposite sides or even taken home and another team provided. 'Pitch holes' always provided excitement for either sleigh or cutter, sometimes with disastrous effects such as upsets or broken harness. Sleighloads also went to Durham to carnivals, concerts and churches, or to the next neighborhood for parties or concerts." *(Reflections of School Section No. 3 Glenelg 1972)*

Orchestras were organized at Zion and at the Rocky Saugeen and these were in great demand at recitals, concerts and dances. Among the popular dances were quadrilles, square dances, the Rye and Jersey Waltz, the Jenny Lind polka, the heel-toe polka and schottisches.

Most concerts and recitals featured, besides singing, skits, stepdancing and jigs, and humorous recitations like:

PADDY MC GINTY'S GOAT

Mr. Patrick McGinty, an Irishman of note,
Came into a fortune, so bought himself a goat.
Said me, "Sure, of goat's milk I mean to have my fill"
But when he got his Nanny home, he found it was a Bill.

And now all the ladies who live in Killaloo
Are all wearing bustles like their mothers used to do
They each wear a bolster beneath the petticoat,
And leave the rest to Providence and Paddy McGinty's goat!
Missis Burke to her daughter said, "Listen, Mary Jane,
Now who was the man you were cuddling in the lane?
He's long wiry whiskers all hanging from his chin."
"Twas only Pat McGinty's goat, " she answer'd with a grin.

Then she went away from the village in disgrace,
She came back with powder and paint upon her face.
She'd rings on her fingers, and she wore a sable coat,
You bet your life they never came from Paddy McGinty's goat.
Little Norah McCarthy the knot was going to tie,
She washed all her trousseau and hung it out to dry.
Then up came the goat and he saw the bits of white,
He chewed up all her falderals, and on her wedding night.

"Oh turn out the gas quick!" she shouted out to Pat,
"For though I'm your bride, sure I'm not worth looking at.
I'd got two of ev'rything, I told you when I wrote,
But now I've one of nothing, all thro' Paddy McGinty's goat."
Mickey Riley he went to the races t'other day,
He won twenty dollars and shouted, "Hip-horray!"
He held up the note, shouting "Look what I've got!"
The goat came up and grabbed at it and swallowed all the lot.

"He's eaten my banknote, " said Mickey, with the hump.
They ran for the doctor, he brought a stomach pump.
He pumped and he pumped for that twenty dollar note.
But all he got was ninepence out of Paddy McGinty's goat.

Church and school were both centres of social activities. In the churches, choir practice and Bible study groups provided spiritual fellowship with those of like mind. Church socials were not at all staid in any sense — there was fun for all at the annual Sunday School picnic, a much-anticipated event, the box socials, the garden parties, the soirées and concerts.

Well known local Fiddlers

Back Row, left to right: **Donald MacLean, Colin MacLean, Charles MacDonald, Leonard McKeown, Neal MacKinnon**
Front Row, left to right: **Joseph Black, Jack O'Neill (a "caller"), Jack MacLean, Thomas McKeown**
Archi MacCuaig should be in this group also but he was taking the picture

Matt McKeown playing the violin accompanied by his wife Cecile, c. 1938

1900

"The people of Zion are to have a garden party in Mr. Will Firth's field, near the church, on the 5th of June. Everyone is invited to an enjoyable evening. A good entertainment will be given in the church.

Admission will be 15 cents."

The school likewise was the focus for all manner of entertainment — the Christmas concert, the field day, even examination day. In the early years, pupil examinations were held as oral, public events, with parents and public invited. The school served as a community hall as well, the location of many concerts and meetings of different interest groups. The Literary and Dramatic Societies which sprang up in the early years of the 20th century were sponsored by the schools.

A Literary Society was founded around 1908-10 at #9 School with Arthur Weir, President, Thomas Allan, Vice-President, Margaret McGirr, Secretary, and Members: W. B. Patterson, Annie Aljoe, Mr. and Mrs. William Jacques, (Kate Ritchie), Will Atkinson, Belle McGirr, Andrew Lindsay, and Ethel Weir (Mrs. John Newell). Edge Hill School also had a Literary Society around the same time and here is a report on an entertainment they gave in March 1910:

"The regular meeting of our Literary society, held in the school on Friday evening last, was a decided success. The program was provided entirely by the boys. George Williams, James Edge, Victor Williams and Arthur Edge each gave good recitations; George Banks sang very acceptably; John Greenwood gave a humorous reading; and C. H. Moffat related experiences in a young man's unsuccessful courtship and how it was he never married. Messrs. George Ritchie, T. Ritchie and J. L. McDonald, with violins, and Arthur Blair on the organ, rendered several selections of instrumental music and were warmly applauded. John L. McDonald in Highland costume, gave a couple of clever step dances. He is very active on his feet. A couple of dialogues, 'A scene in a smoking car' and "The rival editors' , proved very interesting. Perhaps the best number on the program was a drill by twelve boys in a unique Highland uniform. They marched to music in imitation of bag pipes, produced with organ and violin. For an encore, they sang a little snatch of Gaelic. The boys are quite as proficient in manufacturing kilts as they are in singing Gaelic. Another very amusing feature of the program was a mock trial. Ernie Greenwood was called on to sing 'Annie Laurie' and performed his part so remarkably well that at the close of the first verse he was arrested by Policeman Edgar Ritchie on a charge of murder. Court was then opened by Judge Firth with Herbert Ritchie as clerk. W. J. Ritchie was prosecuting lawyer and W. G. Firth conducted the case for his prisoner. John L. McDonald and James Edge were witnesses who were questioned and cross-questioned. The lawyers and judges addressed the jury and the jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict through their foreman, Victor Williams, that the prisoner was guilty. The judge then passed a rather amusing sentence on him, and the court was adjourned. The National Anthem closed the meeting." (March 17, 1910, Edge Hill)

Green Grove Literary Society, 1911 (S.S. No. 9)

Back Row, left to right: **Alfred Heather, Nellie Collier (Mrs. George Hargrave), Vic Aljoe, Irene Ritchie (Mrs. Cliff Howell), Jim Crutchley, Rob McFadden, Alex Aljoe, Emma Atkinson (Mrs. Rae McRae), Maggie Weir, Bob Aljoe, Tommy Collier**

Second Row, left to right: **Ernest McGirr, Matt Staples, Myrtle Crutchley, (Mrs. Russell Moore), Blanche Matthews, (Mrs. Mac Saunders), Ethel Weir (Mrs. Jack Newell), Billy Patterson, Lizzie Scott, Bill Jacques, Kate Ritchie (Mrs. B. Jacques), Lizzie Weir (Mrs. George Newell), Jack McGirr**

Third Row, left to right: **Belle McGirr, Maggie McFadden, Joseph Patterson, Eva Atkinson (Mrs. William Ector), Susie Bell (Mrs. William Williams), Lizzie Weir (Mrs. Bert Smith), Maggie McGirr, Mae Patterson (Mrs. Albert Keller), Julia Weir, Senath Noble (Mrs. Jack McGirr), Annie Scott**

Front Row, left to right: **Maggie Ritchie (Mrs. Arthur Atkinson), Millie Hopkins, (Mrs. Joseph Porter), John Weir, Annie Aljoe, Andy Lindsay, Margaret McGirr, Bill Lawrence, Ada Aljoe (Mrs. Robert Campbell), Bertha Seely, Bob Lindsay**

In 1923 a Rural Youth Association, the United Farm Young People of Ontario was organzied largely through the efforts of Agnes MacPhail, M.P. and sponsored by the United Farmers of Ontario. There were clubs at Rocky Saugeen, Edge Hill, and Bunessan, which engaged in debates on a number of serious topics. The debating clubs were organized as the South Grey Debating League and travelled miles even in winter weather to compete against clubs from Normanby and Egremont. Winning teams would then compete with others from elsewhere in the County.

Edge Hill Won from Rocky in First Debate

The "Rocky" School was packed to capacity last Friday night to hear the first of the South Grey U.F.O. league debates. Every one was keenly interested and there was plenty of reason for it. Mr. Harold McKechnie was chairman and opened with a very apt and happy speech of welcome. Then followed musical numbers which were much appreciated and heartily encored.

The Main feature was of course the debate — "Resolved that Exhibitions have done more for the development of Agriculture than Agricultural Colleges." The affirmative was strongly presented by Charles Weppler and L. A. McLean representing the Rocky Club, while the negative was upheld by Mrs. Ernest Greenwood and Mr. W. G. Firth of Edge Hill Club.

Ready for a play or concert, Helena McCarthy, Teny O'Henley, Margaret McCarthy

No. 7, Normanby, Won second Debate

Edge Hill School was filled to the doors Friday night, the main attraction being the return debate between Edge Hill and S.S. No. 7, Normanby clubs, on the topic "Resolved that observation is of more importance in education than reading." The same judges as at No. 7 school, Dr. Staples, Principal Magee and Reverend J. D. Lane, all of Hanover, gave the honors to the affirmative (Normanby) by 92 points to 75. (May 1924)

Bunessan Picnic at Wilder's Lake c. 1905

Edge Hill Won 2nd Round Debate from Ebenezer

On Wednesday evening, January 27th, the second of the series of Inter-County debates was held in the Ebenezer school. It was splendidly attended, for most of the young people have become keenly interested.

The subject of the debate was: "Resolved that the Prison System should be changed so as to make it Reformative, not Punitive."

Miss A. McKechnie and Mr. H. McDonald of Edge Hill upheld the affirmative, while Miss Reta Bailey and Mr. W. Grierson defended the negative side. Mr. J. Patterson of Hanover was the sole judge, and gave his decision in favor of the affirmative side. Miss Bailey was pronounced the orator of the evening, though each debater did decidedly well.

Mr. Herb. Hunt acted as chairman in his usual capable manner, and a splendid program followed. Among the numbers were a duett by Misses Williamson and Helwig of No. 7 Normanby, a fine solo by Douglas Donnelly "The Sunshine of your smile", music by Ebenezer's newly-organized orchestra, recitation by Fred Schmidt solo by Joe Davison. Messrs. Jack Lawson and David Burns supplied much appreciated music, and a very amusing dialogue, entitled "Courtship under difficulties," was well acted.

Afterwards a dainty luncheon was served, and the crowd dispersed, feeling that life in rural communities was worth while after all.

Bunessan Won Debate from Edge Hill Club

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, the Community Club of Edge Hill, represented by Mr. Clarence Robinson and Miss Hazel Beaton "took on" the Bunessan U. F. Y. P. O. duo, composed of Miss Winnie Binnie and Mr. Neil McArthur in a debate, the title of which was "Resolved that poverty rather than riches has done more to develop character." The affirmative emphasized sacrifice and denials necessitated by want, all of which made for noble character while the negative stressed the point that the world's great philanthropists by exercise of their wealth created charitable institutions of learning, hospitals, etc. The affirmative replied by showing that the expenditure of large sums of money by the wealthy was no sacrifice, instance the contributions to the Welsh Miners' Fund.

All the debaters handled the subject in a way which left a deep impression on their audience. The judge, Reverend E. Hayes of Durham, reviewed the discussion in detail, congratulated all the participants and announced the affirmative as winners, remarking that it was one of the best debates he had the pleasure of listening to.

A group picture of young people from the northwest corner of Glenelg. Taken at the Markdale fall fair in 1915.

Back Row, left to right: **Myles D'Arcy, Mary Morrison, Joseph Priel, Laura Vasey, James Moran**
Second Row, left to right: **Charles Moran, Veronica Barry, not known, not known, Dennis Ryan, May Priel**
Front Row, left to right: **Hannah Barry, Dave Young, Annie Ryan**

Edge Hill Literary Society, December 24, 1906

Back Row, left to right: **Charlie Moffat, Earl Ritchie, Will Firth, Joseph Firth, Jack Firth, Herb Greenwood, W. J. Ritchie, Edgar Ritchie, Archie Greenwood, Tom Firth**
Middle Row, left to right: **Lena Edge (Mrs. Lorne Kerney), Lily Ritchie, Belle Firth, Bessie Edge (Mrs. W. J. Ritchie), Mrs. Firth (Mrs. Tom Moore), Nell Greenwood (Mrs. Jack Firth), Annie Greenwood (Mrs. Dougald Campbell), Amy Edge (Mrs. Thomas Firth), Maria Ritchie, Mrs. William Howey, Teacher in No. 3, January, 1906 - December 1906**
Front Row, left to right: **Jim Edge, Ethel Greenwood (Mrs. George Fraser), Maggie Edge, Valerie Edge (Mrs. John Edge), Winnie Greenwood, (Mrs. Dan Campbell), Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Charles Moffat), Tena Firth (Mrs. Jack Anderson), Maggie Ector, Sarah Edge (Mrs. W. G. Firth), Dan H. Firth**

The U. F. Y. P. O. also sponsored dramatic competitions as in this example.

Ebenezer Club Won Dramatic Competition

The first event of its kind ever held here, a dramatic competition put on by the Rural Youth Association of South Grey, attracted nearly three hundred auditors, who almost filled the Town Hall Friday night. Four U. F. Y. P. O. Clubs were to compete — Edge Hill, Ebenezer, No. 7, Normanby and Rocky Saugeen, but the latter Club dropped out.

The President, Miss Alma Robinson, discharged the duties of chairlady efficiently and expeditiously. Music was rendered at intervals by the Edge Hill orchestra, assisted by Mr. Alfred Weppler of Bunessan. The Glee Club rendered a couple of numbers, Miss E. Lyons, teacher at Zion recited in excellent style, "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." Miss Margaret Anderson had a very interesting, spicy and humorous 'Gazette' and Mr. E. A. Weppler, on being called on, extended words of greeting from Bunessan Club. 'God Save the King' and then the eats closed an enjoyable and profitable evening for all present.

The play selected for presentation was "The Cuckoo's Nest, " which occupied about half an hour and called for six characters, three of each sex. A team which had not played, was kept on lower floor of hall while others performed, to give no advantage. It was most interesting to the audience to observe how different actors treated their part; their varied stage setting, and their effectiveness in bringing out the meaning and humor of the play.

The Pallbearers at David Heslip's funeral, December 1894

David was only 23 years old at his death. Often a funeral provided an occasion, albeit a sad one, for a social gathering, when friends and neighbours would come from some distance to sympathize with the bereaved.

Back Row, left to right: **James Vaughan and Joe McNally**
Second Row, left to right: **Edward Bell, John Banks**
Front Row, left to right: **Jim Banks, Mike Kenny (Senior)**

Edge Hill players first displayed their dramatic talent and gave a good account of themselves. They were Misses Ethel Anderson, Mary Glencross, Glenna Firth and Arthur and Clarence Robinson and Howard Ritchie.

Ebenezer's sextette were Misses Pearl Wilson, Effie Milligan, Reta Bailey and Douglas Donnelly, William Grierson and Eric Wise. They displayed wonderful interpretation for an amateur group, and spoke more clearly and forcibly than either of their competitors. Miss Wilson, who assumed the leading role is a born actress, and her team-mates also seemed ideally fitted for their several roles.

No. 7 Normanby team played last. They were handicapped in being widely separated for practice, but nevertheless acquitted themselves well. Miss Dierlam, as Mrs. Tubb, was the leading actor. The players were Miss A. Williamson, (teacher) Luella Dierlam, Elizbeth Hughes, and William Hughes, Wilfrid Anderson, Alfred Diebel.

The Judges were Professor McLaren and Mr. Lang of MacDonald College, Guelph, and Mr. E. D. McClocklin, of Durham, who were unanimous in giving the decision to Ebenezer (announced by Mr. Lang.) This also met with the hearty approval of the audience.

Professor McLaren, also called upon, expressed his pleasure in being present and seeing this rural movement taking such a strong hold in South Grey, where there were now sixteen active young people's clubs. "There was lots of capacity and ability in the young people of to-day," he remarked, "they lack opportunity only to develop it." He asked that next year they also introduce a Musical Festival in South Grey, as well as debates and dramatics. This has proven a splendid training and success in Wellington Co. and elsewhere.

Mr. E. D. McClocklin thanked the Committee for the honor conferred in appointing him as judge and congratulated the contestants, especially the Ebenezer group, upon their talent show. He offered a few suggestions and his services as critic if the clubs so desired. This generous offer, Ebenezer Club promptly accepted and arranged for another rehearsal in Town Hall here on Tuesday, to prepare them for competition in the South Grey finals in Markdale next Friday night, against first place clubs from other localities.

The three Clubs are very grateful to Mr. Edward Kress for free use of stage furniture for the play, and to Mrs. Robert Lawson for loan of rug.

Between the plays were some fine musical numbers: Duets by Miss Effie Milligan and Douglas Donnolly: Thomas and George Bell: orchestra music by Rocky Saugeen orchestra: solo by Wilfrid Anderson; Harry Lauder songs by Stewart McArthur in costume and a splendid closing chorus. "Whippoor-will" by Ebenezer young people.

Picnic at Bell's Lake

Group on the dock by the boat house c. 1910

There were special days throughout the year to be celebrated. Probably the Scots settlers originally observed New Year's Day (Hogmanay) more attentively than Christmas; the Saint Andrew's Society in Durham had a very big celebration on that national Saint's day, November 30, but by the turn of the century it appears that Robbie Burns' Day had gained popularity as a day of festivity for the Scots. July 12, of course, was an important day for the Orangemen; they usually had a parade, occasionally travelling to Hanover to celebrate with their confreres from that neighbourhood. In the early days, it appears they observed Guy Fawkes' Day, November 5, as well, but that custom died out fairly early.

May 24, the birthday of Queen Victoria, who was on the throne for the entire lifetime of many people was a major holiday. The school children would chant:

"The 24th of May is the Queen's birthday
If you don't give us a holiday, we'll all run away!"

The day usually passed in community festivities, with races and sporting competitions. Favourite 19th century sports were the greased pole contest, the walking of slackrope across a river, races, tug o'war contests, and a catch-the-greased-pig competition.

John McKechnie Sr., a long time resident of Priceville remembered how the Queen's birthday was celebrated there. In 1946 he was eighty-two years of age.

"Seventy-five years ago (i.e. 1870's) he recalls there was a great sports day in Priceville on the 24th of May. The chief attraction was to see Jake Owens walk and perform on a tight rope from the roof of the Commercial Hotel, at that time occupied by W. Deacon, to the roof of Angus McLachlan's store across the street.

"On that same day all kinds of athletic competitions took place on the hill north of the village and a game of cricket was played." (Isabelle McGirr, *Durham Chronicle*, 1946)

Boat Scene at Bell's Lake

Left Boat, left to right: **William L. McFarland and Mrs. I. B. Lucas Sr., Hattie Matthews, and Mrs. W. L. McFarland**
Front Boat: **Dick and Ken Lucas, I. B. Lucas**
Sail Boat: **Dr. G. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell**

A 1919 picnic at Bunessan on the 1st of July pitted a Glenelg tug-of-war team against one from Bentinck.

The Teams
Tug of War at Bunessan Picnic July 1st, 1919

Glenelg	**Bentinck**
Bill Andrews	Elijah Armstrong
Lawrence McKeown	Sam Langrill
Angus McArthur	Jack Grierson
Edward Sullivan	Jack McKenzie
Tom Nichol	Arnold Noble
Alfred O'Neill	Jim McLachlan
Archie McDonald	Charlie Lawrence
Henry Beaton	Bill Sharpe
Mike McMillan	Bill McCullough
Charlie Kennedy	Hugh McCormick
Duncan Smellie	

One of the first references to trout fishing in Glenelg was made in a letter to the editor of a Durham newspaper in 1862. A traveller reported on 'an angling excursion' to the Rocky Saugeen where he caught ten dozen and three speckled trout in one day. (*Durham Standard,* October 10, 1862.)

Among other sports of the time was the Durham Cricket Club in which Glenelg people were prominent, namely, A. B. McNab, President, David Jackson, Captain, and James Hunter, Secretary-Treasurer. There was also a cricket team at Priceville and a curling team, not a surprising fact, given the many Scots in the district.

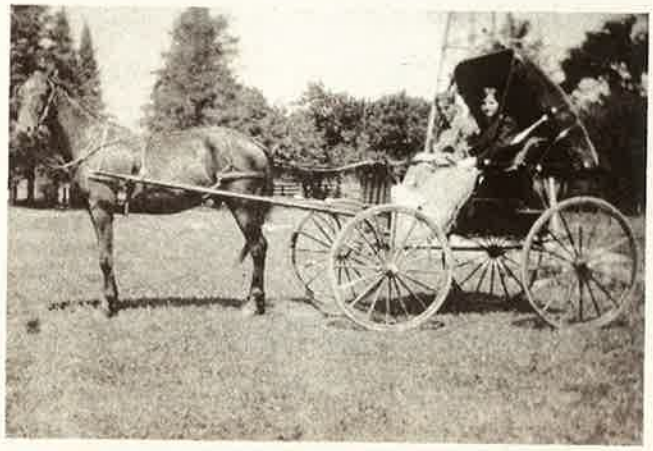
Horse races were held at tracks in Durham, Cornabus (Markdale) and Griffin's Corners (Dornoch) in the 1860's. The races on May 24 were an annual event. Of course there were also many unscheduled races on the back roads of the Township when two sporting types met, each with his favourite horse and buggy.

All kinds of unorganized sports were played, pick-up baseball games, field sports and races in somebody's meadow, tobogganing, sledding and skating or a game of 'shinny' on a cleared, frozen pond in winter.

In the 1880s there was a baseball team at Dornoch. Charles Mortley, one of the team, recalled: "We used to play Williamsford, Welbeck, Rocky Saugeen, and Townsend's Lake. One year we tried football but gave it up. It was too tiring after farming all day."

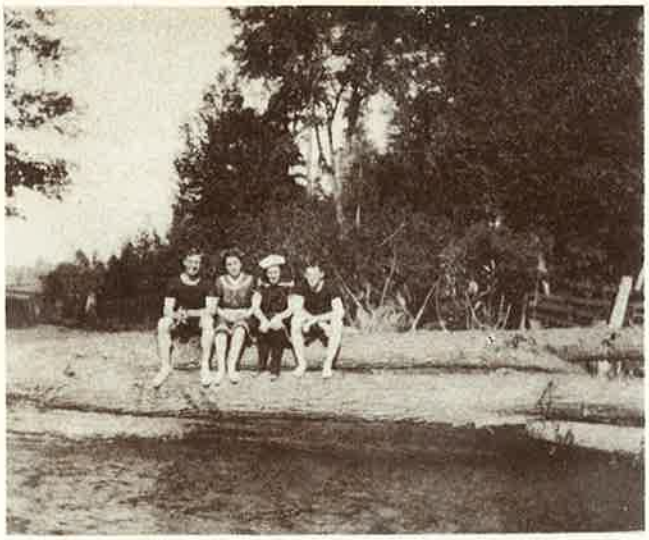
In the book, "*Reflections of School Section No. 3 Glenelg,* " recreation in the Edge Hill neighbourhood is described. "In summer, everyone, old and young, men, women and children played ball, often with neighbouring localities, but it was no trouble to find enough players at home to provide good games. However, in the late 1920's, it was difficult to form a team, but with help from Zion young fellows, the team won the championship in a Durham League in 1929."

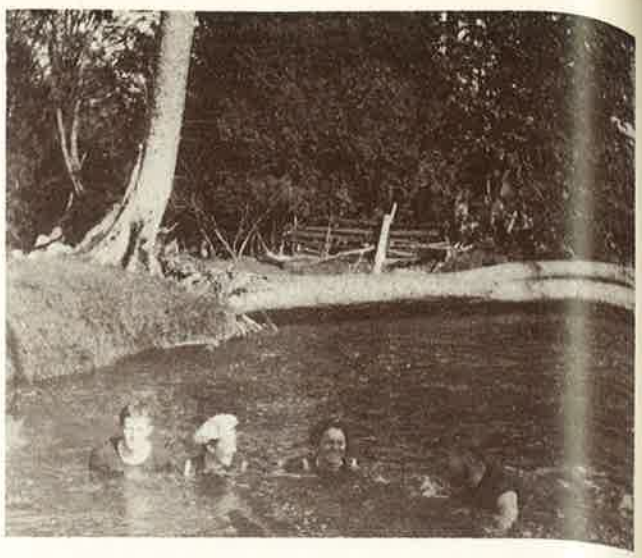
An excursion by train to Niagara Falls, 1905
B. Whitmore, T. Moore, T. Watson, F. Whitmore



W. G. Love and friend in a buggy, 1910

William B. Patterson in Ford car, c. 1925





Swimming at Hayward's Falls mill pond c.1906

Fishing in the millpond above Hayward's Falls, c. 1908

At Edge Hill Sunday School Picnic in Harrison Park, Owen Sound

Left to right: **Alma Robinson, Armonell Glencross, Margaret Anderson, Dorothy Ritchie, Dorothy Robinson**

Picnic Party, Glenroadin, 1907

In 1900 the May 24th picnic at Hayward's Falls is described like this: "At Hayward's Falls there was evidence that the picnic was more popular than ever. A crowd estimated at 5 or 600, loyally explored the caves, roved in the bush, sampled the sandwiches, listed to loyal addresses or tripped the light fantastic, to the music of the violin, while the music of falling waters was present all day.

"The short and spicy programme was conducted by Reeve Staples as chairman. Appropriate and loyal addresses were given by him and George Binnie and William Irwin. Miss Ivy McGovern, Chicago, a friend of the Kelly's and Culbert's, gave a clever recitation.

"Songs were sung by Miss Werner, Mrs. W. L. Falkingham and daughter Florence. Mr. William Arrowsmith was violinist, assisted by William Ayton, James Wilson, and Guy Williams. Our own Nat Swallow won both races.

"The booth kept by William Timmins was a favourite spot and his sweets and cooling drinks were all sold out.

"Mr. Falkingham's success has been remarkable and he intends next year to introduce some new features which will further add to the attractiveness of a picnic at this picturesque spot."

In the 1950s there was an organized baseball team from South Glenelg that played league games against teams from neighbouring townships. Hutton Hill, Dromore, Mulock and Varney all fielded teams. Games were played in Lawrence McFadden's field on the Second Concession, East of the Garafraxa Road where a good crowd would gather to support the home team. A collection was usually taken to help defray expenses.

The South Glenelg team won the trophy for the Holstein Softball League in 1951 under the able coaching of Prosper Porter. The team was composed of John and Norman Bell, Donald Brown, Billy Ledingham, Billy Porter, Wallace Pratt, Victor Thompson, Dixon Weir, Carman Wilson and David Lawrence.

The Edge Hill history continues: "In winter, a rink was made in Joseph McNally's pond, good skating and hockey or shinny provided recreation. Some teachers allowed the pupils to skate on McNally's pond at noon hour, as long as this privilege was not abused by coming back to school late. In the 1930's many of the pupils and teacher went to school on skis, so blocked roads made little difference to school attendance. Toboggan parties on the hills were quite popular and many stories can be told of the thrill of speed and resulting mishaps."

Other known rinks were at Vic Arnett's and at Townsend's Lake but there were many more throughout the Township. These impromptu games of 'shinny' on local ponds led to bigger things as Bert Chapman recounts in his reminiscences of old time hockey in Glenelg. "Organized hockey made a small start in Glenelg in the late 1930's. The team formed was short on equipment but strong on desire. The limited games played could only be on Saturday at noon hour in the Durham Arena.

Dornoch Ball Team — 1948

Back Row, left to right: **Raymond Demais, _____**
Second Row, left to right: **Edward Casey, Donald Ray, Paul Vasey, Joseph Casey, Robert Ray**
Front Row, left to right: **Willis Hardy, Bruce Hardy**

"No one remembers Sunday sport being voted in, but 'shinny' on the many ponds in Glenelg was popular throughout the years, possibly because it got the young ones out from under foot. McGirr's pond in the south and similar ponds in the north were hot beds of shinny every Saturday and Sunday, with as many as thirty to forty skaters.

Skating on Allie McGirr's Pond

Left to right: **Donald Allen, Larry Allen and Jack McGirr**

"In the early 1950s, an attempt was made to organize competitive League hockey, pushed by the earlier failure of the 30s. After many meetings and much discussion at Chapman's Imperial Service Station, some success was noted towards the formation of the South Glenelg Athletic Association which later formed a part of the Saugeen Valley Rural Hockey Association. Interest proved very high and committees were set up, along with the making of rules and regulations to govern the League and areas concerned. Registration fee was a whole 50¢. The main purpose was to provide recreation for young people in their home district, and entertainment for Dads, Moms, Grandpas and Grandmas.

"In 1953, it was decided to construct an open air rink, 150' × 60', at the farm of Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Lindsay and son, Clifford. The co-operation of all concerned was tremendous. When the sawdust was laid to insulate the ice, the hens co-operated by spreading it to exact specifications. Floodlights were erected and Glenelg was on its way to an outdoor arena. A small cottage was moved to the site and used as a dressing room and storage for equipment. A borrowed heater provided warmth. Water for flooding the ice came from the Lindsay pressure system and the hydro for the floodlights was paid by Mr. Lindsay. Work by men and boys was volunteer. Light poles and boards for the rink were donated. Lumber was bought at cost and wiring was done by two Glenelg men.

Markdale Senior Hockey Team, 1914

Markdale Hockey Team, 1914

"To help purchase hockey equipment, euchre parties and dances were held at the Glenelg Centre, at South Glenelg Orange Hall and in Durham. The team in this League consisted of Juniors, 15 years and under, and Seniors, with teams eventually coming from Allan Park, Mulock, Hutton Hill, Dromore and South Glenelg, with competitive games being played in the new arena in Durham and a few in Hanover, in the form of Doubleheaders, a Junior and Senior game each night of the schedule.

"As to the quality of hockey, the first game played, the local paper reported that the crowd came to jeer but soon began to cheer. The hockey was rugged and on one occasion, some of the crowd went over the boards to participate in the 'fisticuffs' . The playoff games attracted from 400-500 spectators. Occasionally, Mr. Angus McCormick piped the players on to the ice and played between periods. At this point, one in attendance was asked if there was any Scotch in him, to which he replied, 'Right now, I'm about half Scotch and half ginger ale' .

Skating on Townsend Lake

Olive Baines, Vic Baines, Jim Brodie, Alvin Baines, Florence Brodie, Dorothy Brodie, Wally Livingstone, Ernold Brodie, Ernie Baines, Wilfred Brodie

Tom Firth, Isabelle Firth, Dorothy Ritchie, Bea Firth and Dan Firth tobogganning

No. 9 Hockey Team 1955

Back Row, left to right: **Ronald Bell, Bob Porter, Bill McFadden, Jack McGirr**
Second Row, left to right: **Dave Allen, Fred Allen, Glen Wilson, Stewart Wilson, Cam McCracken, Bob Mortley, Clifford Lindsay**
Front Row, left to right: **Tom Peart, Bev Allen, Irwin Wilson, Bob Aitcheson, Fred Lindsay, Art Patterson, Keith Allen**

"Several times, the South Glenelg Imperials were presented with the Senior Competition Trophy, donated by Mr. Harry Kress, and the South Glenelg Juniors, known as the Greengrove Greenshirts, were the recipients of the Bert Chapman Trophy. The South Glenelg Women's Institute catered to the Presentation Banquets and for other functions.

"Over the years, many young men and boys from Glenelg contributed to Durham Intermediate and Juvenile Hockey.

"In the early 70's a hockey team was formed at the Camp Oliver Minimum Security Camp. This was an ongoing part of the rehabilitation. For practice purposes, an outdoor rink, equipped with lighting, was built by the Camp boys. This team of inmates and staff competed with the Dufferin Forestry Camp and the Guelph Correctional Centre. This continued until Camp closure in 1977.

"In November 1977, Eckhardts, at the Eckhardt Shell Service Station, formed and sponsored a hockey team to participate in the Town League. This team played for four seasons and on one occasion came within ten seconds of winning the Trophy.

"The players and management included: Dave Robinson, Wayne Anderson, Doug Anderson, Richard Pratt, Dave McCannell, Jim Holmes, Joe Watson, Vic Butchard, Kim Havens, Angus MacMillan, Dave Harrison, Ken Brown (Goalie), Roy Pratt, Phil Eckhardt, Art Eckhardt, Jon Eckhardt, and Warren Harrison (Manager)."

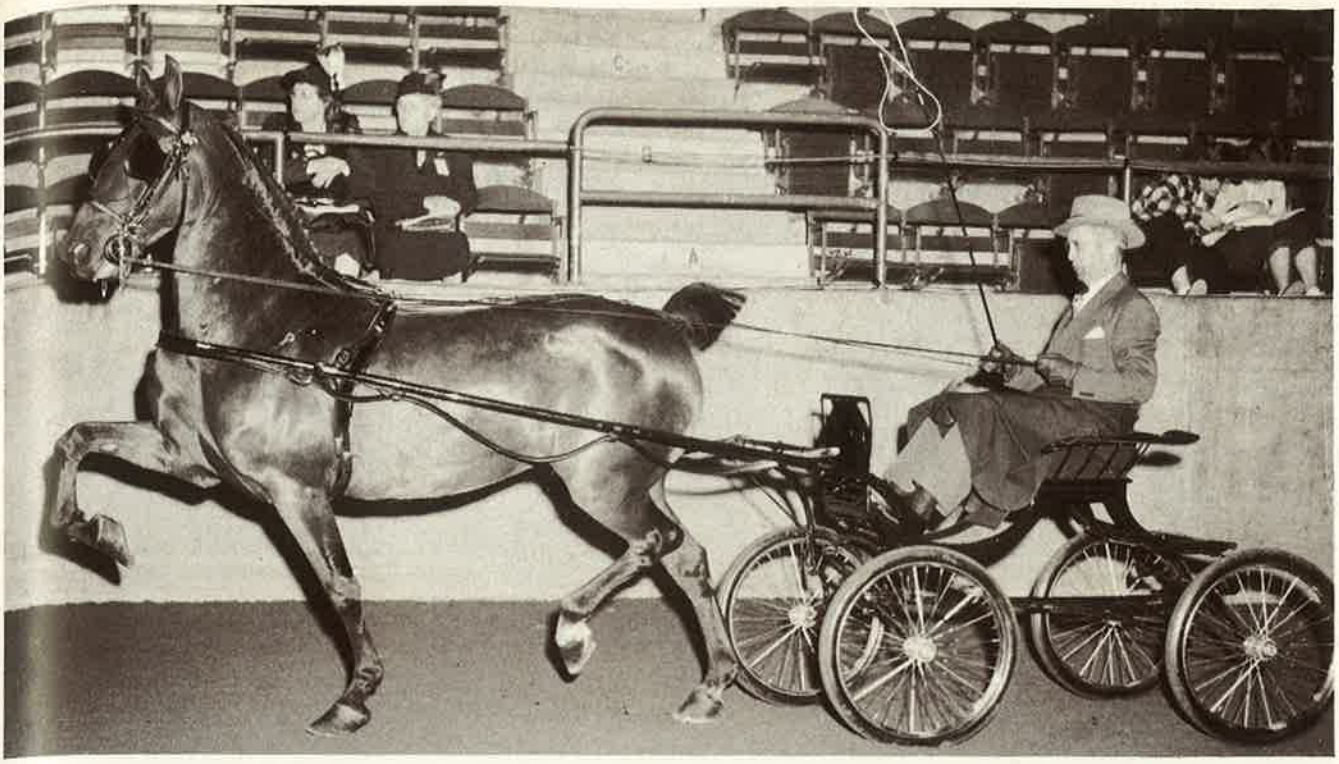
The Original Imperial Team of Glenelg 1953

Back Row, left to right: **Prosper Porter, Manager: Gib Trafford, John Patterson, Donald Brown, Gordon Brown, Clifford Lindsay, Bert Chapman, Roy Morrison, Bob Saunders, Coach**

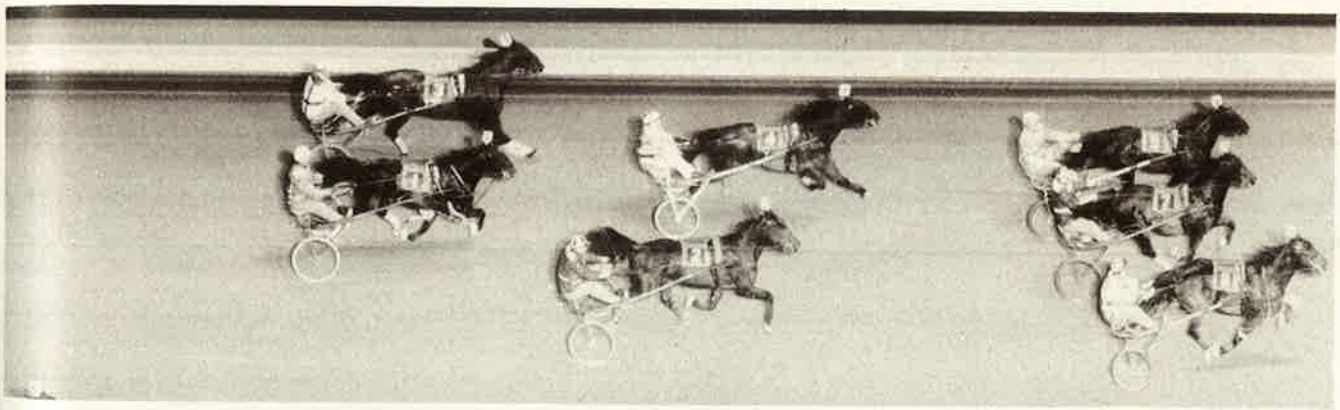
Front Row, left to right: **David Lawrence, Bill Edwards, Jack O'Neill, Murray O'Neill, Bill Ledingham, Ron Scales, Bill Porter**

Deer Hunters

Bert Burrell, Jim Jackson, Harold Wilson, Ron Rutton, Clarence Burrell, Jerry Bartley, Edgar Thompson



Bill Lawson driving Lance Rumble's prize-winning hackney horse "Delightful Delirium" at the Royal Winter Fair, 1950.



Pete Thibaudeau driving "Legal Prince" to victory in 1963 race

The Winner "Hi Richard" at Windsor Raceway 1983 — Keith Waples Driving

One of McFadden boys in dug-out canoe on Bell's Lake

"The dug-out or log canoe was used by the Indians for hunting, and for other short trips where it was an advantage to create as little noise as possible", (Edwin C. Guillet, *Early Life in Upper Canada,* **University of Toronto Press 1963)**

Camping at Bell's Lake c. 1900

From left — **Mrs. I. B. Lucas, W. L. McFarland, Amelia McFarland**

Bell's Lake Camping c. 1900

Left to right (as known) — **W. L. McFarland, Richardson, Amelia McFarland, Elizabeth Lucas, Mrs. I. B. Lucas**

At Lake Tobermory, Charles Weppler in his canoe, c.1920

The McDowall Monoplane

Edward J. Pratt, well-known well driller and plumber in Glenelg Township for many years died in 1976 at the age of 91. He was a man of many interests — gardening, water conservation, machinery of all kinds and astronomy, but as a young man, he had a strong interest in the new science of aviation.

In 1919, while attending Business College in Owen Sound, he purchased an airplane from Robert McDowall, the Town Engineer.

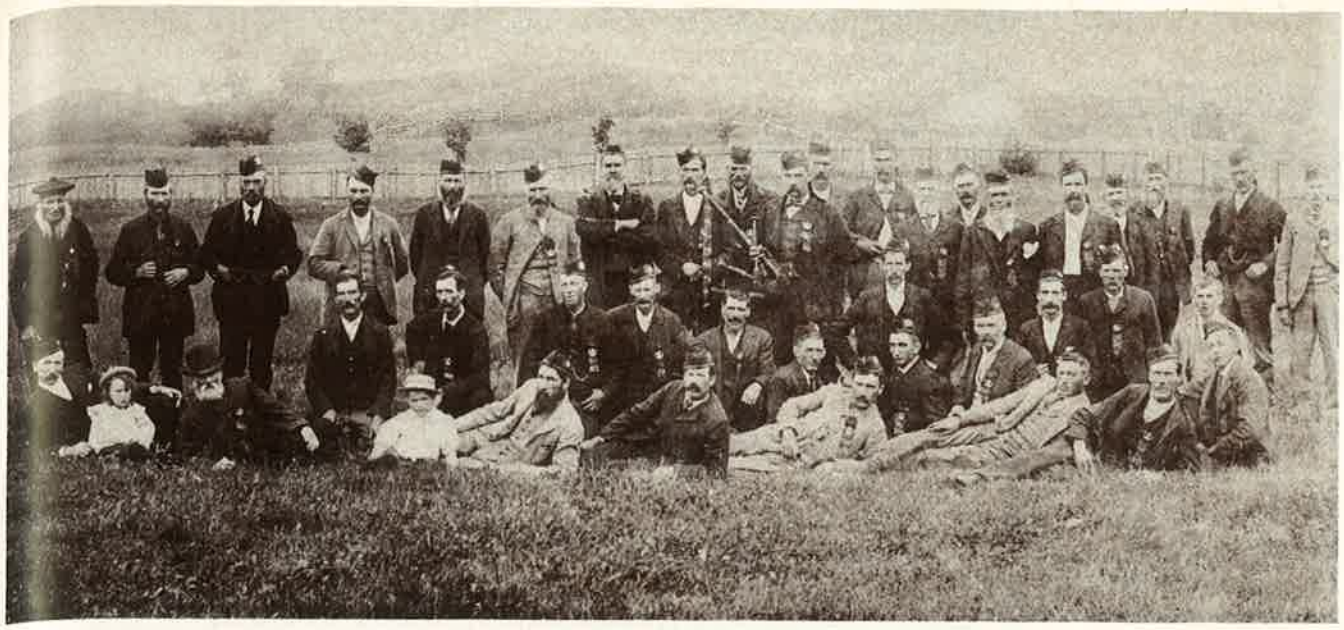
McDowall had seen a photograph of a Bleriot Monoplane, the first aircraft to cross the English Channel. Using a 1910 engine he bought in Long Island, New York, he built a similar aircraft in 1912-14.

Pratt had it brought down to Durham from Owen Sound by team and sleigh and had it taken to Smith's Foundry where he spent many hours working on the engine. During the next few winters, Edward removed the wheels, replaced them with skis and did hedge hopping across McLean's Lake and surrounding fields in Bentinck Township. Eventually he retired it to his barn as more pressing demands of marriage and raising a family in the difficult depression days were uppermost in his mind. The family spent many happy hours tobogganing in the winter with the skis, little realizing that they were using part of such a national treasure for their recreation.

The airplane was sold in 1964 to K. G. Hopkinson of Goderich who sold it to the National Aviation Museum in Ottawa. It is described as the only known surviving pioneer aircraft in Canada.

Jim Stewart on his 1906 "Go- Devil"

For something to do on a Saturday, three school boys harnessed their goat and drove it four miles into Durham and home again. *Standing* is Dan H. Firth, *seated* Arthur Greenwood, the third boy W. G. Firth took the picture.



Sons of Scotland

Badge of the Sons of Scotland

THE SCOTS *in* GLENELG

Many of the early Glenelg settlers came from Scotland and retained fond ties with the home country. This was made easier by the fact that they were surrounded by a pocket of fellow country men and women. For many of them, Gaelic was their mother tongue. So common was the use of Gaelic, that an interpreter had to be hired (at a cost of five shillings) by Glenelg Township Council, to act as poll clerk in the election of 1856. This was in the days when voting was by verbal declaration rather than by written ballot.

John A. MacDonald of Priceville, an early historian wrote in 1908:

> The township of Glenelg has a goodly share of descendants of the Highlands of Scotland as its residents and in the early history of the place public meetings were sometimes conducted in Gaelic and it would be almost safe to ask every person one would meet how he was, to say in Gaelic, "Ciamar tha thu an duig," and the answer would be, "Tha gu maith gu deamair the chean sa clann," or how is the wife and family, but the tide has turned the other way now and the poor old Gaelic is looked upon by some as a disgrace to talk it, although their fathers and mothers could not ask the time of day in English.

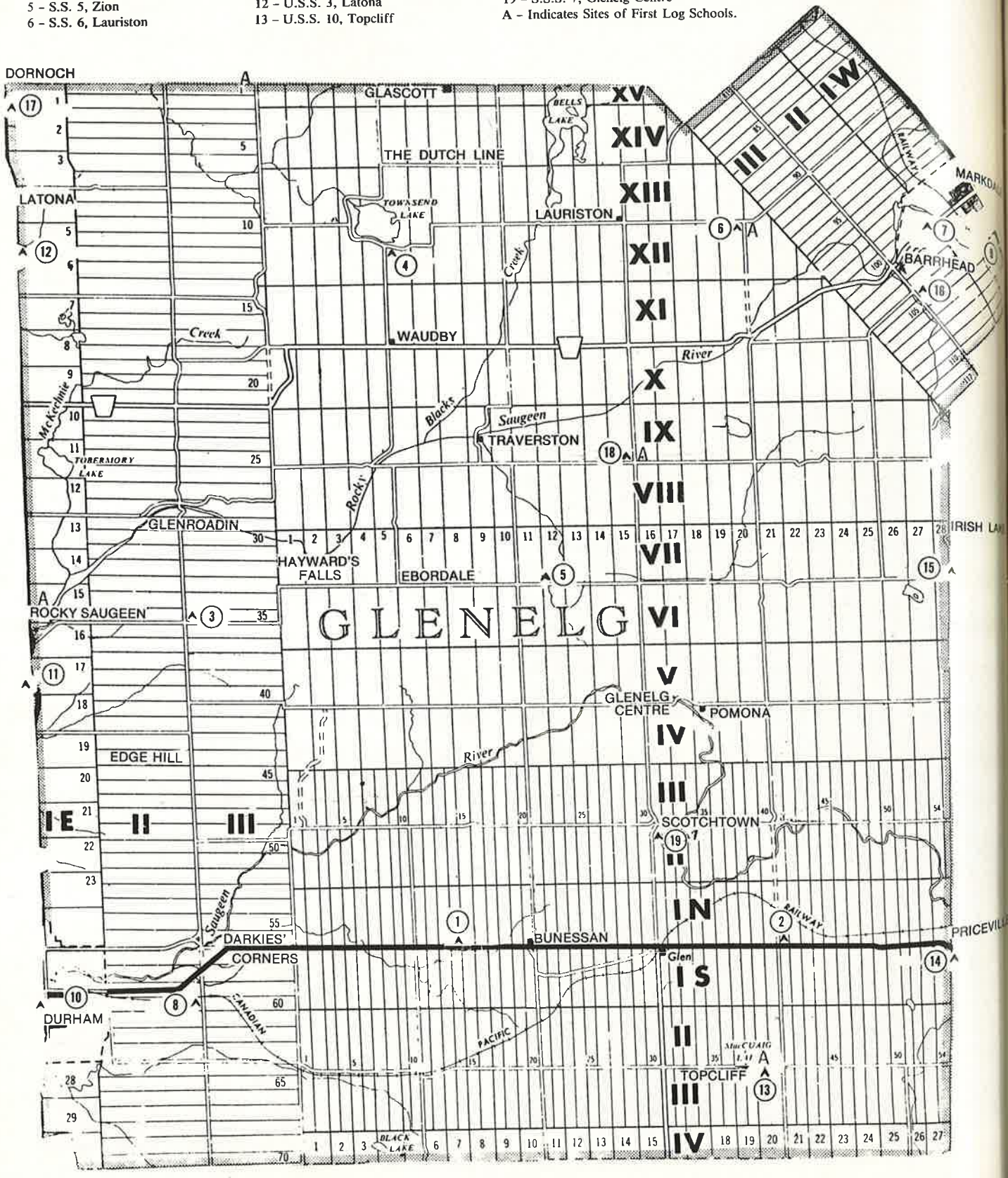
Most of the Presbyterian church services were conducted alternately in English and Gaelic for many years. St. Andrew's Day (November 30) was observed with due honours each year in Durham by the St. Andrew's Society, founded in 1856. As late as 1870, the McKechnie Brothers' general store in Durham advertised 'new clan ribbons' for sale.

The Sons of Scotland were an active fraternal organization in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They sponsored a gala concert for Robbie Burns day with performing artists brought from Toronto to augment the local talent.

THE COMMUNITIES *and* SCHOOLS *of* GLENELG TOWNSHIP

GLENELG SCHOOLS

1 - S.S. 1, Bunessan.
2 - S.S. 2,
3 - S.S. 3, Edge Hill
4 - S.S. 4, Townsend Lake
5 - S.S. 5, Zion
6 - S.S. 6, Lauriston
7 - S.S. 8, Barrhead
8 - S.S. 9, South Glenelg
9 - U.S.S. 1, Markdale
10 - U.S.S. 1, Durham
11 - U.S.S. 2, Rocky Saugeen
12 - U.S.S. 3, Latona
13 - U.S.S. 10, Topcliff
14 - U.S.S. 12, Priceville
15 - U.S.S. 16, Irish Lake
16 - U.S.S. 18, Barrhead
17 - S.S.S. 3, Dornoch
18 - S.S.S. 5, Webster's
19 - S.S.S. 7, Glenelg Centre
A - Indicates Sites of First Log Schools.



CHAPTER 11

The Communities

"God made the country and man made the town."
— William Cowper, The Task

When John McDonald surveyed the Garafraxa Road in 1840 and first encountered the main branch of the Saugeen River, he noted: "...affords a good Mill Site at a little distance to the east of the Road Line..... Good site for a village...".

Similarly, a few miles farther north at the junction of the road with the Rocky Saugeen, he wrote: "...a good Mill Site at this place." It was these mill sites that gave rise to the first communities in Glenelg Township.

The hamlet that grew up at the Rocky for a time had greater importance than the struggling community of Durham to the south. The first saw and grist mill operation in the district was built on the Rocky by A. B. McNab in 1846. The following year, when the first area post office was established, it was here at the Rocky, and being on the west side of the road, was called Bentinck for the Township in which it was situated.

Generally speaking, towns and villages spring up at fairly predictable locations — where two major roads intersect or where a road meets a river. Here the traveller was usually forced to pause before fording the river and might stop to avail himself of the hospitality of a nearby inn. Here the water power provided the means to satisfy the settlers' primary needs for food and shelter. Sawmills and flour mills were built on the riverbank and formed the nucleus of a community that might expand to include: a general store, a tavern, a blacksmith shop, a wagon maker, a cooper, tanner, shoemaker, tailor, and all of the services associated with a thriving village — a post office, churches and schools, meeting halls, newspaper office and banks.

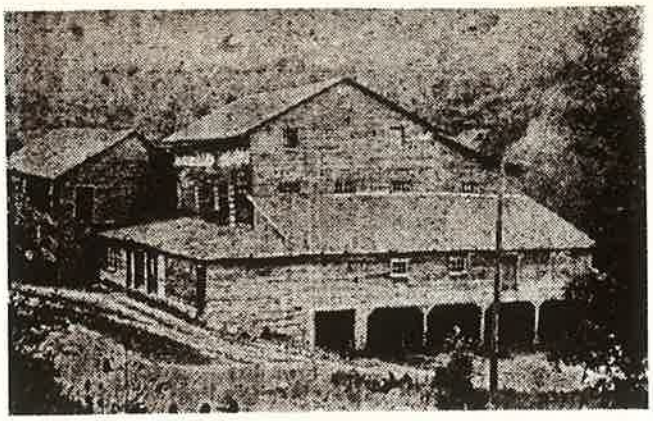
In the earliest days, the most important factor in determining a town's location was the source of water power for mills. Later, the cutting of colonization roads through the bush had a great effect. In the case of Durham, it already was a good mill site, but in 1848-49, the east-west Durham Road intersected the Garafraxa Road at Durham and this determined once and for all that Durham should be the pre-eminent community and from that date it moved to the fore. When Bentinck Post Office was moved from the Rocky in 1853, it was in recognition of this fact.

Later, as small post offices were created around Glenelg, these often became a focal point for the surrounding area. (On the other hand, it might well be argued that the location of the post office was a recognition of an already existing centre of activity.) It must also be remembered that rural post offices were not established in buildings solely for that purpose but were set up in general stores or in the postmaster's house. When a new postmaster was appointed, the site of the office would change accordingly, but usually it was not too far distant. The corners of Glenelg Township are marked by four communities: at the northwest is Dornoch; southwest is Durham; southeast is Priceville and northeast is Markdale. In 1903, Dornoch had a population of one hundred, now it is a hamlet. Priceville at that time had four hundred residents. Over the past century and a half, many small villages and crossroads communities grew up, flourished for a while, fell into decline and then disappeared. Some of these localities now exist only as a name remembered by the old timers.

Under the following alphabetical list of place names are included the mills, stores, craftsmen and postmasters, the churches and schools — all that gave these communities their meaning in the days when distances were much greater than now and neighbourhoods more important.

BARRHEAD, west of Markdale, was named for a community in Scotland near Glasgow, although usually spelled locally with one "r". It is located at a junction of a small creek with the Rocky Saugeen River whose water power provided the reason for its founding as a community. Matthew Irving, an Irish immigrant with some money, bought the property in 1852. There was at that time no mill in the Markdale area, so Irving set about remedying the situation. The four storey mill he built was the largest in the district. The work bee which was held to erect it took a full five days with all the able-bodied men in the area engaged in the task.

After a few years, Irving sold the mills to a Mr. Reid and it was leased for a time by James Waldie. In Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865, it was described as:



Mill at Barrhead

BARRHEAD MILLS
A Grist Mill, with two run of stones;
and a Saw Mill in Glenelg,
1-1/4 m. S.W. of Cornabuss*
James Waldie, Lessee of Mills.
*(later Markdale)

The mills were next owned or leased by John W. Ford who later, around 1880, went into the flour milling business with Angus Plewes just a short distance east, upstream on another tributary of the Rocky. At that time as well, Colin Campbell had a grist mill to the east of Ford's at his Lots 98 and 99, Concession 2, Southwest Toronto and Sydenham Road.

Meanwhile the main Barrhead Mills had changed owners. An announcment in the *Markdale Standard* of June 26, 1884, declared that:

> Mr. W. J. Rowe, recent purchaser, has overhauled the saw mill and put in new machinery throughout. Now running the saw mill every night and the grist mill during the day.

In 1894, Orr Minnis bought the mill property and opened a sash and door factory. A few years later he installed a steam-powered electric generator to supply electric lighting to Markdale. The boilers required four cords of wood a night to power them. After several years this proved impracticable and the generating plant was transferred to Hayward's Falls where greater water flow provided the power.

The mills at Barrhead continued as a sawmill and chopping mill. The old sawmill was rebuilt. W. J. Howard, foreman of the sash and door factory since before the turn of the century, stayed on to run the mills until a few years after Minnis' death in 1930.

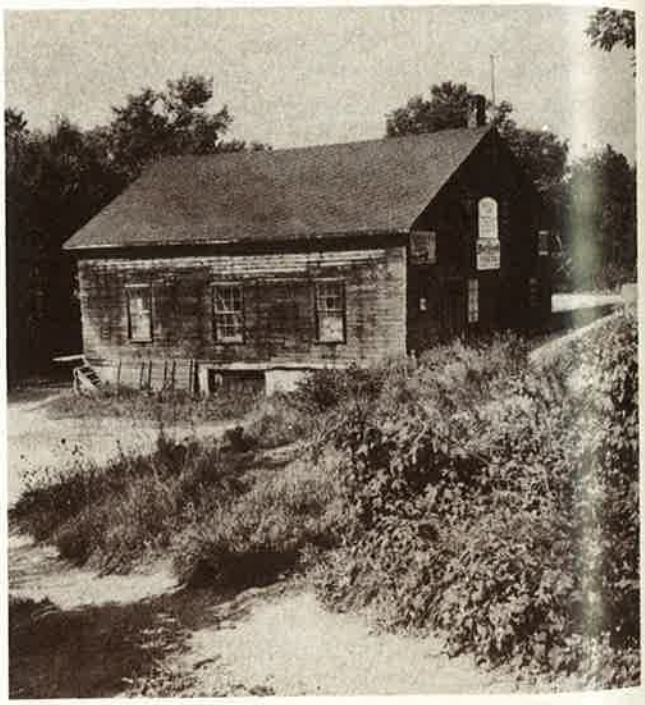
The next owner, Isaac Hooper, was forced to dismantle the huge old flour mill, site of the sash and door operation, because of its decrepit condition.

Subsequent proprietors have been Frederick Peters, Russell Dixon and Master Feeds. The latter sold to James Brown, the present owner of Brown's Farm Service.

Ford's flour mill, east of Barrhead, was converted to a sawmill and whip factory around 1920 under the direction of W. G. Lee. Other owners over the years have been: F. North, A. Acheson, C. Bartley, H. Henkel and G. Scarrow.

The other grist mill, more easterly still, had been owned by C. Campbell in 1880 but it is likely it was founded by George Dodds, one of the first settlers along the Second Concession Southwest of the Toronto-Sydenham. In the mid 1880s, William Ritchie, another name associated with this mill, was operating a woolen mill, probably at this location.

Angus Plewes, former partner of John Ford and postmaster of Markdale (1902-20), was also an owner but the mill burned around 1900 and was rebuilt as a chopping mill. In 1905, the village of Markdale took over the millsite for use as the municipal waterworks pumping station.



Barrhead Mill c. 1953

BUNESSAN, a small community along the Durham Road midway between Durham and Priceville, was named for a place on the Isle of Mull, Scotland. Here was located S.S. #1, Glenelg. A short distance west of the school was a hotel, blacksmith and wagon shop.

The first hotel was owned by David Pringle. The place was called "Pringleville" in an 1863 ad offering the hotel to let for one-two years. Around 1880 George Ryan built another hotel at this corner and called it the "Rob Roy". His son George and wife continued as hotelkeepers after 1903. The hotel operated at full capacity — offering room, board, liquor, and livery stable facilities. The stage to Collingwood made a regular stop here.

A post office was established in 1874 located east of the school at the next crossroads where the Highway once made a deviation through "The Glen". Nearby Bunessan Free Kirk was located 1878 to 1889.

After 1908, when the Canadian Pacific Railway went through the Township, a station was built in "The Glen", creating a greater amount of activity in the neighbourhood.

Around the turn of the century, Bunessan had a population of about twenty-five with these tradesmen:

Thomas Brown, carriage maker.
Thomas Nichol, blacksmith.
George Ryan, Hotel (the Rob roy, also called "The Stump").
General Store.

Bunessan Post Office 1874-1913

Postmasters		
Dugald McInnes	1874 - 1880	
Donald McInnes	1880 - 1883	
Archibald McInnes	1883 - 1892	
Thomas Gray	1892 - 1909	
Silas H. Edwards	1909 - 1913	CLOSED

CHAFFEY'S MILLS see Glenroadin

CORNABUS(S) see Markdale

DARKIES' CORNERS (also known as Green Grove) was the name given to the area around the junction of Highway #4, and the Second Concession Road of Glenelg where it crosses the Saugeen River. The locale was named for the escaped Negro slaves who had lived here for a time. School #9 was situated a short distance south on the Second Concession.

DORNOCH at the far northwest corner of the Township was originally called "Griffin's Corners" after Bartholomew Griffin. An 1865 account describes it as:

GRIFFIN'S CORNERS
A hamlet on the Garafraxa Road, 9 m. N. of Durham, and 19 m. S. of Owen Sound. Mr. B. Griffin, of Durham, kept a Tavern and Store here for many years — hence the name. Latona is the nearest P.O.; about 2 m. South. there is an Inn by T. Ready, a Store, and a Blacksmith's Shop. In the immediate vicinity is a Presbyterian Church, as also a Roman Catholic Church; both log.
McINTOSH, PHILIP, General dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, & c.

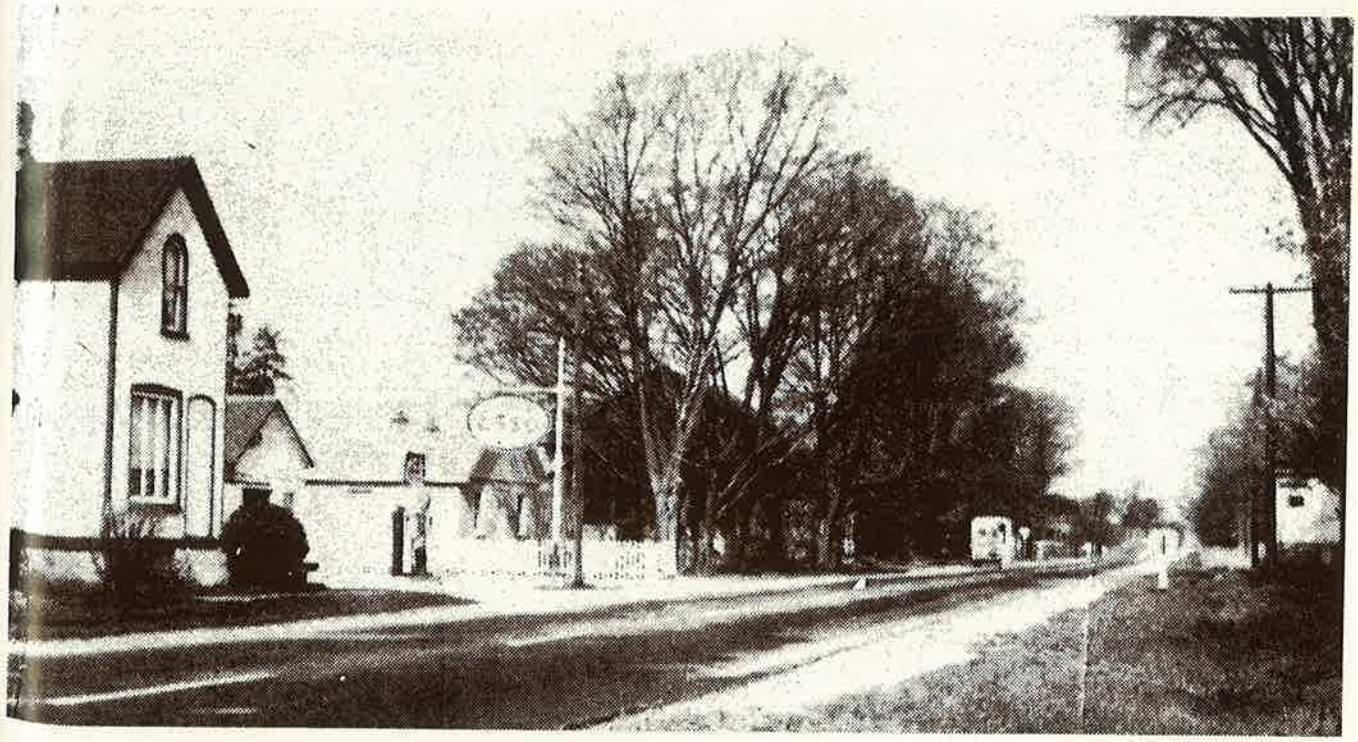
McIntosh, John, Farmer.	Smith, John, Blacksmith.
McIntosh, Donald, Farmer.	Smith, Donald, Farmer.
McIntosh, Alex., Farmer.	Smith, William, Farmer.
McIntosh, Peter, Farmer.	Smith, James, Farmer.
Ready, T. Innkeeper.	Smith, Alex., Farmer.

(Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865)

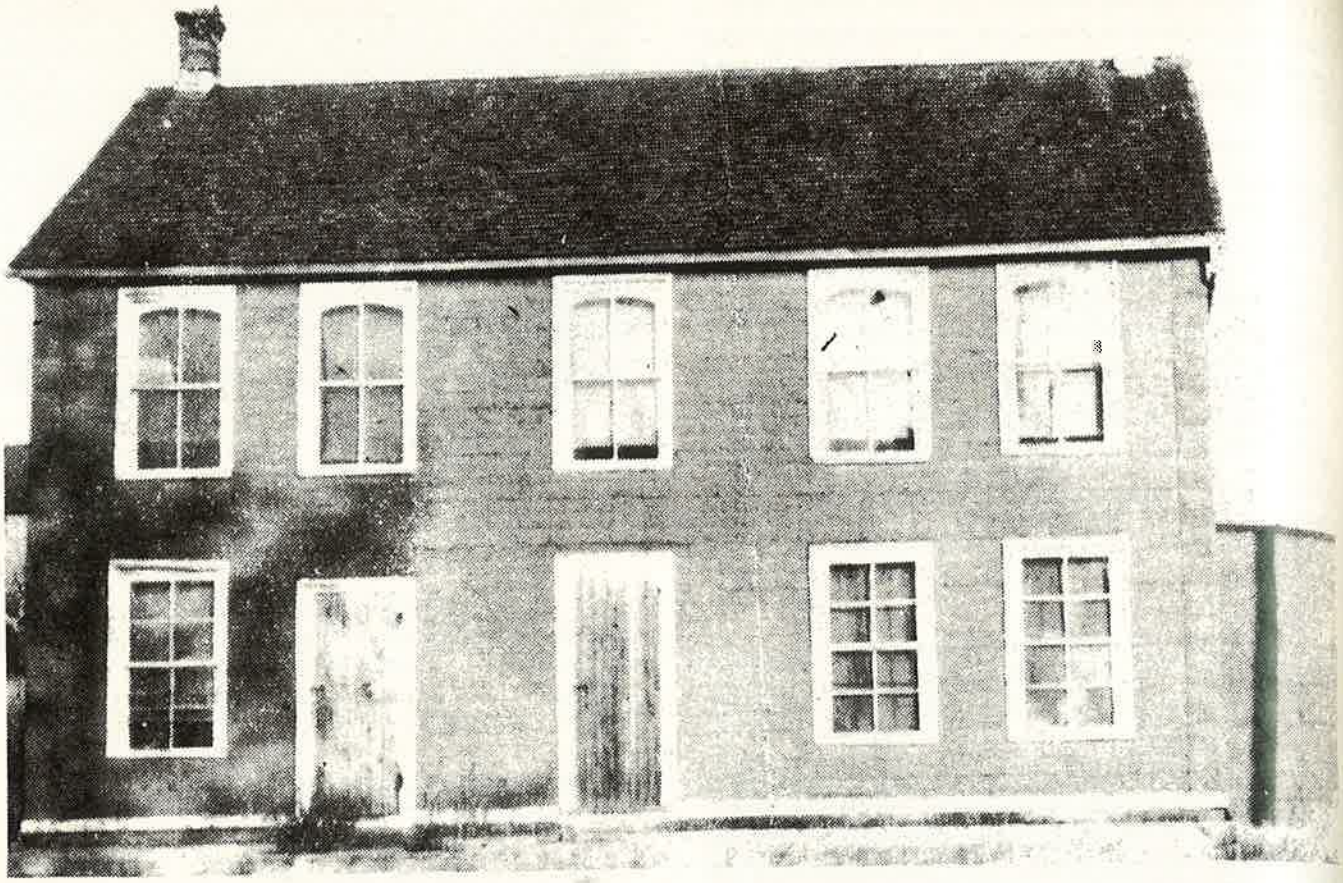
For a while it seemed the hamlet was called Smithville after the many Smiths who had settled the locality. When a post office was established here in 1880, the name "Dornoch" was chosen, probably by Philip McIntosh, a native of Dornoch in Sutherland, Scotland.

By 1903, the population had increased to one hundred, including:

Philip McIntosh, PM (Postmaster)
Cummings, Mrs. grocery
Dargavel, Robt. sawmill
Lawrence, E. B. sawmill
McKnight, T. blacksmith
Muldoon, E. shoemaker
O'Mara, Wm. hotel



Main Street, Highway 6, Dornoch, 1953.



Bartholomew Griffin's Hotel at "Griffin's Corner", now Dornoch.

Dornoch Post Office 1880-1969

Postmasters		
Philip McIntosh	1880 - 1911	
Thomas McKnight	1911 - 1915	
James Sullivan	1915 - 1930	
Mrs. Hannah Sullivan	1930 - 1931	
Thomas Cornelius O'Neill	1931 - 1938	
Albert Livingstone	1938 - 1944	
Archibald D. McIntyre	1944 - 1960	
Reuben J. Roberts	1960 - 1961	
George Louis Currah	1961 - 1966	
Herman De Niet	1966 - 1969	CLOSED

DURHAM had its beginnings on the Glenelg side of the Garafraxa Road since it was on this side that two of the most significant early industries were established. Archibald Hunter, among the very first settlers in the district, arriving May 1, 1842, soon afterwards began to share his hospitality with travellers. His hostelry, the British Hotel, was the first in the area and well-known by all the early settlers as a landmark, at the junction of the Garafraxa with the Durham Road both major settlement routes.

The second industry was the Edge Mills, built a short distance east of the Garafraxa on Lot 25, Concession 1, E.G.R. John Edge of Clonbrook, Ireland, was given a letter of introduction dated July 1, 1846, by James Webster of Fergus to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Dr. Smith of Dornoch in his Ford.

Dr. Smith served the community around Dornoch for many years. It was said that he delivered over 2000 babies.

In the letter Webster states that Edge wants to purchase the tract of land between the two branches of the Saugeen River and the Owen Sound Road. This included the mill site where "he intends to erect a grist mill forthwith which he is willing and anxious to do." The letter also mentioned that "Thirty of Edges's friends have arrived in this colony and many more are on their way."

The grist mill was a major necessity for the early pioneer. Given the rudimentary condition of the roads, the processing of wheat into flour was the first priority of any settlement.

Edge paid £250 for a twenty-two acre millsite. We know this because three years later Edge sent from Ireland, where he had returned, a letter of complaint outlining his expenses and objecting because the deed had been issued to his nephew John Edge in error. At that time, September 1849, Edge had built two mills, a sawmill and a flour mill, making his outlay, as he stated, upwards of £2000. As well, he had invested in large land holdings in Glenelg and Bentinck Townships. Many of his relatives had settled in the area.

The growth of the town was also assisted by the presence, after 1848, of the Crown Land Office. George Jackson was appointed agent here that fall and all would-be settlers for most of Grey and Bruce Counties had to apply to him for their Location Ticket.

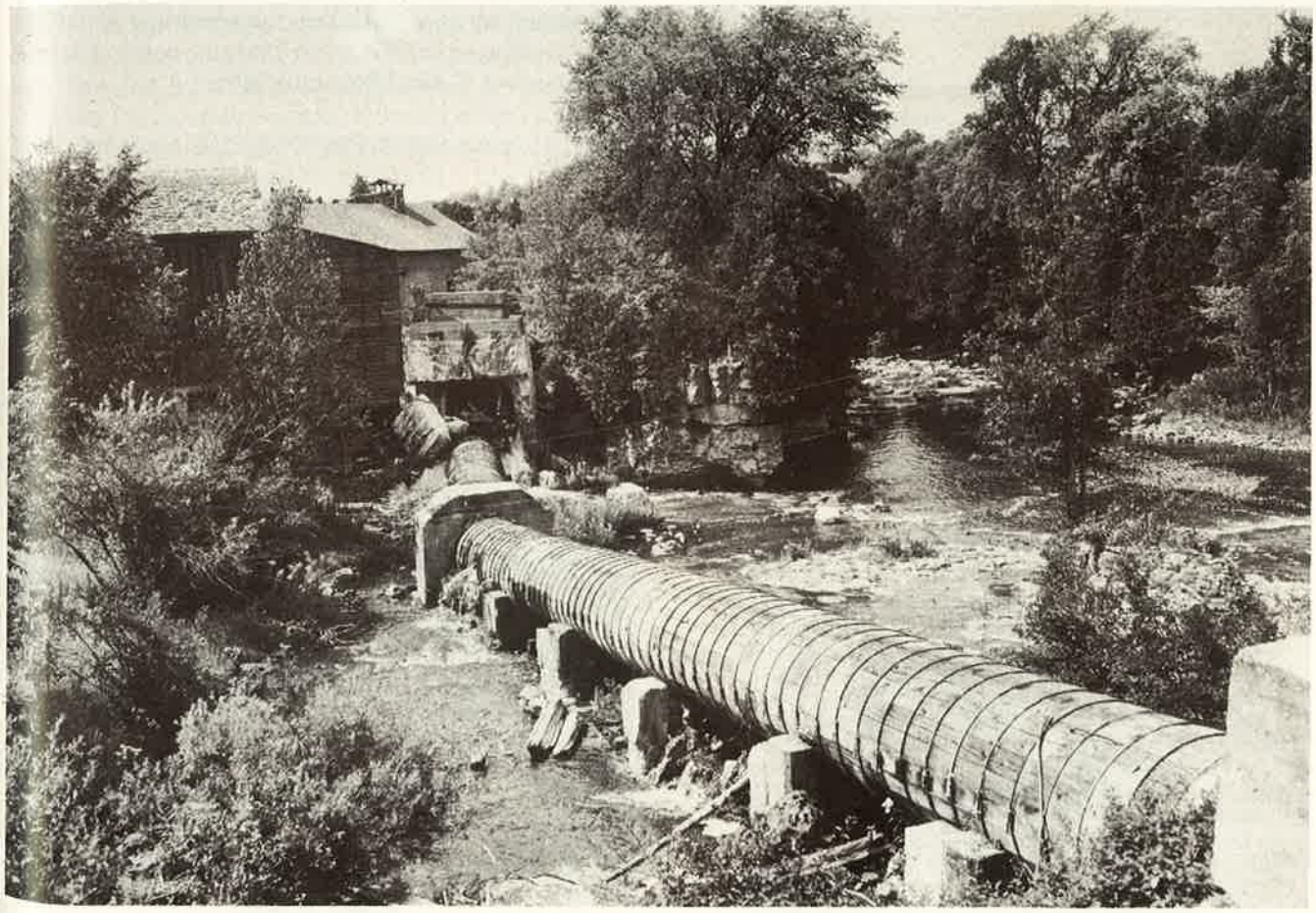
By the early 1860s the mills had expanded to include a woolen section and John Kelly, sent from Ireland as manager, soon afterwards leased them. In 1865, the town of Durham was well established as a market town for Glenelg and the other surrounding townships:

DURHAM

A large, rising and important Village, situated on the main branch of the Saugeen River, partly in the township of Bentinck and partly in Glenelg, at the intersection of the "Garafraxa" and "Durham" Roads — both of which are gravelled, and free of tolls. It lies in the midst of a fine agricultural country, and has from year to year evinced a steady improvement and progress.

When Grey was erected as a separate County, the claims of Durham to be made the County Seat were strongly urged. It was certainly somewhat more central than Owen Sound; but as the roads in the county were of the most primitive character, and at times almost impassable, and Owen Sound a lake port, the claims of the latter prevailed. The County Crown Land Agency has, however, always remained at Durham. At the present time arrangements are in progress toward the incorporation of the place under a Village Corporation. It will probably be arranged during the present year, so as to take effect in 1866. Durham is distant from Owen Sound and the waters of Georgian Bay, 28 m.; from Mount Forest, 16 m.; from Arthur, 31 m.; Fergus, 43 m.; from Guelph, 56 miles. Durham is midway between Collingwood and Kincardine, being about 50 miles from each. Eastward, is 10 m. to Priceville, and 15 to Flesherton and Westward is 11 m. to Hanover, and 17 to Walkerton. Mails and Stages daily, to and from Owen Sound, Guelph, Collingwood and Kincardine, and all the intermediate points.

The village is situated partly on high table land overlooking the valley of the Saugeen, and partly on the lower level beside the river. A very long hill separates the upper and lower towns, and in former days presented a very formidable appearance to the teamster and traveller; but it is now cut down to a uniform and easy grade. Abundance of limestone, of a light blue shade is found in the neighborhood, and many buildings are erected of this substantial material. The improvement of the place during the last three or four years, with respect to the number and description of the buildings



McGowan's flume and grist mill on the site of the former Edge's Mill near Durham, built 1847.

EDGE MILLS.

Important to Farmers !!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RENTED THE Edge Mill property, respectfully announces to the public generally, and his old customers in particular, to whom he begs to tender his best thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past seven years, while under his management. The business of

Gristing, Carding,

CLOTH DRESSING

In all its Branches,

LUMBER SAWING &C

will be carried on as usual under his own superintendance, and he trusts by employing none but well qualified workmen in all branches, to merit a further share of public patronage.

CUSTOM SAWING,

either on shares or by the THOUSAND as required. A choice lot of

SEASONED LUMBER

on hand cheap for cash. LUMBER made to order on short notice.

Without a trial there is no Denial

JOHN KELLY.

Durham, March 14th, 1864. 261-ly

erected, has been most marked. Merchant shops, private residences, etc., may now be seen in Durham, which would do credit to much larger and older places. The population, by a careful Municipal census, taken in September 1864, with a view to incorporation, was 850.

Durham presents a good market for agricultural produce to the country around; and should the present agitation for a Railway result in securing that object, it must give such an impetus to the business of the town as cannot fail to conduce most wonderfully to its growth and importance.

A noticeable feature in the trade of Durham, are the frequent Cattle Fairs that are held; not only the periodical fairs established under patent by the Governor, but special fairs at the invitation of Drovers and Cattle Dealers, who come up the country thus far to complete their purchases of fat cattle, sheep, &c.

Like the greater part of our towns, all the business is done upon one street — the Gravel Road, running North and South. The town is about a mile long.

Common School. A comfortable stone building, on the slope of the hill, West of Main Street. Hugh Jones, Teacher.

Hotels. — Middaugh's]formerly Hunter's["British Hotel, " is situated in East side of the street, in the Upper Village, at the corner of the "Durham Road," is a large and commodious first-class hotel, extensively patronized. H. J. Middaugh, Proprietor.

Koiley's "Durham Hotel" is likewise in the Upper Village, nearer the top of the hill, and on West side of the street. It is a comfortable, well-conducted house. James Koiley, Proprietor. Both these hotels are of stone.

Mackay's "Argyle Hotel" is on East side of the street, near the top of the hill, in Upper Village. A commodious house, with extensive stabling. Hugh Mackay, Proprietor.

"Royal Exchange Hotel," is on the main street, in the Lower Village, some distance South of the river. It has excellent stabling attached. Henry Cole, Proprietor.

The Post Office has always continued to be called, as at first, "Bentinck." This is a matter of some inconvenience, and ought to have been remedied ere this. The Post Office is in the Lower Village, near the bridge. A. B. McNab, Esq., Postmaster. The *County Crown Land Office* is in the Upper Village, near the North end. William Jackson, Esq., *Agent*. Mr. Jackson was appointed in 1854. His brother, George Jackson, Esq., the present Member for the County, was first Agent, having been appointed in 1846 to superintend the settlement of the Durham Road. The *Division Court Office* is at the same place, W. Jackson being also Clerk of Division court.

Institutions and Societies. — *St. Andrew's Society*. Alexander Cochrane, President; James Gunn, Secretary.

Mechanics' Institute. Not at present in working order.

Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 632, meets in the Orange Hall on the Thursday evening at or before the full moon. J. W. McDonnell, *W. M.;* Thomas Jones, Secretary.

With the exception of a Rifle Company, in very effective drill, there are at present no other Societies, apart from the religious denominations.

Magistrates. — George Jackson, *M. P. P.*, David Jackson, Alexander Cochrane, James Edge, Alexander B. McNab, Robert Dalglish, Archibald Hunter, James Paterson, James Brown.

(Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865.)

Durham continued its growth as the main small town serving Glenelg residents on the southwest side of the Township. In 1872, Durham incorporated as a town, annexing considerable valuable acreage in Glenelg and a number of Glenelg citizens.

The post office serving Durham was first established up at the Rocky Saugeen on the Bentinck side of the road and named for that Township, although the actual office was changed to Durham in 1853, the name remained Bentinck until 1865.

Durham Post Office 1847 -

Postmasters		
M. C. Schofield	1847 - 1853	
A. B. McNab	1853 - 1868	
Archibald MacKenzie	1868 - 1899	
James J. Smith	1899 - 1940	
George M. Hay	1941 -	
Hector H. MacDonald	1941 - 1952	
Robert T. Braithwaite	1952 - 1985	STILL ACTIVE

Dam at Edge's Mill

Garafraxa Road, Durham, (east side), c. 1910.

THE DUTCH LINE, the road between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Concessions North of the Durham Road runs only a short distance, from Lots 6 through 10, north of Townsend Lake. It is actually a road deviation and is named for the early German (Deutsch) settlers Dietners, Hies and Shoebang who lived on Concession 13. Later Schnitzlers resided along here as well.

Thomas Smith
of Lot 5, Concession 6, Postmaster at Ebordale

EAST GLENELG the original name for Markdale Post Office.

EBORDALE was the name given to the area around Zion Church and cemetery.

Ebordale Post Office 1905-14

Postmasters

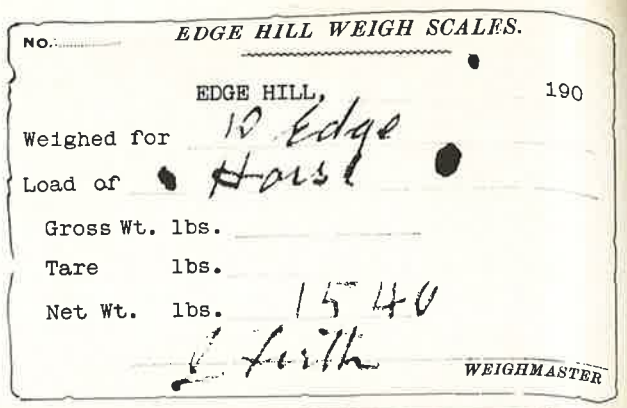
Thomas Smith	1905 - 1907	
Mrs. Martha Smith	1907 - 1914	CLOSED

Martha Smith, Postmistress at Ebordale

EDGE HILL was named for the first settlers of Lots 42 and 43, Concession 2, E.G.R., James and Samuel Edge. Here Bethel Church was erected; S.S. #3 was a short distance north. A Grange Hall was built in 1877 and a community weigh scales was established here.

Edge Hill Post Office 1881-1913

Postmasters		
James Edge	1881 - 1904	
Joseph Firth	1904 - 1912	
William Ritchie	1912 - 1913	CLOSED


NO. EDGE HILL WEIGH SCALES.

EDGE HILL, 190

Weighed for 10 Edge

Load of Hard

Gross Wt. lbs.

Tare lbs.

Net Wt. lbs. 15 40

J. Firth WEIGHMASTER

Mr. and Mrs. James Edge, 1903.
The Edge Hill Post Office is in the background at the end of the porch.

GLASCOTT was a small community on the northern border of Glenelg where it abuts Holland Township.

In 1865, a post office had already been established here.

Glascott P.O.
A Post-office in the Township of Glenelg, 5 m. East of Garafraxa Road, at Griffin's Corners, and on the Road leading from the Garafraxa Road through the North part of Glenelg to Cornabuss, on the Toronto Line. It is 7 m. from the latter place, 13 m. from Durham, and 25 m. from Owen Sound. The P.O. was established in 1863. Mail every Saturday to and from Latona P.O., on Garafraxa Road. John English, Postmaster.

(Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865.)

Post office business had picked up, however, after the turn of the century. A notice in the *Durham Review*, June 4, 1908 announced:

To all whom it may concern, Glascott will receive three mails a week after the first of June.

Postmasters		
John English	1863 - 1869	
John Aitken	1870 - 1871	
Dennis Quirk	1871 - 1879	
Richard English	1879 - 1909	
Neil Livingstone	1910 - 1914	CLOSED

GLENELG Post Office see Latona

GLENELG FALLS see Hayward's Falls

GLENELG CENTRE (see also Pomona) is a name given to a fairly wide area that includes the site of the Township Hall, the Glenelg Centre Baptist Church at the next crossroads south, and sometimes seemed to include the hamlet of Pomona, 1-1/4 miles east.

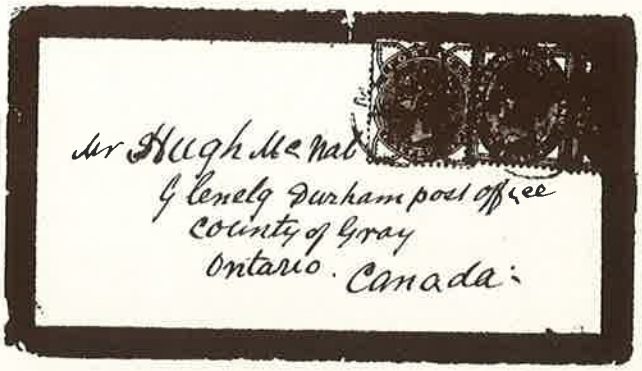
Glenelg Centre Post Office 1909-13

Postmaster		
W. H. Arrowsmith	1909 - 1913	CLOSED

GLENROADIN Various spellings have been used: Glenrodin, Glenroden, Glenroding. It was probably named by an immigrant Scot after Glenroidean on the Isle of Bute.

In a biographical sketch, Milton Schofield, Provincial Land Surveyor, wrote:

> In 1848 I opened a country store on the Rocky Saugeen in Bentinck, four miles north of the present town of Durham. In 1849 I was appointed postmaster. In 1850 I built a mill on the Rocky.
>
> *(Upper Saugeen Valley Conservation Report, 1953).*



Schofield's mill was situated about a mile and a half east of the Garafraxa Road. It consisted of a sawmill and a grist mill.

By 1856 Schofield had become involved in developing the proposed town of Waverley (later Traverston) and sold the mills to Samuel B. Chaffey. Chaffey added an oatmeal mill and a mill for carding and fulling wool. In 1865 the place was known as:

The sawmill and dam at Glenroadin c. 1890s

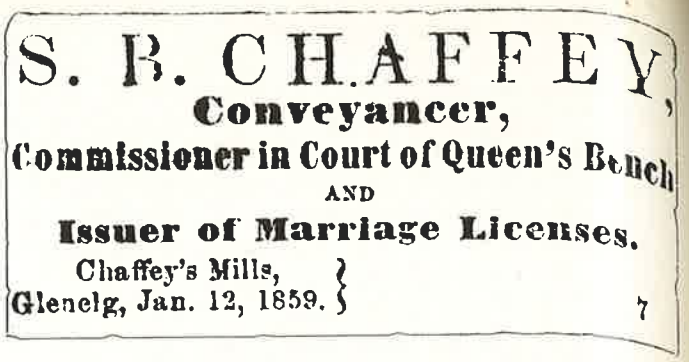
CHAFFEY'S MILLS

These mills are in the township of Glenelg, 1-1/2 miles from the "Garafraxa (Gravel) Road" and about 6 miles N.E. of Durham, S. B. Chaffey, Esq., Proprietor. The mill has one run of stones for flouring, and another in connection with the Oatmeal mill. In connection with the same property is a Saw-mill, and a Fulling and Carding mill. The water power is abundant, the mills being situated on the "Rocky Saugeen." Durham is the nearest Post Office at present; but a Post Office will probably be established at the mills ere long.

CHAFFEY, S. B., Proprietor Mills.

McGauley, Robert, Lessee Grist mill and Oatmeal Mill.
McCormick, John, Farmer.
McDonald, Alex, Farmer.
McDonald, Donald, Farmer.

(Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865.)



The post office never materialized but a small community sprang up in the vicinity of the mills. By 1880 the fulling and carding operation appears to have ceased — the Belden Atlas of that year shows only the sawmill and grist mill. It seems that in its heyday Chaffey's mills were conducted as a merchant milling operation — that is the owner would purchase the raw material outright and process if for resale.

The McKechnie Brothers, Neil, Gilbert and John, bought the mills in 1887, using them mainly to cut timber as they took out large tracts of bush in the area, shipping the lumber by rail from Durham. The mills caught fire in 1893 and suffered heavy damages. The sawmill was rebuilt and leased at times for custom sawing. By 1910, however, John A. McDonald wrote: "The old Glenroaden (sic) mills which did a large business in bygone years are now at a standstill."

(Durham Standard)

In the late 1920s the sawmill was leased by a timber dealer who bought up bush in the area and operated the mill for a few years.

The Dam at Glenroadin Mill

Green Grove Service Station, opened for business, June 1, 1935. George G. Collinson, Proprietor

GREEN GROVE see Darkies' Corners

GRIFFIN'S CORNERS see Dornoch

HAYWARD'S FALLS upstream on the Rocky Saugeen from Glenroadin, were first called Glenelg Falls. Herbert Rowswell had established here, in the 1850s, a sawmill and ashery. The ashery bought ashes from the settlers, a byproduct of their efforts in clearing bush by the slash-and-burn method. The ashes were processed here and later in Durham to manufacture potash and pearlash. As well Rowswell stocked a general store with dry goods, teas, hardware, groceries, shoes, ready made clothing and "fancy wares".

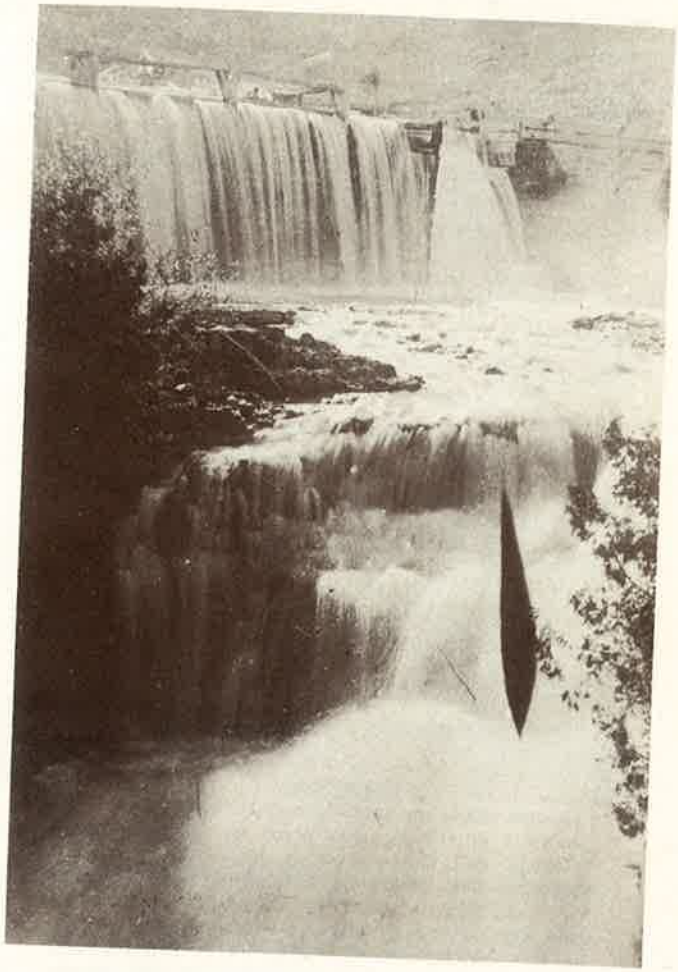
GLENELG FALLS

These are the Falls of the "Rocky Saugeen" River, in Glenelg, about the centre of the Township. The river, a pretty and swift-flowing stream, becomes very rapid, and then plunges over the rocks in a perpendicular fall of 16 feet. The cascade is considered very pleasing. There is a Sawmill near the property of H. Rowswell, Esq., of Durham. Glenelg Falls are 8 m. N.E. of Durham, 2 m. up the stream from Chaffey's Mills, and about 3-1/2 E. of the Garafraxa Road.

(Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865.)

Rowswell died in 1865 and his widow eventually sold the premises to O. C. Hayward in 1873 and so the name was changed. The mill was later owned by Robert Jacques around 1878, then by William Falkingham some ten years later. In 1904, Orr Minnis purchased the property and installed an electric generating plant to supply lighting to Markdale. In 1913, the mill was destroyed by fire and Markdale began to receive electric power from Eugenia Falls. The mill was rebuilt as a grist mill and was run for some years by George Street and by C. Williams, finally closing about 1930.

Hayward's Falls, 1924



HAYWARD FALLS

Editor, Sun Times — Recently I noticed an article on Hayward Falls. It has many wonderful memories for me. My aunt and uncle ran the grist mill there for a time and lived in the house on the property. As a child I visited there many times. It possessed a magic for me such as no other place I have visited. When you arrived the roar of the falls was deafening for a time. Then it became a wonderful lullaby and you "slept like a log." There was no pollution. Drinking water came from a bubbling clear spring out of the rock. You would find deer there early in the morning. My aunt and uncle put out salt for them. I remember fishing under the mill in the spillway. The fish were plentiful and large. There were funnel shaped caves under the falls. In many places the walls were marked by smoke, perhaps from fires set by Indians.

How I would like to share my dreams of those days with some of the city children who never have such experiences.

Mrs. T. Adams,
Shallow Lake.

(The Sun Times, January 25, 1971).

The Glenelg Inn, a tavern run by George Edge, was situated just south of the Falls for some years in the 1860s and 70s.

While a busy centre of commercial activity, the scenic beauty of the falls and millpond also attracted many people. This was the site of many large picnic parties over the years.

The following reminiscence of the place was published in the Owen Sound *Sun Times*.

The post office of Hayward's Falls was open a relatively short time — perhaps coinciding with the period when the mill was at its peak of activity.

Hayward's Falls Post Office 1874-81

Postmasters		
O. C. Hayward	1874 - 1880	
Abraham Cook	1881	CLOSED

IRISH LAKE in the far east of the township was so named for the local settlers of Irish origin. There was a post office set up in 1889 and here was located the Catholic rectory, locally known as "The Brick".

In 1903 the population stood at twenty-five. James Kelly ran a sawmill and Union School #16, Artemesia and Glenelg, was located just south of the lake.

Irish Lake Post Office 1889-1914

Postmasters		
Thomas Sullivan	1889 - 1911	
D. McDonald	1911 - 1914	CLOSED

LATONA, a small post office community on the Garafraxa Road, bears a romantic name — the Latin version of the name of the Greek goddess Leto, mother of Artemis and Appollo. When the post office was instituted, it was given the name "Glenelg", but this was subsequently changed. Union School #3, Glenelg and Bentinck was built here in 1850, one of the very first schools in the Township. Latona Presbyterian Church was built a few miles farther north — at Dornoch.

In 1865 the hamlet of Latona was described as follows:

LATONA

A post Office on the Garafraxa (Gravel) Road in the Township of Glenelg, and which was formerly called "Glenelg" P.O. The name was changed in 1864 by the P.O. authorities. The office was established in 1853. It is distant 7 m. from Durham, and 21 m. from Owen Sound. Mails daily, North and South. Mails are exchanged every Wednesday and Saturday with Crawford P.O., in Bentinck, and Scone P.O., in Elderslie; and, on Saturday only, with Glascott P.O., in Glenelg.
APPLEBY, MARK, Postmaster.
Cain, George, Farmer.
Cain, James, Farmer.
Jeseman, John, Farmer.
McFarlane, John, Farmer.
McFarlane, Duncan, Farmer.
McFarlane, John, Jr., Farmer.
Riddell, James, Farmer.

(Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865).

Latona Post Office 1852-88
(Originally, *Glenelg*, changed to Latona, 1864).

Postmasters		
Mark Appleby	1852 - 1881	
A. McClyment	1881 - 1888	CLOSED

LAURISTON was called after Laurieston, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, noted as a "centre for Covenanters".

Here was located, sometime around 1870 a sawmill that, unlike the other mills previously mentioned, was powered not be water but by steam. Hugh Beard ran it until he sold to Joseph Schnitzler and Sons in 1905. The mill was a very successful enterprise, providing the opportunity for area farmers to profit in clearing their bush.

The next owner, in 1913, was Joe Vasey and the mill continued to prosper until destroyed in a disastrous fire in 1922. The boiler was not damaged, however, and Vasey reconstructed the mill using machinery from Collinson's mill in Ceylon, near Flesherton.

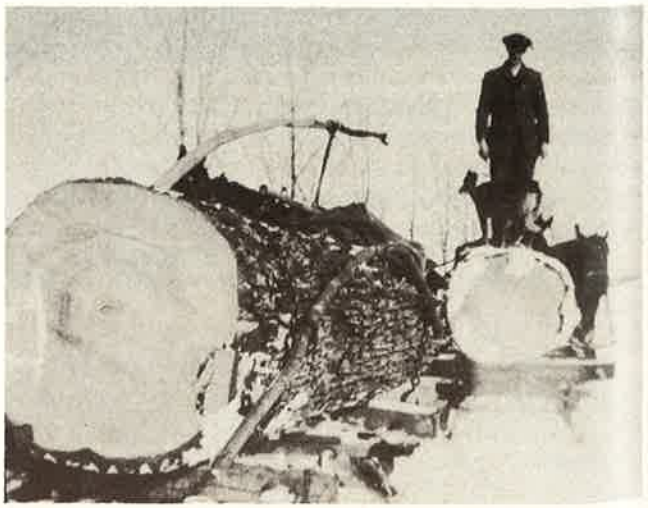
Several years after the rebuilding, Vasey sold the mill to Melvin Wilson. Wilson ran the mills successfully for twenty years until, around 1950, he moved the equipment to Markdale, intending to set up operation there, but unfortunately, died before he could do so.

Jack Torry was a blacksmith here for over fifty years. With the number of mill hands employed here, Lauriston was a busy place at times. Lauriston School (S.S. #6) was located at the next crossroads east.

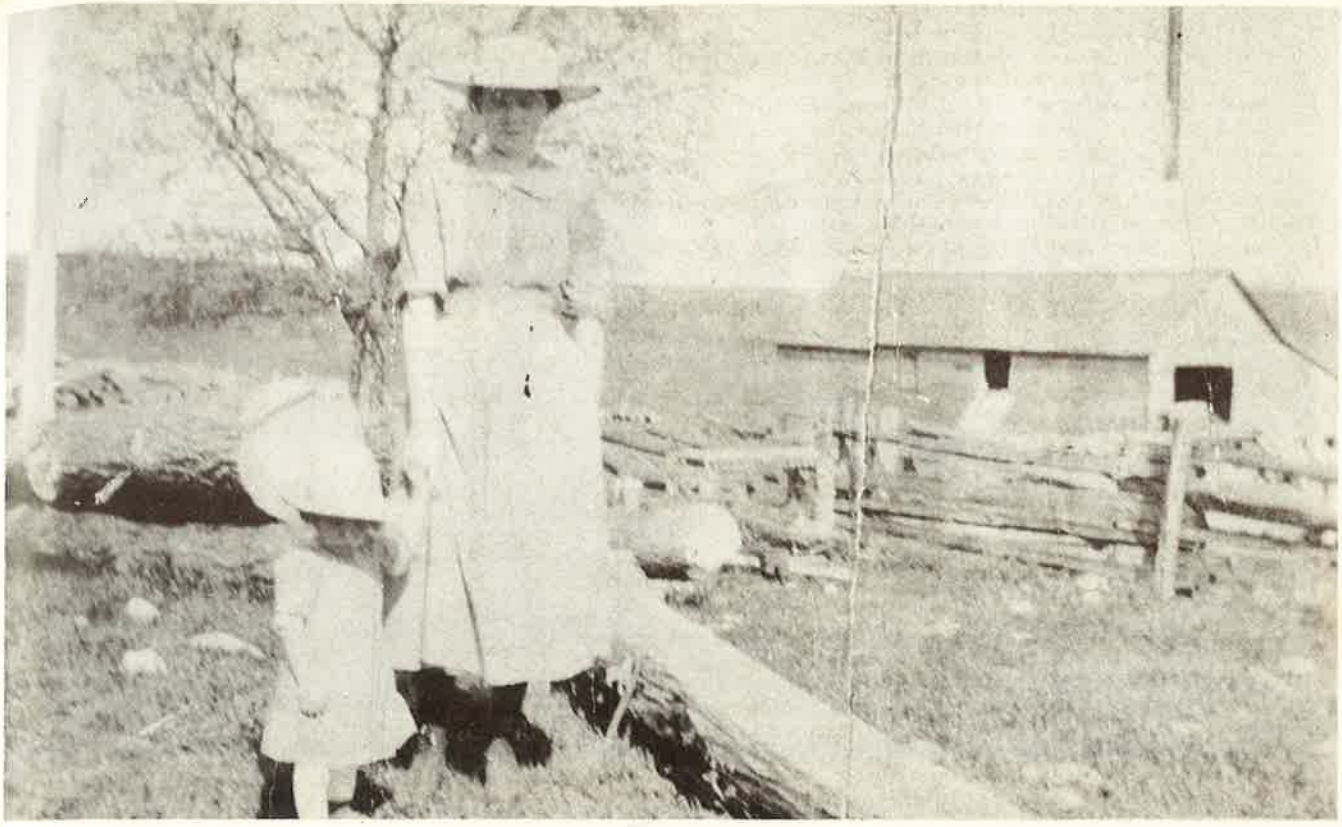
Lauriston Post Office 1887-98 and 1909-14

Postmasters		
Hugh Baird	1887 - 1891	
Francis Walker	1892 - 1898	CLOSED
J. Schnitzler	1909 - 1911	
Mrs. Anna Schnitzler	1912 - 1914	CLOSED

Nuhn's Sawmill c. 1950



John Weir with large logs



Schnitzler's Saw Mill
(later Joe Vasey's) on Lot 15, Concession 13, N.D.R., with Marcelle Connor (Mrs. Mike Barry) and Joe Vasey's daughter in the foreground.

MARKDALE was originally called East Glenelg, then Cornabus(s) and finally Markdale. The latter name was that of the railroad station established on Mark Armstrong's property west of the village, in 1870, and given that name in honour of him. Located on the Toronto and Sydenham Road, a major settlement route, the small hamlet grew into a town of respectable size, providing a variety of goods and services to the farmers of the surrounding countryside.

In 1865, still as Cornabuss, it was already showing promise.

Mark Armstrong
1804 - 1882, a native of Ireland, settled in Glenelg, 1851, Founder of Markdale.

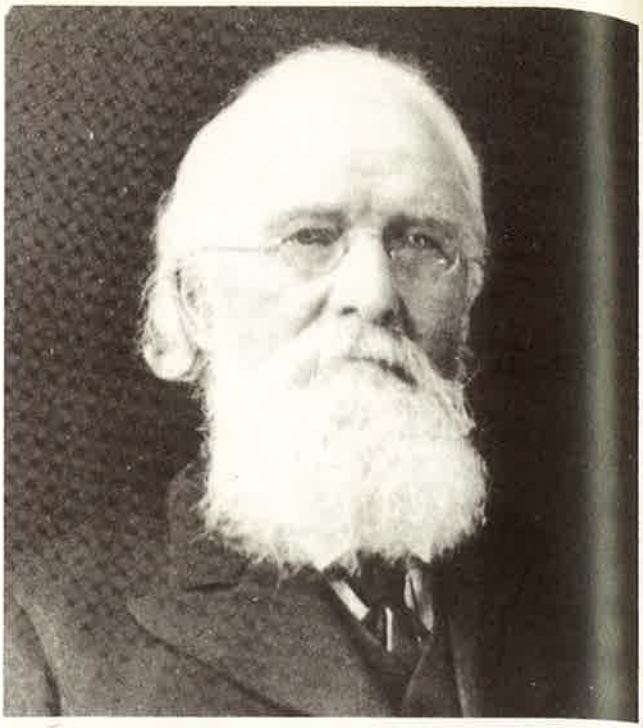
Elm log for veneer factory
Mark Armstrong and driver Gus Roche

CORNABUSS

A Post Village in the N.E. corner of the Township of Glenelg, on the Toronto and Sydenham Road, 26 m. from Owen Sound, 17 m. from Johntown, and 6 m. N.W. of Flesherton. In the village are 3 stores, a Post-office, an Episcopal Church, a Wagon-maker, Shoemaker, Carpenter, 2 Blacksmiths, and a tavern. A large quantity of wheat and other grain is purchased in the winter. Messrs. McFarland and Reynolds are General Dealers; Mr. Van Felsen confines himself principally to Drugs and Medicines. Mails on Wednesdays and Saturdays from Flesherton and Johntown. The Post-office was formerly known as "East Glenelg;" but last year, the name "Cornabus" was given by the P.O. Department.

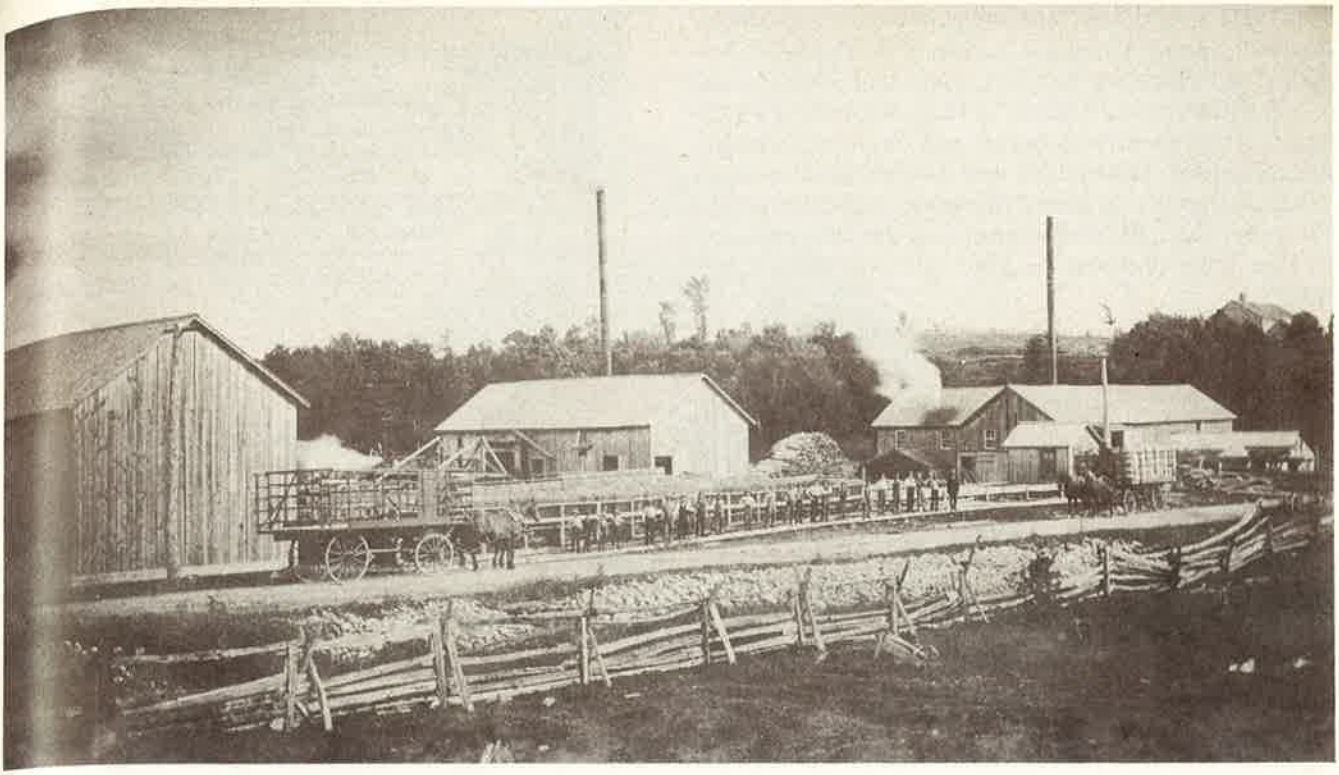
Atkinson, Mrs.
Armstrong, Mark, Farmer.
Colemon, Samuel, Farmer.
Colemon, W. J., Clerk at C. Reynolds'.
Dundas, Wm., Boot and Shoe Maker.
Eaton, Alfred, Blacksmith.
HASKETT, W. N., Hotel-keeper.
Haskett, Robert, Haskett's Hotel.
McDuffy, Daniel, Farmer.
McFARLAND, W. J., Post-master, and General Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Country Produce.
Noble, Alfred, Wagon Maker.
Ritchie, Wm., Carpenter,
REYNOLDS, CLARK, General Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Country Produce, &c.
Reynolds, Mrs., Groceries, &c.
Van Felsen, Charles, Druggist.
Van Felsen, Charles, jr., Painter and Photographic Artist.
Van Felsen, George, Painter and Photographic Artist.
Walker, George, Blacksmith.

(Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865)

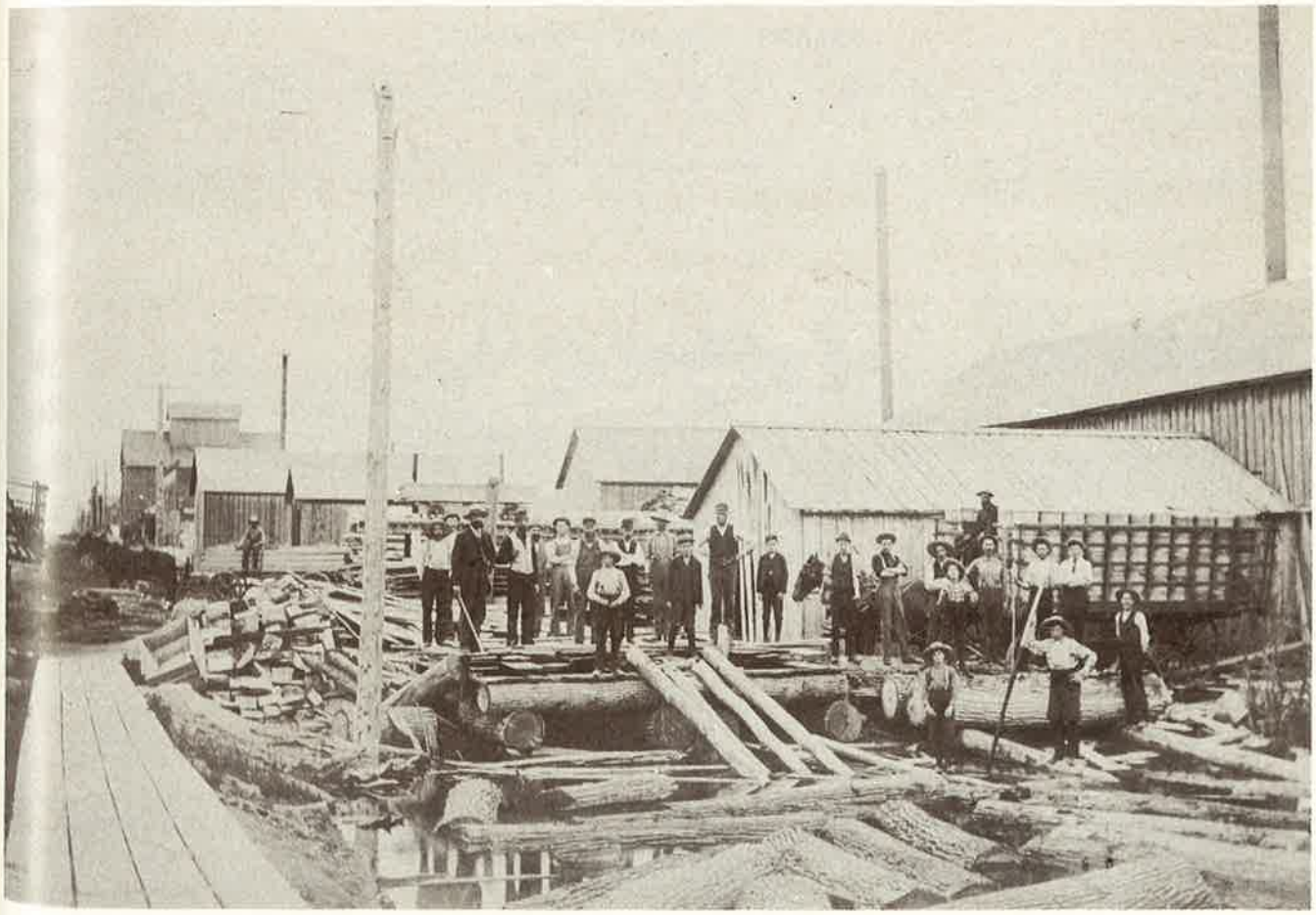


William Armstrong 1826-1913
a pioneer who settled in the Markdale area in 1852.

Main Street, Markdale c. 1910.



Armstrong Brothers' Veneer Factory near Markdale c. 1890s.



Armstrong Brothers' Sawmill, looking east towards Markdale, c. 1892.

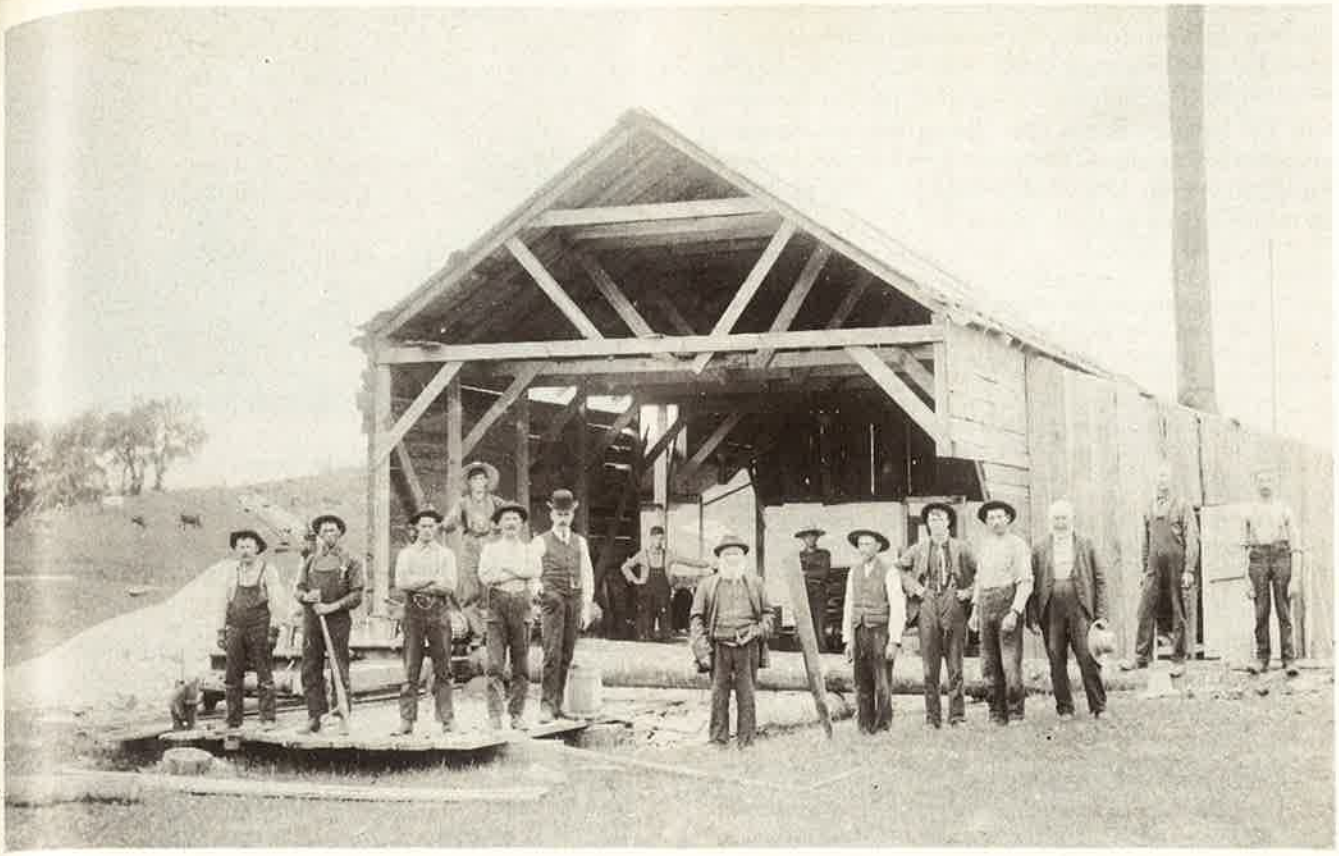
In 1888, Markdale was incorporated as a village, annexing property that was formerly in Glenelg Township. The Armstrong Brothers, Mark and William, had a very extensive manufacturing firm, comprising a sawmill, veneer, cheesebox, basket and furniture factories, and a foundry. As well there were a variety of other enterprises on the Glenelg side of Markdale, including not too far away, the mills at Barrhead and the saw, grist and woolen mills operated by Ford, Plewes, Ritchie and others.

Markdale Post Office 1851-
(Formerly East Glenelg 1851-64,
then Cornabuss 1864-70)

Postmasters		
Eliza Atkinson	1851 - 1864	
William J. McFarland	1864 - 1896	
W. L. McFarland	1896 - 1902	
Angus Plewes	1902 - 1920	
Walter J. Plewes	1920 - 1955	
Lloyd G. Armstrong	1955 - 1975	
Lemuel H. Gould	1975 - 1985	STILL ACTIVE

POMONA was the Roman goddess of fruit and it's possible that the same person who gave Latona its name was also responsible for naming Pomona. As well, Pomona was one of the degrees in the Grange order but the naming of this hamlet, around 1862, predates the founding of the Grange by some years so its unlikely that there was any connection.

Pomona (Glenelg Centre) from the east



Newton's Mill, Pomona, c. 1900-1910.

In 1865 the small community consisted of:

> POMONA P.O.
> A Post-office in township of Glenelg, 5 m. S.W. of Cornabuss P.O. on "Toronto Line." The P.O. was established in 1862. Mail every Saturday from Durham, distant 13-1/2 m. There is a tavern at Pomona, John Martin, proprietor. William Martin is the Postmaster.
>
> *(Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865)*

There is no mention at this date of the mills at Pomona although William Purdy, proprietor of the mills was already resident there on Lot 17, Concession 5, N.D.R. By Census time in 1871, however, the mills were in full operation. The main branch of the Saugeen River intersects the Concession road at this point and Purdy constructed a sawmill and grist mill here.

A few years later, in the spring of 1873, the flooding of the Saugeen caused considerable damage, not just to the dam, apparently, but to the mills as well. Later, in 1879, Purdy was advertising only a grist mill, ("chopping done every day"). A couple of months later, reference was made (*Grey Review*, April 6, 1879) to Frederick Knight's mill at Pomona sustaining minor damage in a fire. It's possible that Purdy had leased or sold his sawmill to Knight as a result of the flood damage of 1873. *Belden's Atlas* of 1880 shows only the grist mill at Pomona at that time but this could be an oversight.

In 1893, St John's Catholic Church and cemetery were established here and Separate School #7 was built not long afterwards. W. H. Arrowsmith ran a general store here for many years. Pomona had its own post office for fifty years, closing when rural delivery was initiated.

Pomona Post Office 1863-1913

Postmasters		
William Martin	1863 - 1866	
James Ross	1867 - 1870	
William Purdy	1870 - 1873	
Office closed 1873 - 1875		
George Alexander	1875 - 1881	
John S. Black	1881 - 1913	CLOSED

PRICEVILLE is located at the far southeast corner of Glenelg on the border of Artemesia Township. It's probable that it was named for John Price, Commissioner of Crown Lands. It is situated on both the Durham Road and the Saugeen River, and, given this advantageous geographical position it is not surprising that it showed rapid growth. By 1865, it was already a "rising village" as the following passage attests:

PRICEVILLE

A rising village of 250 inhabitants, in the S.W. part of the township of Artemisia. It lies on the "Durham Road," 10 m. East of Durham, where the main stream of the Saugeen River crosses the Durham Road, the river running in this part of its course Northwesterly. A block of 1000 acres was reserved by Government when the Durham Road was laid out in 1848 and '49. The "Mill Plot," containing 309 acres, was sold by the Government some 7 years ago, to David Yeomans, now of Mount Forest, who made the first improvement, and built a Sawmill. Next, he built the Grist-mill. The mill property afterwards became the property of Alex. McDonald. Mr. Joseph Dickson is the present lessee of the Flouring-mill, and Mr. Donald McDonald, of the Sawmill.

Though the town-plot is nearly all taken possession of by various parties, who have improved, fenced, and in many instance *built* on their lots, it still remains in most part the property of the Government. The Government were petitioned last year to bring the town-plot into market. They have done so — not at auction — but by the usual and ordinary system of granting Patents to parties who are *bona fide* occupants or holders of the lots, on their paying a certain fixed rate. These rates are very moderate; showing that those who "squatted" on eligible lots at the right time, did "a good thing" for themselves. Half-acres on the Front Street are thus sold by the Government for $30 each.

Priceville stands upon a piece of uneven ground, and a hilly country is round it. The Gravel Road is made to humour the inequalities of the ground, and even within the town-plot is winding and crooked. One of the "back streets" represents the original line of the Durham Road. Immediately East of the town-plot, the Gravel Road bends N.W. toward the Toronto and Sydenham Road, leaving the old line of the "Durham Road" altogether, and going Eastward through the centre of Artemisia and Osprey, about 4 m. North of the original Durham Road.

The place contains a Grist-mill, Sawmill, 4 Stores, 5 Churches, Post-office, 2 Hotels, a Pearlash Factory, &c.; with 2 Blacksmith's Shops, 2 Waggon-makers, a Tannery, 1 Cabinet-maker, 1 Harnessmaker, 2 Tailors, 3 Shoemakers, &c. There is one resident Clergyman, and a resident Physician.

The Churches are, — Wesleyan Chapel, a frame building; Church of Scotland, frame; Canada Presbyterian Church, frame (Rev. Chas. Cameron); Baptist Chapel, frame, Rev. Robert McIntyre, Minister, lives in Glenelg, 5 m. from Priceville; Roman Catholic Church, in course of erection. The C. Presbyterian Church is a neat plastered building, just finished internally, looking down the principal street of the village. The Baptist Chapel is rough-cast, and not yet finished within.

Mails are daily, by Stage, from Durham and Collingwood. J. H. Yeomans, Postmaster. The village is 5 miles from Flesherton, and 35 from Collingwood, 10 miles from Durham, 26 from Mt. Forest, and 38 from Owen Sound.

(Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865)

By 1903, Priceville's population had risen to some four hundred residents. The village offered a wide range of services — mills, general stores, blacksmiths, physicians, wagonmakers, hotels, tailors, churches and school. Those living in the southeast of Glenelg made Priceville their market and social centre.

Priceville Main Street c. 1907

Priceville Post Office 1852 —

Postmasters

William Ferguson	1852 - 1857	
John H. Yeomans	1860 - 1866	
David London	1867 - 1868	
Joseph Dixon	1868 - 1869	
David A. Ghent	1869 - 1877	
Byron E. Ghent	1877 - 1885	
Alex Brown	1885 - 1895	
John McArthur	1896	
Miss M. A. Brown	1896 - 1897	
Neil McKinnon	1897 - 1917	
Robert H. Maconkey	1919 - 1953	
Howard James Duxbury	1953 - 1965	
Sidney W. Horslin	1965 - 1976	
Keith Ellis	1976 - 1985	STILL ACTIVE

W. Sayer's farm-operated saw and carriage c. 1951

ROCKY SAUGEEN usually called simply "The Rocky", is so named for the river which crosses the Garafraxa Road (Highway #6) at this place. It has the distinction of being the site of the earliest mill in the district, built in 1845, a year or two before the Edge Mill in Durham was constructed. Alex B. McNab, afterwards Postmaster and leading merchant in Durham, had the mill built here a short distance upriver, to the east of the road. It was on John Dunsmoor's (Dinsmore) property and he took it over, running it successfully for half a century.

Both a sawmill and a grist mill were built but apparently a fire around 1850 destroyed the grist mill and it was never rebuilt. Several years later around 1857 a large stone mill was built by Sandy Ferguson across the road in Bentinck Township; this provided flouring and chopping facilities for area settlers. Dunsmoor continued operating his sawmill and the hamlet expanded with the addition of a church, Burn's Presbyterian, and a school, Union School #2.

John McIlroy bought Ferguson's mill and then built, on the Glenelg side of the highway, a general store and a tavern. The tavern was later owned by Nathan Dunsmoor. Another tavern, the Tobermory Inn, was built at the next crossroads north of the Rocky by Alex McLean. By 1865 the community was thriving.

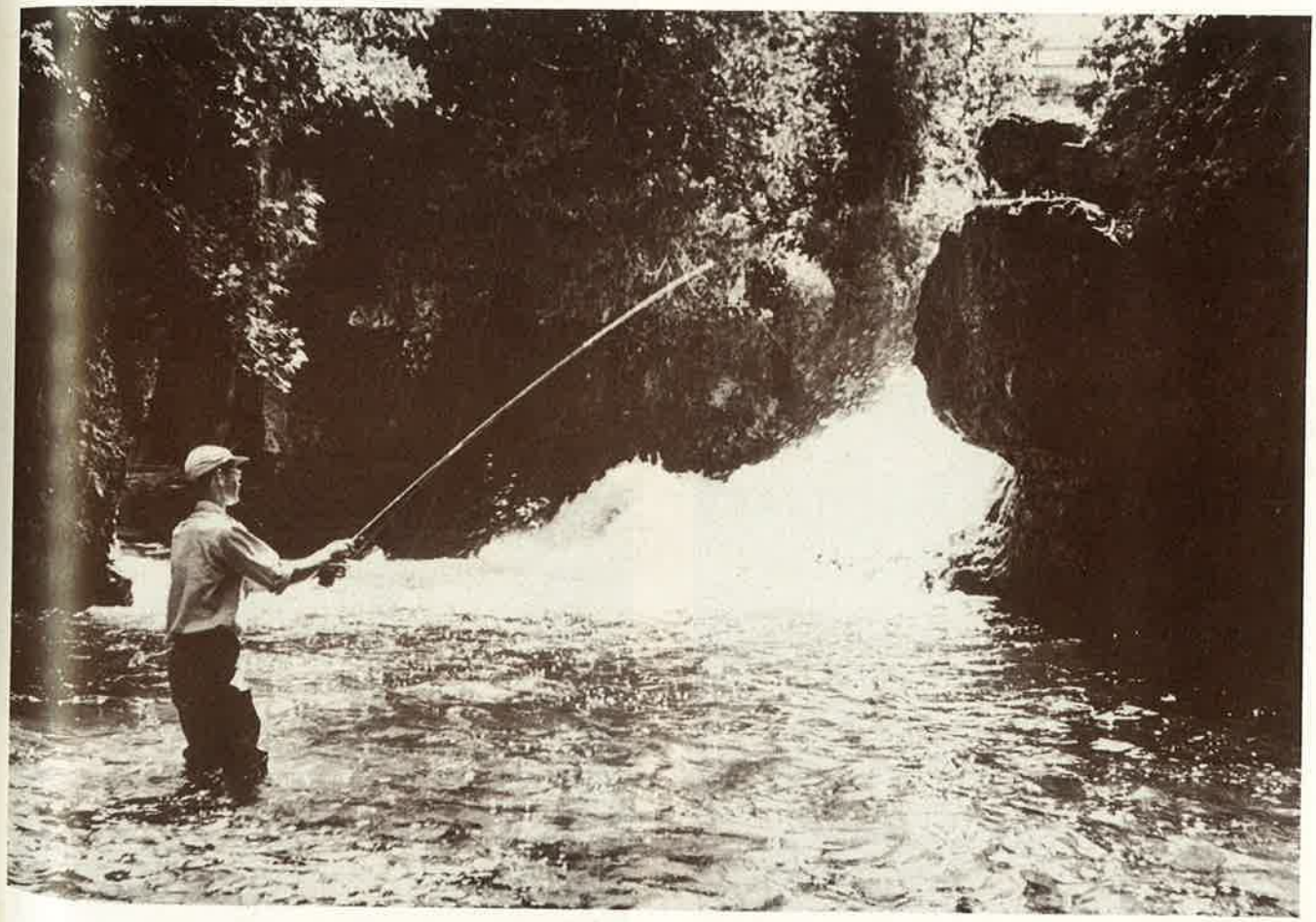
"ROCKY SAUGEEN" MILLS

Close by where the Rocky Saugeen crossed the Garafraxa Road, stands the popular and well-known Hotel of John McIlroy. There is also a Store close by, a branch establishment of Messrs. Vickers & Johnson, of Owen Sound. A short distance S. of the road are Mr. McIroy's Flouring-mills, the "Rocky Saugeen Mills;" a substantial stone building, with 4 run of stones, and abundant waterpower. Distance from Owen Sound about 25 m., from Durham, 3-1/2. The Hotel and Store are on the Glenelg side of the road; the Mills are in Bentinck. As business begins to centre round the Mills, Hotel and Store, a Post-office will probably be established before long. Durham is the nearest P.O. at present. Dinsmore's Sawmill is a short distance up stream.

Dinsmore, John, Farmer and Sawmill Proprietor.
Gray, William, Miller.
Irwin, Robert, Farmer.
Johnson, Daniel (of Vickers & Johnson).
Mighton, Charles, Farmer.
McILROY, JOHN, Hotel Proprietor; Proprietor Flouring-mills.
McKechnie, Archibald, Farmer.
VICKERS & JOHNSON, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Country Produce.

(Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865)

Those early days along the Rocky were commemorated in verse by an anonymous poet writing as the "Bard o' Glenrathburn." In part here are few stanzas:



Fishing in the Rocky Saugeen

(Courtesy Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority)

A sawmill was built on the fast flowing river.
Old Daddy Dunsmoor was surely the giver.
With saw up and down, the logs he did cut
Into fine lumber the house to construct.

Of Hotels, Tobermory McLean was the host,
His Highland hospitality was shared by most.
The weary wayfarer, here he was welcome
To stay overnight, with comfort like home.

Nathan Dunsmoor also the genial hotelman
Did render service to all men and women.
The house by travellers so highly was rated.
The Post Office also was here corporated.

Old Sandy Turnbull, the boots he did cobble,
So that his friends would not have to hobble.
And auld Bobby Watson, the carpenter good,
When houses were needed, always was shrewd.

And so it goes on, time has taken its toll,
The old pioneers have answered the Roll.
Up yonder they're gone, they have earned their reward
They're waiting for us, standing on guard

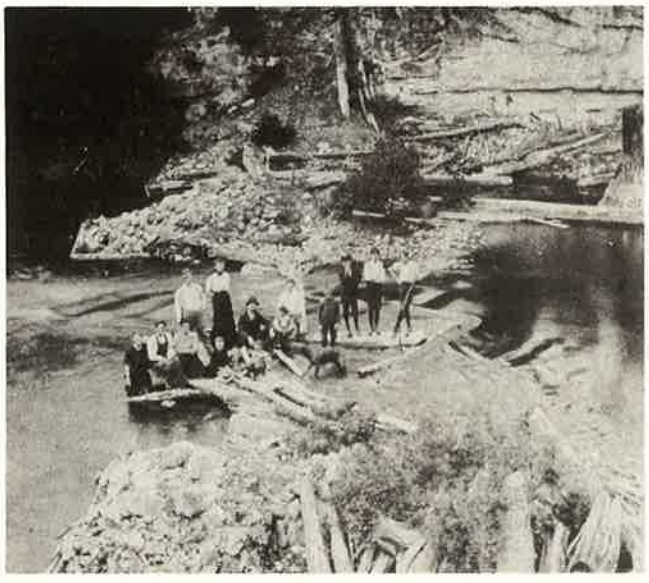
(Pioneer Days at Rocky Saugeen
the Bard o' Glenrathburn).

The Dunsmoor family operated the sawmill until sometime around the turn of the century; by 1906 the dam had been completely washed away. In 1911, the Durham Furniture Company rebuilt the dam and constructed a power plant here to supply their factory in Durham with electric power. When the Kroehler Company took over from the Durham Furniture Company in 1954, they discontinued use of the Rocky power plant.

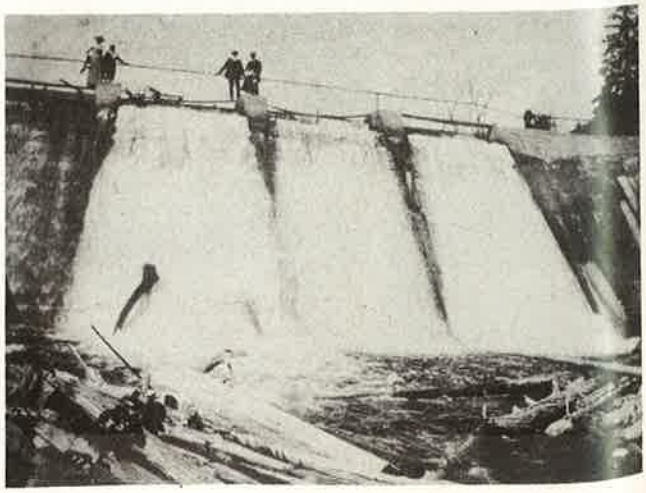
James Miller in the office of the Durham Furniture Company's power plant at the Rocky.

Rocky Saugeen Post Office 1885-1913

Postmasters		
Donald McKechnie	1885 - 1893	
George Trussler	1893 - 1894	
N. G. Dunsmoor	1894 - 1910	
Miss Bessie M. Campbell	1910 - 1912	
Miss Elizabeth Wilson	1912 - 1913	CLOSED



A picnic party, 1906, on the remains of Dunsmoor's dam on the Rocky Saugeen



The Durham Furniture Company dam at Rocky Saugeen, 1919

SCOTCHTOWN was the name given the vicinity of Sideroad 30 on the Second Concession North of the Durham Road, because of the many Scots immigrants in the neighbourhood.

TOPCLIFF (sometimes Top Cliff) was the site of the infamous "Haunted" School, S.S. #10. It was supposedly given its name by an early school teacher Miss Maggie McCannell, because of its geographical elevation.

Topcliff Post Office 1905-13

Postmaster		
Archibald McCuaig	1905 - 1913	CLOSED

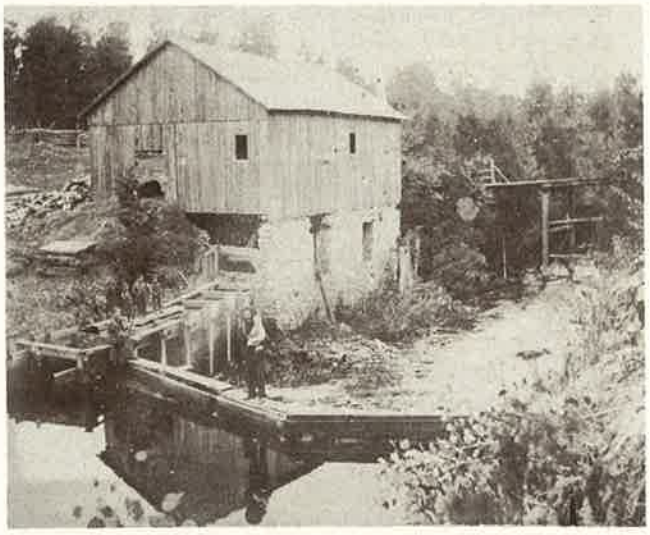
A view of Townsend Lake.

TRAVERSTON, on the Rocky Saugeen, never lived up to its grandiose beginnings. In the early 1850s, Milton Schofield, Provincial Land Surveyor and founder of the Glenroadin Mills, went into partnership with Thomas Collier and attempted to create a town here.

The proposed community was called Waverley, perhaps in honour of the novels of Sir Walter Scott. The project was an ambitious one, as shown by the map of the town plot dating from 1856. This map shows many small industries, a tannery, machine shop, sawmill, a cabinet and chair factory and a flour mill already in place. The numerous town lots have been taken up in the names of Glenelg's leading citizens.

The truth, however, is that the map represents a clear case of wishful thinking. The only possible industry that might be factual is the sawmill on the banks of the Rocky. As for all the prospective residents and landholders of Waverley, that remains something of a mystery. No land was registered to anyone other than the would-be developers. Whether any money traded hands is unknown, rumour suggests that there was some kind of a swindle but it may simply have been another case of the best laid plans going astray.

Abel Wright and his wife Elizabeth Wright took over Sim's Mill, operating it as a shingle and grist mill.



Abel Wright's shingle and grist mill built on the stone foundation of Sim's Mill after the fire c. 1890

OF

WAVERLEY

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG COUNTY OF GREY

as surveyed for

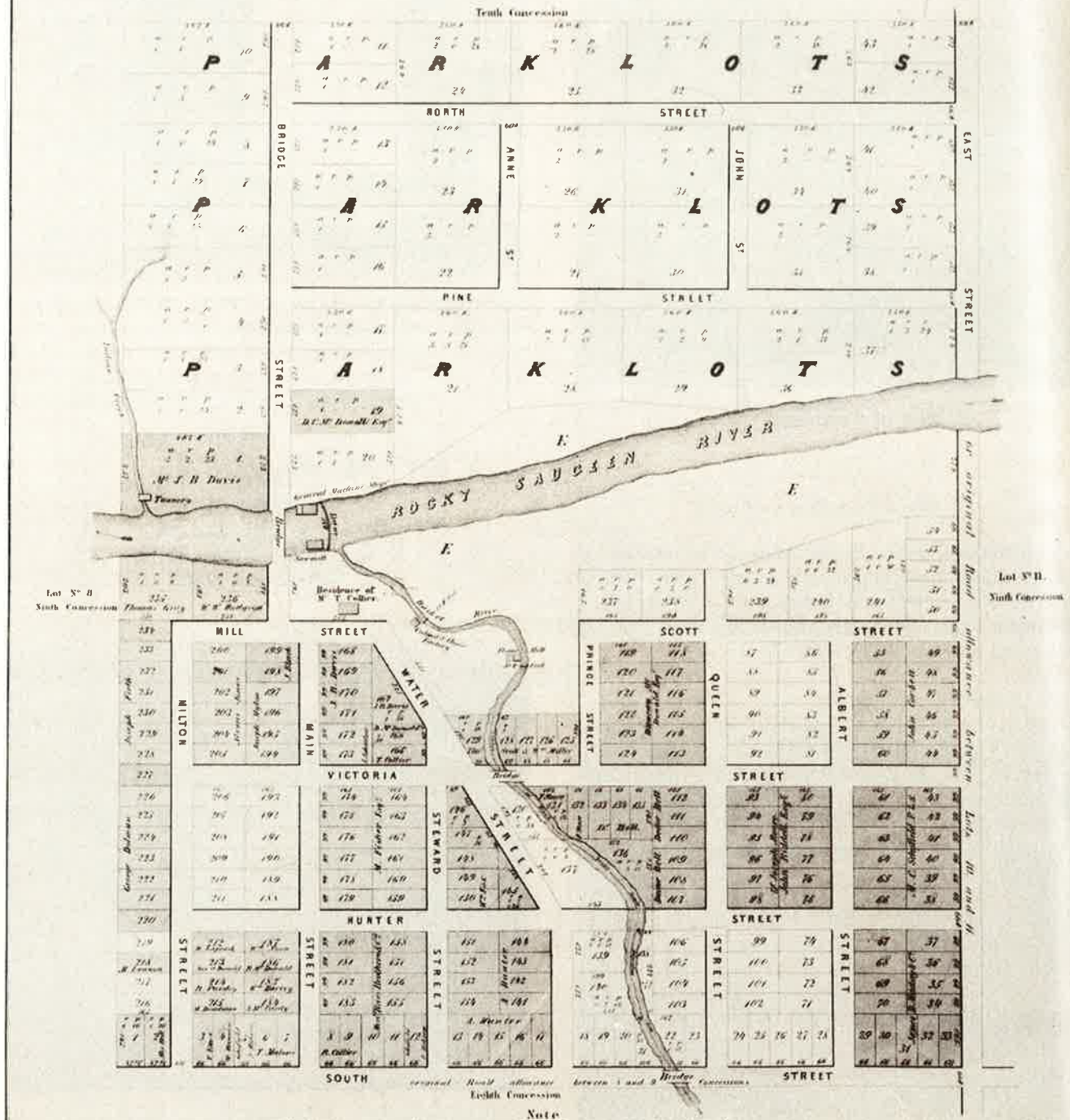
MESSRS SCHOFIELD & COLLIER

by

Henry Strange P. L. S.

December 1856

Scale 198 Feet or three Chains to one Inch



The date of the building of the sawmill, in the fall of 1856, is remembered because of an unfortunate accident. Thomas Blair, the son of settlers Thomas and Ann Blair of Lot 6, Concession 7, N.D.R. was working on the construction of the mill when he fell into the river. As a result, he contracted pneumonia and died on New Year's Day, 1857.

John Travers, the owner of the mill, bought the entire one hundred acre Lot (including the site of Waverley), and it was after him that the village was named. But in 1865 there was still hope that the town would grow according to plan:

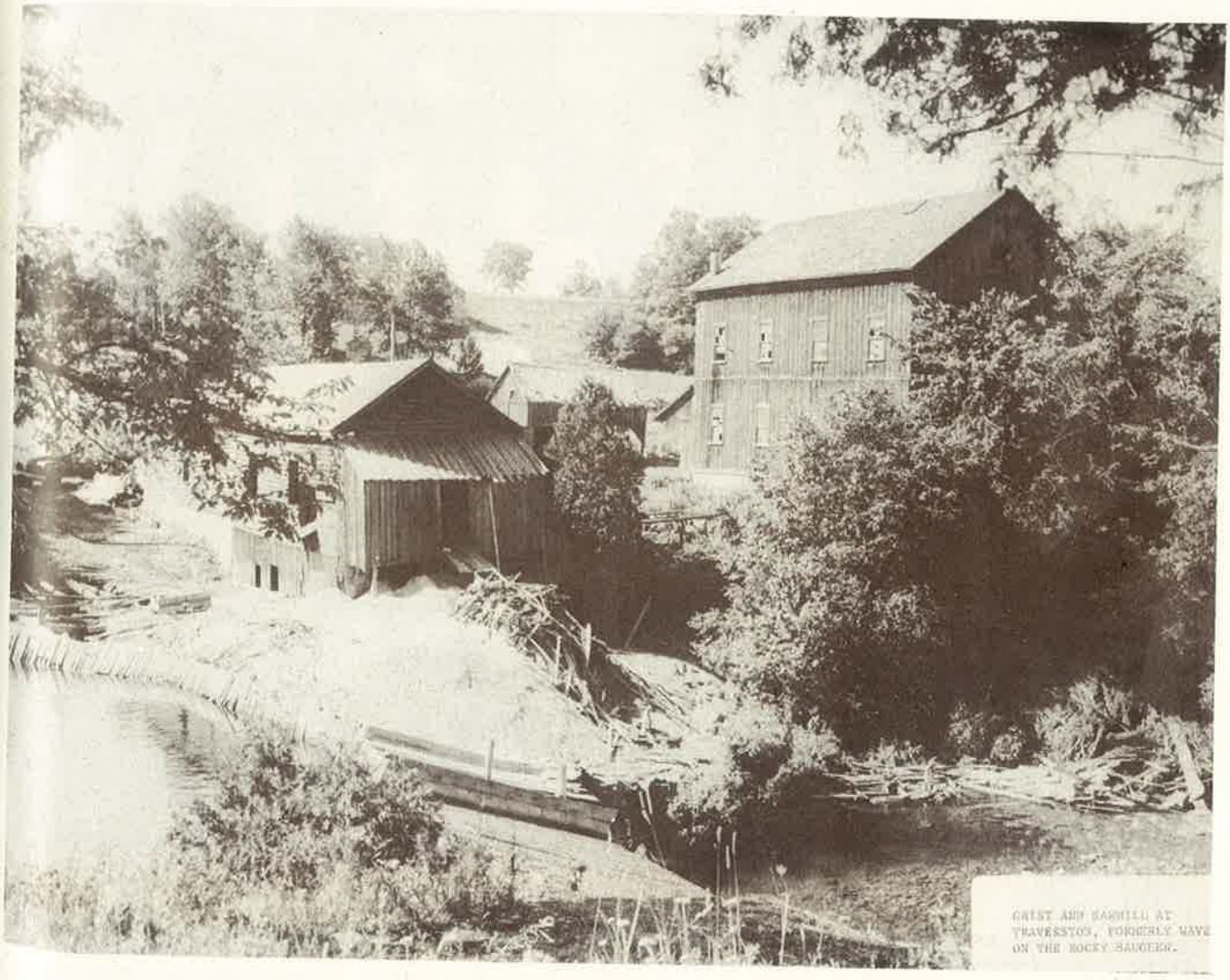
> WAVERLEY
>
> A new village-plot laid out on Lot 10, Con. 9, Glenelg, adjoining John Travis's Sawmill, on the Rocky Saugeen; which here affords excellent water-power. Several spare mill-privileges are in the immediate neighbourhood. Pomona is the nearest P.O., 3 m. East. "Waverley" is 5 m. from the Durham Road; 8 m. from E. Glenelg, on Toronto Line; 11 m. from Priceville, and 9 from Durham.
>
> *(Smith's Gazetteer and Directory, 1865)*

In 1867-68 the Reverend James Sims bought the Lot directly west of the mill property and leased the sawmill site for a ten year period. He built a woolen mill on Lot 8, which employed two dozen or more women from the neighbourhood. The mill burned in the 1880s. Several years later Abel Wright took over the woolen mill property and built a shingle mill and a chopping mill that operated from 1893 until 1910 approximately.

Although never as large as intended, Traverston was a thriving hamlet. By 1871, according to the Census, Travers had added a large grist mill to augment his sawmill. Ten years later, on the next Census, William Hall and John Bliss are listed as millers and Isaac (Ike) Elder was working as a blacksmith. James Hastie was another blacksmith and John Delaney ran the general store which had first been established by John McGahey in the early 1860s.

Although blind, Delaney would travel around the countryside in a buggy, selling his goods at farmhouses with the help of a young lad.

In 1870, Miss A. Ford advertised a private school in Traverston to be called the East Glenelg Academy, but little is known of the success of her endeavour.



Sawmill and grist mill at Traverston (formerly Waverley) on the Rocky Saugeen.

A post office was established in 1870 and ran for over forty years.

Traverston Post Office 1870-1914

Postmasters		
Robert McGahey	1870 - 1872	
John Travers	1872 - 1882	
John Delaney	1883 - 1905	
Abel Wright	1906 - 1912	
George Peart	1912 - 1914	CLOSED

In the 1930s, in a "Do you Remember?" article, the Durham newspaper referred to the days when there were four grist mills in Glenelg — Kelly's (Edge Mills, Durham), Haywards Falls, Pomona and Traverston. It goes on to say, "None of these is in operation now as all are wiped out of existence but Traverston Mills are there yet." From 1929 until 1955 Albert McNally operated the chopping and planing, and saw-mill here. The mills closed down eventually in the late 1950s.

WAUDBY a crossroads directly south of Townsend Lake, was named for the son of the postmaster. The post office was established here about the same time that Waudby Baker was born and given his mother's maiden name. A post office official on a visit asked "What are you going to name it?" (meaning the post office). The proud parents, thinking he referred to their pride and joy, replied "Waudby" and so child and post office were named alike.

There was a school just north of Waudby, up at Townsend Lake, and for a time in the nineteenth century, a Primitive Methodist Church was located near the lake. Robert John Torry was a blacksmith in the vicinity for some years.

Waudby Post Office 1900-14

Postmaster		
William George Baker	1900 - 1914	CLOSED

WAVERLEY see Traverston

Waudby Club 1907

Back Row, left to right: **Bill Lennox, John McKechnie, Jack Ellison, William Waterson, Charles Vaughan, Robert Goodwill Sr., Jack McNally**
Third Row, left to right: **Joe McNally, Jim Goodwill, Minto Kerney, Kerney Twins, Amy and Olive, Isabel Kerney, Jack McKechnie**
Second Row, left to right: **Bob Lennox, Jack Murphy, Jimmie Kerney, Mrs. Kerney, William Kerney, Sarah Flora McArthur, Bill McNally**
Front Row, left to right: **Robert Goodwill, Sadie Goodwill**

At the end of the 19th Century, Glenelg was a world of family farms, villages and hamlets, country stores and post offices and muddy, often impassable roads. Markdale, Priceville and Durham were the main centres to which, by various means, came mail and printed news from the outside world. It was then sorted and forwarded by mail stage to neighbouring rural post offices. Lockwood Elvidge, for many years, drove the mail stage from Durham to the nearby rural Post Offices. Schedules varied as to times and number of deliveries per week.

Although the 1901 census established that 65% of Canada's population lived in rural areas, and farmers had been told that they were the backbone of the country, government policies seemed to belie this theory. The need for daily news, both for commerical and social reasons was a special concern for the farmers. They wanted Rural Mail Delivery. To this end the farmers, with a unified approach, began to lobby and pressure their Members of Parliament. Effective slogans such as "It is easier for a man to deliver the mail to one hundred farmers than it is for one hundred farmers to drive or walk to the Post Office", forced political parties to reconsider their position on the question. George Wilcox, a farmer from near Woodstock, Ontario, was the force behind the movement.

In 1908, the first rural mail route in Canada was inaugurated. It ran from Hamilton to Ancaster, a distance of seven miles. However, it was not until 1913 that the Post Office Act was passed which provided the service generally.

Rural Mail Delivery service was instituted in Glenelg in 1913-1914 and saw the closure of twelve existing Post Offices.

A "tip of the hat" goes to all couriers who braved the slosh of the spring break-ups, and the drifts and storms of Glenelg's winters, so that the ROYAL MAIL gets through. It's fair to say he or she was so taken for granted that on the days he didn't show, gained more publicity than when he faithfully served.

The following is a list of Glenelg's mail couriers from 1913-1985: (Note: Post Office records from 1917-1922 are incomplete in some cases.)

DURHAM RURAL ROUTE #1
Distance 23 + miles

Contractor	Contract	Cost of Service — Annual
J. H. McFayden	1913 - 1917	(1913) $767.25
J. McNally	1917 -	
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Caldwell	1922 - 1924	
Albert Livingstone	1924 - 1925	
Alex Campbell	7 months - 1925	
Albert Livingstone	1925 - 1928	(1934) $925.00
Charles Reay	1928 - 1970	(1964) $2135.68
Archie McLean	1970 - 1977	
Brian McLean	1977 - 1985	

DURHAM RURAL ROUTE #4
Distance 9.5 miles

Contractor	Contract	Annual Cost of Service
S. P. Saunders	1914 - 1928	(1915) $209.15
Philip Lawrence	1928 - 1943	(1934) $390.00
John Pickew	1943 - 1948	
Harold R. Morton	1948 - 1976	(1964) $700.00
Brian McLean	1976 - 1985	

DURHAM RURAL ROUTE #3
Distance 17 + miles

Howard Mead	1985	

PRICEVILLE RURAL ROUTE #1
Distance 26 miles

Contractor	Contract	Annual Cost of Service
Robert M. Shortreed	1913 - 1924	(1914) $564.16
F. P. Reiley	1924 - 1925	
H. B. McLean	1925 - 1927	
Louis Frook	1927 - 1931	
William D. McKechnie	1931 - 1936	(1934) $640.00
Louis Frook	1936 - 1942	
William D. McKechnie	1942 - 1944	
William J. Sayers	1944 - 1946	
J. Angus Shortreed	1946 - 1948	
John Cameron McLean	1948 - 1968	(1964) $1,872.74
Sydney W. Horslin	1968 - 1977	
R. Keith Ellis	1977 - 1985	

PRICEVILLE RURAL ROUTE #2
Distance 21 miles

Contractor	Contract	Annual Cost of Service
D. McLaughlin	1913 - 1917	(1914) $678.16
F. McKinnon	1920 - 1924	
Donald McLachlan and Mrs. Alice McLachlin	1924 - 1928	
Louis Frook	1928 - 1931	
A. McKechnie	1931 - 1936	(1934) $700.00
Louis Frook	1936 - 1948	
Angus Francis Black	1948 - 1963	
Archie McKechnie	1963 - 1980	(1964) $1,296.00
Merle Ellis	1981 - 1985	

MARKDALE RURAL ROUTE #6
Distance 18 miles

Contractor	Contract	Salary Per Annum
T. Cook	1914 - 1917	1914 — $618.49
Arthur Bradley	1922 - 1923	
William Littlejohns	1923 - 1944	1934 — $800.00
Walter M. Tebbutt	1944 - 1945	
William E. Stoddart	1945 - 1946	
John A. Down	1946 - 1947	
Fred R. Boland	1947 - 1966	1964 — $1,399.27
Allan A. Jackson	1967 - 1977	
Roslyn Smith	1977 - 1985	

MARKDALE RURAL ROUTE #1
Distance 25 + miles

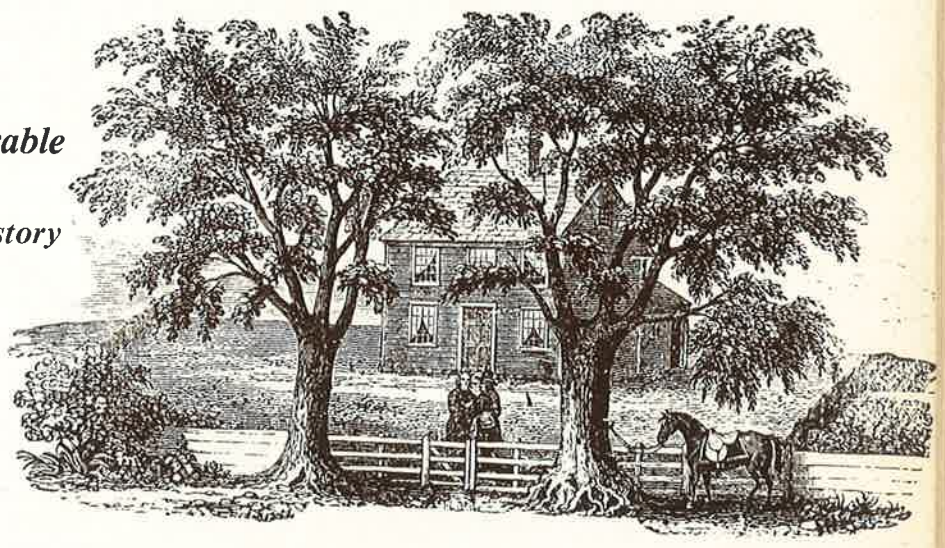
Contractor	Contract	Cost of Service — Annual
John F. Kleist	1920 - 1933	(1920) $1,125.00
Otto Kleist	1933 - 1944	
William J. Summers	1944 - 1946	
Edward G. Bennett	1947 - 1949	
Stanley Lloyd Wood	1949 - 1950	
Benjamin Summers	1950 - 1951	
R. L. Alcox	1952 - 1957	
Mrs. Sadie Alcox	1957 - 1966	(1960) $1,830.00
Elgin McFadden	1968 - 1985	

CHAPTER 12

The Farms

"History is the essence of innumerable biographies."

— Thomas Carlyle, On History



The histories of the Township farms naturally tell the story of the people who lived and worked on them down through the years.

Glenelg was almost completely settled by the mid 1860s. As settlers' families tended to be large, second and third generations of these families were forced to leave since there was no land for them either on the family farm or elsewhere in the Township. Nearly every family had relatives who left for the Canadian or American West during the period from 1880 to the outbreak of the Great War in search of land to homestead.

To trace the fortunes of the many branches of Glenelg families after they left the Township would be an almost impossible task; those readers seeking extensive family trees will be disappointed. The following accounts concentrate mainly on the farms themselves and the residents thereon, and the many changes that took place over the past century and a half since the first farms were established.

In some cases, members of the same family have resided on the same location since the beginning. In 1967, Canada's centennial year, farms which were owned by the same family for one hundred years were designated as 'Century Farms'. Some Glenelg families missed this distinction by a few years but have subsequently attained the century mark. These we have referred to as 'heritage' farms.

Of course, these families who stayed in the Township and intermarried with their pioneer neighbours are the best recorded. Their descendants, a large network of kith and kin, spread throughout the district; consequently, there is no lack of information about them.

Other families were prominent within the Township for a great many years, then either died out or moved away; there is now no one left to write their history.

But there were other residents of Glenelg who owned no land, held no offices, and did not get their names in the newspaper. Among these were the early Negro setters, the hired hands, the 'Home' children. All of these contributed to the progress of the Township.

The negroes, mainly runaway slaves from the United States, were numbered among the first settlers of the free land grants along the east side of the Garafraxa Road and along the Durham Road. At the end of the American Civil War, some of them returned to the United States; others gravitated to a settlement at Owen Sound; few stayed within the Township.

The 'Home' children were from the British Isles, either orphans or from impoverished families unable to provide for them. Well-intentioned agencies, Doctor Barnardo's being the most famous, sent these boys and girls to live with Canadian families and earn their keep as home and farm help. The most fortunate of these children were accepted as members of their foster families.

The following farm histories are arranged numerically by Concession and Lot number, beginning with the three Concessions east of the Garafraxa Road; then the four cessions north of the Durham Road; and lastly, the three Concessions southwest of the Toronto and Sydenham Road. With the exception of the last three Concessions, which were settled around 1850-51, at the same time as those bordering the Durham Road, this arrangement follows the pattern of settlement which began along the Garafraxa Road in 1841.

CONCESSION 1, EAST GARAFRAXA ROAD

LOT 1, DIVISION 1, CONCESSION 1 E.G.R.

In 1843, a large family named Smith settled in the northwest corner of Glenelg Township. This Lot was claimed by Peter Smith as a free grant and the adjacent 50 acres, Division 2, he reserved for purchase. By 1848 he had cleared twelve acres on each Lot. The following year he sold Division 1 to Nevins Jones for £125, an indication that considerable improvements had been made.

In 1855 Bartholomew Griffin bought the corner Lot and built a hotel. Griffin was no novice as a hotel keeper. Previously he had owned the "Travellers' Joy Inn" on Lot 10, Division 2, East Garafraxa Road where he settled in 1844. It appears that Griffin sold this hostelry to Archibald Grant who was listed at this location in the 1861 Census as a "hotel keeper".

Meanwhile, Griffin had established a tavern and a store at the crossroads where the four Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Holland and Sullivan meet. For many years the community was called "Griffin's Corners". By 1865 Griffin had moved to Durham and set up there as a general merchant but he died soon afterwards. The hotel was then sold to Michael O'Mara. William O'Mara and his sister, Mary, ran the hotel for many years. When O'Mara died, the property was acquired by William Vasey who had hopes of reviving the tavern. Opposition was so strong in the community that the idea was abandoned.

LOT 2, DIVISION 1, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R

This 50 acre parcel was originally settled in 1843 by James Smith, a member of the extensive Smith clan who had settled along both sides of the Garafraxa Road and then into the adjoining Townships. James had received Division 3 of Lot 1 as his free grant and had reserved this 50 acres for purchase.

Robert Dargavel came to Dornoch from Aberdeen, Scotland, and took up this land in 1884. Here he built a sawmill and shingle mill where he did custom work for the Durham Furniture Factory and his neighbours in the community for over thirty years.

He and his wife Emily had a family of three boys and four girls, Elizabeth, Maude, Jim, Hazel, Ivy, Artie and Bryce. Artie was a great hunter but was accidentally killed while digging out a fox den in a sand hill at the back of the farm. The sand caved in and buried him and he was suffocated.

Mrs. Dargavel was very interested in her community and held several positions of note as a member of Latona Church and Dornoch Women's Institute and Farm Forum. Elizabeth married Alex MacIntosh and lived north of Dornoch.

Bryce lived at home and had a large fox farm and some mink. These he sold to buyers from the city. After his father died he remained with his mother. Later he married Bell Lowe of Bentinck Township and had a family of two girls, Eileen and Maxine. He owned a General Store and Post Office in Dornoch which Bell managed. After his mother died, the farm was sold to Alex Fulton of Toronto. The Dargavels moved to the stone house on Lot 4, Division 1 and later retired to Durham.

LOT 2, DIVISIONS 2 AND 3 CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

These two 50 acre Lots had been first settled in 1843 by Archibald and Duncan McGilvray who received their Crown deeds nine years later. In the 1860s both Lots were acquired by their neighbour to the south, John Jessiman.

LOT 3, DIVISION 1 AND 2 CONCESSION 1, E.R.G.

John Jessiman was among the first settlers in the Dornoch area, arriving in 1842. He received a 50 acre grant, Lot 3, Division 1, and purchased the adjoining 50 acres, Division 2, in 1848. In the mid 1860s he bought the two lots to his north, Lot 2, Divisions 2 and 3 from Archibald McGilvary, mking a total of 200 acres, much of it swamp land.

John was not a young man when he came to Canada, possibly 55 or 60 years old. Tradition has it that he was a veteran of the Napoleonic Wars or, alternately, guarded Napoleon in exile on the Isle of Elba. After a few years of being alone, he sent word back to Scotland to some friends to see if they could find a woman willing to come to Canada to marry him.

In due time, a young girl, Isabella Grant, whom he had known when she was an infant, arrived. No one knows how she got as far as Guelph. John did not know when she was coming, but the story goes that she walked all the way to Dornoch. Where she stayed along the road is a mystery. She must have been a brave girl. She got to the farm safely and the next day they were married in Owen Sound by a Methodist minister and came back to live in a log shanty. They had a family of two boys and a girl — James, John and Mary (nicknamed Tony).

Mr. Jessiman died in 1870 and the sons disagreed over the division of the property after his death. James, the elder, built a log cabin at the back of the farm. He hunted and trapped until one day he disappeared — no one knows where.

John lived with his mother and sister Tony in the old log house close to the Garafraxa Road. He farmed and raised long-horned cattle which he sold at Fairs in Dornoch, Durham and Markdale.

Mrs. Jessiman was a proud woman and when she went to the store in Dornoch for supplies, she always wore a

white starched apron and sunbonnet and did not speak to many people. After James' disappearance, she became a recluse. John built a six foot board fence in front of the house so no one could see their home. That fence was there for many years. Tony died in 1916 and Mrs. Jessiman in 1921.

John was a quick-tempered man and one day when he was working with his team of horses, one was slower than the other and he became so angry he shot him while still in harness.

The neighbourhood children passing on their way to school or on errands to the store always ran past the Jessiman place, as they were scared by the stories that had been told about the Jessiman family.

A story went around about money being hidden underground near the house. John never talked about his affairs to anyone, so no one knew anything. He became ill and was taken to Durham Memorial Hospital by one of his neighbours who, as a boy, had driven cattle for him. John passed away in 1942 and was buried with the rest of the family in Latona Cemetery.

No money was found on the property but they discovered Tony's room where she had died 26 years before, scarcely disturbed. Her clothes were hanging on a peg and her bed was left as she had lain in it.

After John's death, a search was made for heirs through British newspapers, but no relatives were found.

The land was sold to a Mr. Bearinger of Elmira, who cut out the swamp and bush. The old log house was rented to a Bailey family and was burned down while they were away visiting in 1953.

Fred Tschumi, who had come from Switzerland, bought Division 3 of Lot 2 and built a sawmill. He did custom work and also took out bush for people in the community. After his death, the Sanderson brothers bought the mill. It has since been torn down but Mrs. Sanderson still lives on the land.

The property, which is now owned by the Ministry of Natural Resources, has been reforested.

LOT 4, DIVISION 2 AND 3, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R. LOT 5, DIVISION 1 AND 2, E.G.R.

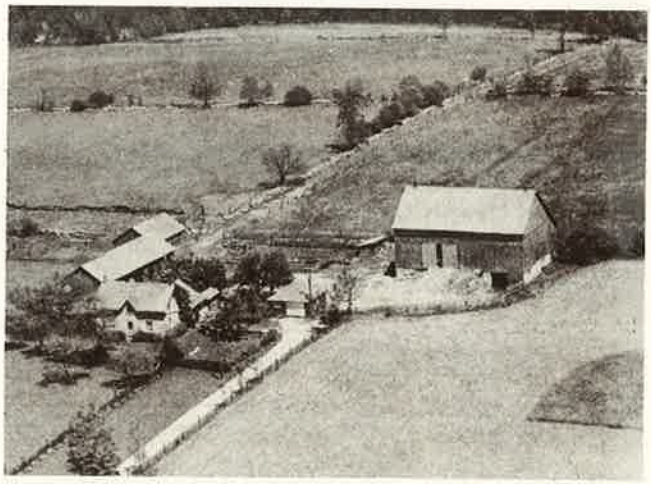
In 1843 James Smith, his wife Ann Frazer and their family of three girls and eight boys came to Canada from Duthill, Scotland. They settled on Lot 1, Division 3 at present-day Dornoch.

One of their sons, Duncan, took out the deed for 50 acres, Division 2 of Lot 4. He and his wife had a family of three boys and three girls — John, Lewis, Duncan, Marjorie, Margaret and Annie. Lot 4, Division 1 was settled by John Skene. He and his brother-in-law, Duncan Smith, built a stone house.

John Smith, a brother of Duncan, was the first blacksmith in Dornoch. He married Jane MacDonald and their daughter married James Watt of Bentinck Township. They lived along the Styx River south of Dornoch. James, a carpenter, did the woodwork. All the trim was carved by hand and most of it is intact to-day.

Their barns were made of logs with plaster between them. The well had been dug and cribbed with stone. It provided excellent water for many years.

Duncan Smith secured Lot 4, Division 3 and later bought Lot 5, Division 1 from John MacFarlane. Seven acres were set aside for a cemetery and a school to be known as Latona. He farmed for some years. In 1878 he willed it to his son Lewis who was to pay all mortgages or debts owing. Lewis was unable to manage this and in 1901 the farm was taken over by the McKechnie Brothers, N. J. and G. of Durham. A small corner of the front field northeast of the house had been set aside as a family cemetery where three or four bodies had been buried. The stones were there in 1900.



The Robert Mortley homestead

In 1902, Charles Mortley and his wife Lavina Watt, daughter of James Watt II, with a family of three boys and four girls moved from Holland Township to this farm. The stone house and log barn which were in poor condition were all the buildings standing. There were three lime kilns on the farm and were all used by Charles and his neighbours.

In 1904 a bank barn was built, Fred Heft of Bentinck being the framer. The timber which had been taken from the bush during the winter was sawn in Bob Dargavel's Mill. Neighbours hewed logs for the beams. In 1905 Charles bought Division 2 of Lot 5 from John MacFarlane, making a farm of 193 acres. A spring creek provided water for cattle.

There was a good bush at the back of two lots which Charles called his "bank". During the winter he and his sons took out logs and wood which was teamed to Owen Sound and Durham and sold. The stone fences around

Charles Mortley family — 1916

Back Row, left to right: **Carrie, Robert, Mayme, Lavina, John**
Front Row, left to right: **Mrs. Mortley, Harriett, Margaret, Pearl, Charles and Myrtle**

the fields show the hard work done by the Mortley family and by stoning bees. Dances were often held after the bees, especially after the wood bees.

In 1915, Charles, after having worked with neighbours who had a horse-powered threshing machine, bought a steam engine and thresher and did custom work, for many years. Son John joined the Navy in 1916 and Robert and his father carried on the work of farming and threshing.

Four girls were born on this farm, making a family of eleven. Two had passed away earlier. Two of the girls married men from Edge Hill, Ernest Greenwood and Victor Williams. In 1926, Charles, his wife and daughter Myrtle moved to Durham. Son Robert and his wife Jessie Hawkins of Arthur, a teacher at Welbeck (#13) School in Bentinck Township took over the farm and with hired help, farmed and threshed in the surrounding barns for twenty-five years. They had a family of five girls and two boys — Ruth, Myrtle, Mary, Jessie and Gwynneth, Kenneth and Robert Jr. — only Gwynneth remained on the farm. She passed away in 1960.

In 1941 the Fred Tschumi family lived in Bentinck Township directly across the road from the Mortley home. The family were having serious problems and when Fred died, the two young children were left without anyone to care for them. Seven year old Morris was given a home with the Mortley family and his five year old sister Miriam made her home with the Clayton Reay family, a short distance north in Bentinck. Mrs. Mortley also boarded the teachers of U. S. S. #3.

In the following years many improvements were made; the kitchen was raised to the level of the stone house, a front verandah was built, water piped to house and barn and hydro installed in 1947. The inside of the house was remodelled and the outside surroundings improved. There was an orchard between the house and the road.

The family attended U. S. S. #3 School and Latona Presbyterian Church in Dornoch. Mrs. Charles Mortley was a Charter member of Dornoch Women's Institute in 1910. Mrs. Robert Mortley was Vice-President of the Toronto Area Women's Institute in 1945.

Charles and Lavina celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary in 1949 and Robert and Jessie hope to celebrate their sixtieth anniversary in August 1985. Charles passed away in 1958, aged ninety-four and Lavina in 1949, aged eighty-one.

Part of the farm was sold to George Bartholomew of Galt in 1966, a parcel consisting of all the front lots west of the river which runs through the centre of the farm. Bob reserved the back parts of the lots, consisting of bush, and retired to Durham. The bush was taken out later and then the Department of Lands and Forests replanted many trees. Alfred Begbie granted Robert a perpetual right of way across his property Lot 4, Division 1, in 1961. This enabled Robert to get into the bush from the sideroad.

Charlie Weppler's house Hwy. 6

LOT 10, DIVISION 3
CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

John McPhail, Senior, settled this Lot in 1847 and his son, John Junior, located on the lot directly south, Lot 11, Division 1. This land was covered by swamp and a lake of considerable size. It was not productive as farm land and was probably abandoned.

About 1926, Charles Weppler, from Hanover, bought a parcel of land which included the north front Lot from John Brown and the south Lot from Lauchie McLean, the back lots from John McKechnie and J. McCormack of Concession 2, E.G.R. There was a lake on part of this property called Tobermory Lake with an island in the centre of it.

Charlie was a bachelor who did a lot of hunting, trapping and fishing and also performed many odd jobs in the community very efficiently. There was a lime kiln on the property where he burned and provided lime for local needs. He was interested in affairs of the community, especially the Rocky Church and was Trustee and Chairman of the Latona School Board. During the World War II years he served as Chairman and Treasurer of the Dornoch-Latona War Chest Society.

Due to poor health, Charles sold the farm to Lyall Penell of Toronto and moved to Durham.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell family

Back Row, left to right: **Allan, Mary, Edward, Thomas Jr.**
Front Row, left to right: **Mrs. Thomas (Boyd) Bell, William, Thomas, Margaret**

LOT 12, DIVISIONS 1, 2, AND 3 CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

Lot 12, is known as the McLean farm. Division 1 was taken from the Crown in 1859 by Hugh McColl, and in 1913 was purchased by Lachlan McLean. Division 2 was taken from the Crown in 1849 by Allan Boyd and after passing through several owners was also acquired by Lachlan McLean. In 1878, Archibald McLean acquired Division 3 from Alexander McLean. When Archibald died in 1911, his son Lachlan took over the property, making a total of 150 acres.

He married Eliza McQuarrie of Bentinck Township. Their family were Lachlan Alexander, called "L. A.", Esther (Mrs. MacIntosh), Campbell, and Catherine (Mrs. Murdock). Lachlan McLean was born in 1865 and died in 1960 and Eliza was born in 1876 and died in 1957. The red brick house was built in 1912. The barn was framed by Jack and Harry Heft.

The telephone was installed in 1927 and hydro in 1952.

In 1952, L. A. became owner of the farm. In May 1956, while L. A., nephew Ronald Murdock and cousin Mitchell McLean were dynamiting large stones on his other farm across the road in Bentinck Township, he was killed by a blast. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Ted Schut and family lived in the house and had a tree nursery. In 1960 Fred and Catherine (McLean) Murdock purchased the farm. Their grand-daughter Tammy and husband Allan Vaughan now live in the house.

For some years the large United Farmers of Ontario picnics were held in the McLean bush with entrance from McCormick's sideroad. These picnics were attended by hundreds from South Grey Riding in support of Miss Agnes C. McPhail, M. P., the first woman to be elected to the Dominion Parliament. The picnic began in early afternoon and lasted well into the evening. These political picnics were very popular in the Twenties and early Thirties and other groups also used the picnic grounds.

A Delco Light system was obtained from Smith Brothers garage in Durham and was operated by Ralph Catton, an employee.

LOT 13, DIVISION 1, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

In March 1844, Donald McCormick settled on Lot 13, Division 1, Concession 1, E.G.R. In 1860, he sold off one acre at the junction of the Garafraxa Road and the sideroad, to Daniel Donohue who built a hotel he called the Travellers' Home Inn. This was a favourite stopping place between McIlroy's (later Dunsmoor's) Hotel at the Rocky Saugeen and Dornoch. This hotel fell prey to fire.

The next owner, Archie McLean purchased the corner lot in 1867 and built the Tobermory Hotel. He was born in 1828 in Tobermory, Isle of Mull, Scotland. He was a millwright and worked in the shipyards. In 1852, he came to Canada and settled in Caledonia. He spent thirteen years there working as a carpenter and framer before coming to Glenelg. He had married Ann McDonald, born in 1831. Their children were Lachlan, Archibald, Kate (Mrs. Watson), Jessie (Mrs. Watson) and Neil. Lachlan was the only one to remain in Glenelg.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Middleton, wedding, 1900

When Archie gave up business, he and his wife Ann lived here until Ann died in 1910 and he died in 1911.

The Tavern was torn down and Ronald Murdoch, great-grandson of Archie, built a one storey brick house on the property. Wilfred Leno is the present owner.

The balance of the farm was sold to Edward Middleton, who with his wife Hannah Barber Watts, came to Glenelg Township in 1871.

Mr. Middleton, previously married to Annie Morgan, had three children by that marriage before his wife's death in 1862. With his second wife, Hannah, he raised a family of five.

Their son Walter lived with his mother on the farm after his father's death. He built a large frame house and barn and donated land from Lot 14, Division 1, on which Burns Rocky Saugeen Presbyterian Church was built.

In 1918 a brother Albert, born in 1875, bought the farm. He had married Mary Hannah Wilson and their family consisted of four sons and three daughters.

In 1928, Albert sold the bush to the Durham Furniture Company and in 1939, he sold the farm to William D. Shier. There were several owners including Clayton Reay, Gordon and Harry Dowsling and Herb McClure of London who had lots measured for sale. In 1984, while Mr. McClure was cleaning out the creek, he was accidentally killed when his tractor overturned, pinning him underneath.

His son is the present owner.

Albert Middleton house at the Rocky

LOT 15, DIVISIONS 1 AND 2, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

Archibald McKechnie was the first settler on Division 1 of this Lot, in 1842. His two sons, Malcolm and Hugh took over the farm after the death of their father. Their mother kept house for them until her death in 1921.

Malcolm married Elizabeth Grasby and they had one daughter, Joan. Malcolm bought a threshing machine and did custom work with the help of Bruce Dunsmoor. While threshing at his home barn in 1926, a spark ignited the barn and all the summer crop was burned. A new barn was built the following year.

Robert Grasby, Malcolm's brother-in-law, made his home with them and assisted many of the local farmers. In 1962 he was helping at the Howard Paige farm on Highway #4 and one evening attended a Farm Forum meeting and euchre party at a nearby farm. Riding home with another party, he was let off at the laneway to the Paige farm but apparently became confused and walked back up the road a short distance and then went north on Sideroad 20. This was around midnight on a snowy night in April. He continued north about two miles until he had the misfortune to fall into an excavation beside a bridge that was under construction. He lost his glasses in the fall and no doubt injured himself, but was able to crawl over into a nearby field where he perished and was found about nine days later. When Mrs. Paige reported he hadn't returned to their place, the neighbours immediately formed search parties and during the week were assisted by the Provincial Police but were unsuccessful until a resident of the Township found his hat and glasses and then his body.

This farm was owned for a few years by John Bleumer and family who emigrated from Holland, later selling and moving to the Chesley area.

LOT 15, DIVISION 3, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

John Dunsmoor (Dunsmore, Dinsmore) first located on this free grant, 50 acre Lot in March 1844. The Rocky Saugeen River crosses the Lot about a quarter of a mile east of the Garafraxa Road. At this site a dam was constructed and a sawmill built sometime around 1845.

A. B. McNab, later a prominent merchant and early postmaster in Durham, appears to have been the man who developed the mill originally, although he never owned the property. When George Jackson inspected the land holdings in 1848, he commented on the sawmill there. A flour mill was added soon afterwards but it seems that this burned around 1850 and was never rebuilt.

Dunsmoor's sawmill continued to flourish; the 1861 Census reported that it cut 60,000 feet of lumber annually. The Census mentioned a small furniture factory there as well, but commented that it wasn't particularly active at that time.

A hotel was built at the front of this Lot, facing the Garafraxa Road. A small community had grown up around the point where the road crossed the Rocky Saugeen. A large stone mill was built across the road in Bentinck Township and the millowner, John McIlroy built a store and hotel on the Glenelg side of the road sometime prior to 1865.

By 1906, Dunsmoor's dam had been washed out and the millsite abandoned. Five years later the Durham Furniture Company rebuilt the dam and set up an electric generating plant to supply power to their factory in Durham.

The Power House was built in 1911, the work done by men with wheelbarrows and horses. This was one of the first hydro electric systems in Ontario designed to supply power to a manufacturing concern, the Durham Furniture Company. The Rocky Power House was built by the late Hugh McCrae who spent the rest of his working days in the Durham Plant. The electrical part of the installation was done by the late George Yiirs, who also worked at the Plant till he bought a jewelry store in Durham. The late Thomas Ritchie, Durham, was the first operator at the Power House, followed by James Miller from 1919 till it turned its last wheel in November 1957.

There was no telephone on Highway 6 north of the Keith Jackson farm until 1927. A service line connected the Factory with the Power House and the Miller residence. The wires were attached on the same posts which carried the power lines.

James and Irene (Trafford) Miller lived in a house on the property near the Garafraxa Road. Their family included Herb, Chester, Georgina (Mrs. Harry Barbour), Ralph, Alex, Elsie (Mrs. Ralph Wilson), Hugh, Donald, Arlene (Mrs. James Dillabough), Mary (Mrs. Graham Lamont), William, Garry and Beverley. Most of the children attended the Rocky School, U. S. S. #2, Bentinck and Glenelg.

James Miller worked with the Maintenance Crew at the Durham Plant until retirement age, completing forty-three years of service. Mr. and Mrs. Miller then retired to Lot 30, Concession 3, E.G.R.

The McClocklin families in Durham had a camp ground on the east section of Division 3, Lot 15, for a number of years. They bought the frame building which had been the second school house in Durham, U. S. S. No. 1, Bentinck and Glenelg. This building was situated half-way up the Garafraxa hill on the west side. John Shewell had used it as a furniture store. The McClocklin's took it apart, removed it to the Rocky Saugeen and built their summer cottage with it. Picnics were sometimes held on the grounds. More cottages and service buildings were built and now it has become the site of the Rocky Saugeen Trailer Camp.

Cottages or homes have been built in the surrounding area on Division 1 of Lot 16.

LOT 17, DIVISION 1, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

This 50 acre Lot was originally located on by Donald McLean who had been granted Division 2 which he settled in 1842, reserving this Lot for subsequent purchase. By 1848 McLean had cleared twelve acres of the second division and two of this Lot.

In 1856, John Norris became the owner, and he and his wife lived here until 1873, when he sold it to Alexander Morton.

Mr. Morton was a general farmer, and worked the farm until his death in the summer of 1895, at which time the farm was inherited by his son, George Morton, who carried on as his father had for ten years. Then he and his wife sold to Mr. and Mrs. William Leggette in 1905.

General farming continued under the Leggettes for another ten years, when the farm was sold to Hugh McCormick, who planted a large orchard, including several different types of apples, pears, hardy plums, cherries and even grapes. Mr. McCormick had a passion for grafting his fruit trees, and even now there is an apple tree on the farm producing five varieties every year.

In 1920, after the death of Mr. McCormick, the farm was sold to Herbert Ritchie, who concentrated on growing and selling hay, and working on the roads, for approximately 16 years, then the farm passed to Ruby Scarf who sold it in 1944 to Russell and Gertrude Baird.

Russell and Gertrude Baird and family

Mr. Baird built the farm back to general farming. They kept hens, pigs, goats, dairy cattle and horses. Mrs. Baird, a retired school teacher who still lives in Durham, tells the story of how her newly bought goats cleared the burdock and scrub in the barnyard, saving them a job.

In 1946, the old farmhouse, which had been built far back from the road on their acreage, was taken down brick by brick and moved to its present location on a rise facing Highway 6. A contractor from Mount Forest was overseer, and many neighbours and friends pitched in and helped. One of these, Alf Sharpe, is 90 years old and living in Durham now, but at that time some of his equipment was used in the move. It was during the Baird's tenure, also, that a large barn was built near the house. Mr. Baird planted lawns, shrubs, roses and many flowers, and when, after her husband's death, Mrs. Baird sold it in 1969 to Maurice Schmidt, she sold a showplace.

There were three owners over the next ten years until the farm was sold in 1979 to Paul and Viola Wilson, the present owners. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson both have full time jobs — but still manage to run the farm. They farm their own fifty acres and additional acreage that they rent, and keep beef cattle, pigs and saddle horses.

LOT 17, DIVISION 2
LOT 17, DIVISION 3
LOT 18, DIVISION 1, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

This farm was originally three fifty acre lots, Lot 17, Division 2, Lot 17, Division 3 and Lot 18, Division 1.

The Crown deeds were taken out by Allen McLean on the south lot in 1849, Donald McLean the north fifty in 1852, and Charles Mighton took out the crown deed on the centre fifty in 1854 and at this time bought the other two fifty acre lots on either side of him for a total of £400. Charles Mighton was the owner when the present stone house was built around 1861.

In 1872, Annie Wilkes purchased the farm for $4500 and owned it until she sold it to Benjamin Scarf in 1882 for $4000. It was during his ownership that a barn was built in 1884. Members of the Scarf family were Thomas, William, Marian and Ruby. In 1919, Thomas Scarf sold the farm to James Lawrence for $11,700. The old stone house held a very prominent place in the community at this time as the telephone line north from Durham ended here. Many emergency calls were made from here by the neighbours until 1927, when the line was extended north as far as the block south of Dornoch. In 1935 the barn was destroyed by fire.

In April 1935, John Alec MacCuaig from the South Line near Priceville, purchased the farm from Mr. Lawrence for $2800. In 1936, using part of the foundation from the old barn, a new barn was built. The contractor was D. Schwandt of Singhampton and the framer was James Conn. At the barn raising, dinner was served to some ninety men. In the evening the workmen and guests numbered about three hundred and fifty. To celebrate, a floor was laid on the new foundation and dancing was enjoyed. The barn without the stable cost $2500.

In 1967 Mr. MacCuaig sold the farm to Murray and Virginia Burns; the cost price was $26,000. It was at this time the farm was named Saugeen Valley Farm.

Saugeen Valley farm
Keith and Elsie Jackson

In 1971, the property was sold to the present owners, Keith and Elsie Jackson, for $35,000. When the Jacksons moved to the farm in July 1972, only their youngest son Craig came with them. He was 16 and finished his high schooling in Hanover. They have another son Terry and a daughter Donna.

Although Keith and Elsie were both born and raised on a farm, this was their first try at farming. Keith was a heavy equipment operator for the town of Oakville and Elsie did part time work at Oakville Memorial Hospital as a Registered Nursing Assistant.

Simmental cattle were first introduced to North America in 1967. The Jacksons bought their first Simmental in 1972, and helped to promote the breed in Grey County. By 1984, they had over 80 head of recorded Simmentals.

Thomas and Catharine (Ector) Turnbull
first road superintendent in Glenelg Township

LOT 20, DIVISION 1, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

David Jackson took this lot from the Crown in 1857 and sold it to Alex and Euphemia (McFadgen) Turnbull. They had a family of four — Thomas who took over the farm in 1900, John settled in the West, Mary Ellen (Mrs. Morton) and Margaret (Mrs. Milligan). Thomas was married to Catherine Ector. They farmed and he was a butcher for years, working for several beef rings.

In 1935, while Thomas Turnbull was cutting grain with the binder, the horses bolted and he was killed. Mrs. Turnbull sold the farm to Margaret and Lorne McNally and she moved to Durham to reside with her sister, Mrs. Weir. Alexander Trask was the next owner until 1955 when John and Eva O'Rourke bought the farm and lived there for six years. Mrs. O'Rourke was a teacher at #9 School, Glenelg.

Carman and Irene Wilson sold their farm in South Glenelg in 1961 and bought the O'Rourke farm. They have one daughter Wilma (Mrs. Sharpe).

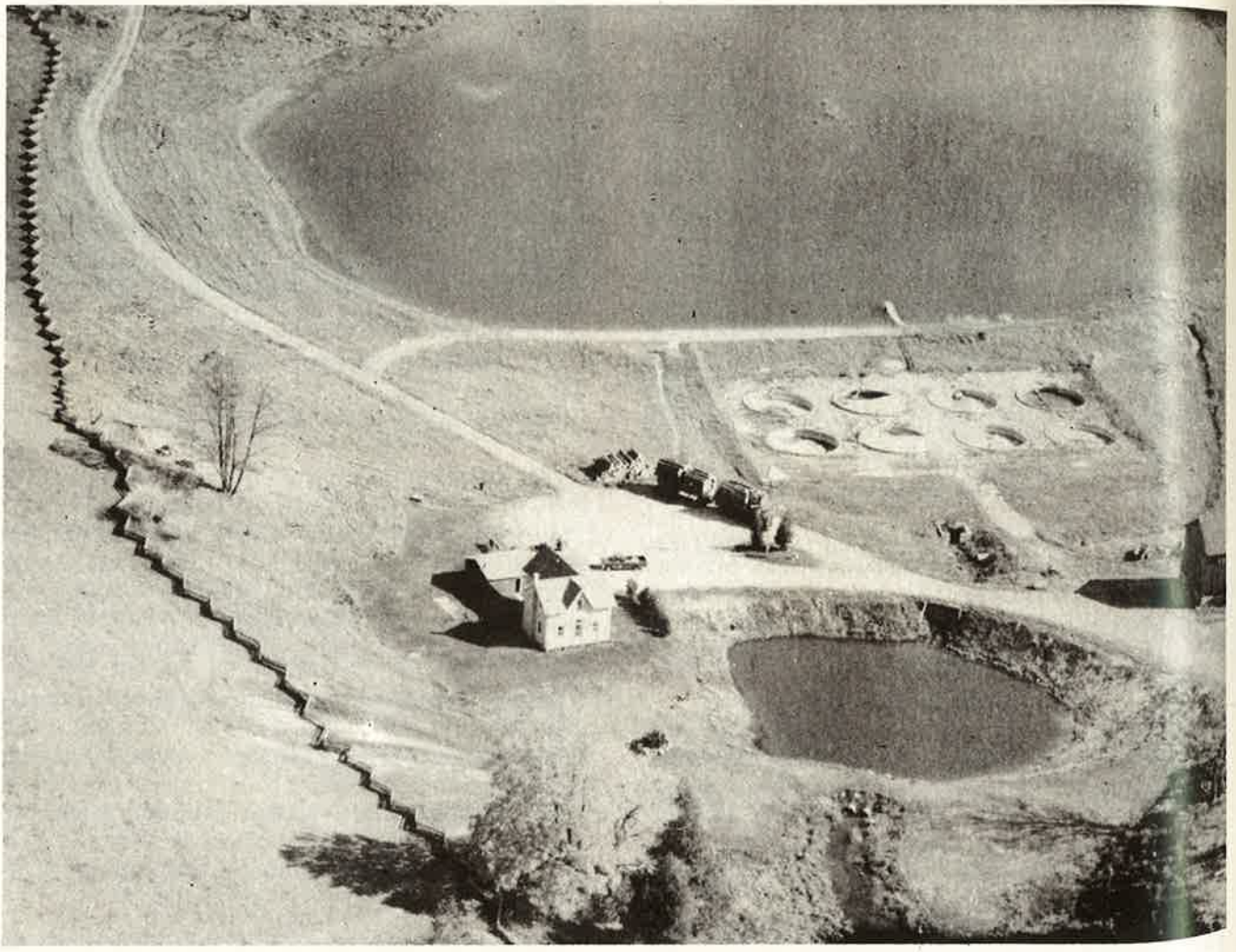
LOT 20, DIVISION 2 AND 3, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

Colin McArthur had settled Divisions 2 and 3 of this Lot in 1843. Alexander McArthur, perhaps a son of Colin, received the Crown deed to Division 2 in 1855. Both divisions, 100 acres in all, came into the possession of Angus McArthur in 1889. His relationship to Colin and Alexander is unknown but a number of McArthurs had settled the area in the early 1840s, John and Angus McArthur on Lot 22, two lots south, and others across the road in Bentinck Township.

Angus and his wife Sarah lived here and worked the farm. A new large barn was built in 1901. In 1933 the farm was sold to Clarence and Olive (Spencer) Noble. They had a family of three daughters: Lorna, Marilyn and Shirley. The Nobles farmed here until 1971 when Robert and Glenna Monk took possession. Their family consists of Lorri, Vicki and Steven.

LOT 21, DIVISIONS 1 AND 2, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

The two 50 acre lots at Lot 21 were first located by John Burgess in 1842. The property remained in the Burgess family until, in 1920, it was sold to Arnold Noble and later owned by his son Clarence. Clarence who also bought Division 3 of Lot 21, carried on a mixed farming operation. In 1968, Theodor Shultz purchased it and converted it to a fish farm. After Mr. and Mrs. Shultz both died suddenly in 1976, Ross Jeffries purchased the Durham Trout Farm. They also raise Charolais cattle.



Trout Farm on Highway 6 — north of Durham
Note: *(left of picture)* **old snake fence built with split cedar rails**

William Vessie (Vasey) farm
This stone house was built about 1850s

LOT 21, DIVISION 3, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

This 50 acre lot was first settled by John McCormick who took out his location ticket on May 10, 1842. In 1848, George Jackson, the Crown Lands Agent at Durham reported:

"The third fifty of Lot No. 21 is located in the name of John McCormick. A local informant states that he died when on his way to Glenelg some five years since and that it is the intention of his widow who was left with a family to occupy said Lot this winter".

It is not known what happened to the McCormick family, but the deed to the property was taken from the Crown by William Vessie in 1855.

A son of William Vessie, also called William, married a daughter of Nathan Dunsmoor, who owned the sawmill at the Rocky Saugeen. They had two sons and a daughter, Nathan, William and Mary (Mrs. Noble). Mr. Vessie had a steam threshing machine and did custom threshing for many years.

Arnold Noble and, later, his son Clarence, bought this property and rented the barn to George Noble, a neighbour. One Christmas night in the early thirties an explosion, caused by an overturned lantern, burned the barn.

Clarence Noble sold ten acres to Mr. and Mrs. W. Adair Prast in 1972. Mr. Prast erected a fine home with a good view to the southwest. He also made a good sized pond next to Highway #6, and the sideroad. Mr. and Mrs. Noble had reserved land along the highway and in 1972 built a house at the top of the hill, and retired from active farming. In 1979 the house was sold to Lazlo Kovacs.

In 1978, the Saugeen Tele-Cable Company built a 150-foot communications tower on the property.

LOT 22, DIVISION 1 AND 2, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

John McArthur settled on this property in 1842 and began to clear the bush. In 1849, he joined a group of surveyors who were working on the Durham Road west from Dalgleish's Corner at the Junction of the Garafraxa and Durham Roads. They had to take their provisions, blankets and equipment with them. They started in early summer, and it was Christmas Eve before they reached Kincardine. As their provisions were scant, they lost no time on their return trip to Durham.

In his later years, John was in poor health, and had no one to care for him. He left his farm to a cousin, William Smellie, from the Durham Road, in exchange for looking after him. William's children, Duncan, Jim and Ann seemed to be the ones who stayed with John most of the time, while their father remained on the Durham Road. Duncan and his father shared farm implements and exchanged work so there was much traffic between the two places.

In 1891 the house was remodelled, partitions were put up in the upstairs and windows repaired. John died in 1900, and Duncan married and lived there.

In 1910, Duncan sold the one hundred acres to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kelsey and family, who lived there until Mr. Kelsey's death in 1941. Fred had been born in Durham, where his father was a photographer. Fred continued his father's business which lasted a total of seventy-one years.

In 1941, the farm was sold to Mr. and Mrs. George Miller. He sailed on the Great Lakes. Gilbert Trafford, the next owner, divided the property and it has since had several owners.

LOT 22, DIVISION 3, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.
LOT 23, DIVISION 1 AND 2, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

The 50 acre Lot 22, Division 3, was first granted to Matthew Barber in 1842 and was susbsequently owned by George Cochrane, Norman Kelsey and J. P. Hunter who sold it to Abraham Crutchley in 1911.

The adjoining lots, Divisions 1 and 2 of Lot 23, originally settled in 1842 by Alexander Hunter, were afterwards owned by William Wilcockson, Thomas Lauder, Conrad Knapp and J. P. Hunter until purchased by Abraham Crutchley in 1911.

In that year Mr. Crutchley and his wife Elsie Middleton and family moved from Concession 3, East Garafraxa Road, to this 150 acre farm on "The Gravel" as the Garafraxa was called then. The Crutchley family consisted of: James, William, Joseph, Myrtle (Mrs. Moore) and Maymie (Mrs. Oliver). Maymie is the only surviving member of the family.

The old log barn was replaced in 1913 by a new frame structure. At the barn raising, a tragedy was narrowly averted when the plate came off the posts and this large timber fell, injuring one of the workers.

Abraham Crutchley family

Back row, left to right: **Elsie (Middleton) Crutchley, Abraham, daughter Myrtle (Mrs. Russell Moore), William and James**
Front Row, left to right: **Maymie (Mrs. F. R. Oliver) and Joseph**

Joseph Crutchley married Armetta McKechnie and took over the farm in 1929. They had four daughters: Verna (Bentley, deceased), Edythe (Suter), Donna (Milne) and Jessie (Eccles) who is the only one now living in Glenelg. Joseph modernized the barn in 1940 and the house in 1942 and tore down a cottage that had been lived in by his mother's sister, Maggie, southwest of the house.

Joseph took an active part in community affairs, as a member of Glenelg Council, President of the Grey County Federation of Agriculture, as board member for the United Co-Operatives of Ontario and as Rector's Warden in Trinity Church, Durham, for over forty years.

His wife Armetta, a former school teacher, was appointed by Grey County Council as a Trustee on the Durham District High School Board — the first and only woman from Glenelg to serve on this Board. Their daughter Donna Milne is at present a Trustee representing Egremont and Proton Townships on the Grey County Board of Education.

In 1979, Lindsay and Jessie Eccles and family of Egremont Township purchased the farm. They have one son and two daughters, Kevin, Julie and Heather. They are the fourth generation of Crutchleys to own the farm. It has been named "Linecco Holsteins" and is a modern dairy operation where sixty cows are milked.

Lindsay added a 100' x 38' extension to the south side of the barn for cows, milk house, and calf pen. Two silos have also been added. A barn on the north 50 acres is used by the Eccles to house replacement heifers.

LOT 23, DIVISION 3 AND LOT 24, DIVISION 1, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

These Lots were originally settled by Joshua Jamieson who had arrived in the district with Archibald Hunter's party in May, 1842. Eleven years later he sold the two parcels, 100 acres in all, to David Jackson Senior for £350, a sum which suggests that considerable clearance had been made in these bush lots. David Jackson's son, David Junior, next owned the property; from his hands it passed to Thomas Lauder.

The deeds to these properties were issued to Thomas Lauder in 1874 for $4,750. He and his wife, the former Susan Grabell whom he had married in 1852 at Wainfleet, Ontario, had already been living on the land but hadn't purchased it until that date. They had previously lived on the MacFarlane farm at Rob Roy on the Durham Road. Thomas Lauder was born in Northern England and emigrated to Canada in 1850 with his parents Thomas Dixon Lauder and the former Elizabeth Forrester and seven of his ten brothers and sisters. In Wainfleet he had worked as a store clerk and from 1871 to 1913 he worked in the South Grey Registry Office in Durham.

Thomas and Susan had a family of six daughters and then three sons. The property passed to his eldest son,

Thomas Lauder family

Back Row, left to right: **Fanny, Mary**
Second Row, left to right: **Jenny, Edward, Maggie**
Front Row, left to right: **Sue, Thomas**

Thomas G. Lauder home, 1920

Thomas Grabeli Lauder and his wife Essel Bell in the early 1900s. They raised three children there: Thomas A., William H., and Margaret (Mrs. William Suter). The early years of the depression caused financial hardship to Thomas G., and the farm was purchased by his youngest brother Dr. Edward Lauder. Although he wasn't a farmer, but an eye surgeon, Edward bought the farm to keep it in the family and called it "Toon Heid", as it was bordering on the northern outskirts of Durham. Neighbouring farmers rented the land as it produced good crops.

Thomas Dixon Lauder

Dr. Edward Lauder's only daughter Margaret Stewart now owns the property and maintains the original house and small barn in good condition. The grove of walnut trees which Dr. Lauder ordered planted behind the barn still stands.

The land is currently rented by Allan Bell who cultivates it and pastures his dairy cattle there. His wife, the former Margaret Lauder is the great granddaughter of Thomas and Susan Lauder, and the property has stayed in the Lauder name for 110 years.

As a matter of coincidence, at the time Thomas and Susan Lauder lived near Rob Roy, he and Alexander Bell, who was Allan Bell's great-grandfather, both served as Trustees of Bunessan School (S. S.#1).

LOT 24, DIVISION 2 AND 3, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

These two Lots were taken up by Archibald Hunter in 1842. He was one of the first settlers in the Township and the first in what is now the town of Durham. Hunter was a leading citizen of the community. Shortly after his arrival he opened a tavern, the "British Hotel", which was an important centre for settlers, particularly after the Durham Road was constructed in 1850.

Hunter divided his property, selling a row of house lots along the Garafraxa Road and a lot each to his son Archibald and to James H. on the Durham Road. There remains about 90 acres which is still in farm land.

In the early times there was a drill shed on this property where the local militia trained. The drill shed was also the location of the monthly cattle fairs and the Spring Bull and Stallion Show.

In 1921, the farm property passed from the Hunters to Thomas Young, and during the 1930s there was a very large United Farmers of Ontario picnic held here every year. This picnic was for the riding of South Grey and people came by the hundreds to attend and enjoy the ball tournaments, Commercial entertainment, and of course, a speech by Miss Agnes McPhail, the M. P., Mr. Farquhar Oliver, the M. P. P. These picnics were discontinued with the outbreak of war in 1939.

In 1939 the farm was purchased by Lance Rumble of Lawrum Farms. At first he kept purebred Hereford cattle, but later changed the operation to Hackney horses. He showed his horses at all the major horse shows in Ontario, winning many classes including ones at the Canadian National Exhibition and Royal Winter Fair. "King Clancy" and "Delightful Delerium" were two of his most outstanding winners.

Lorne Tolhurst became the owner of the farm in 1961 and kept Standard Bred horses. During his ownership, he built a regulation size race track which is the best privately owned exercise track in the area. The stabling was completely renovated to accommodate horses.

The present owner, Keith Waples, purchased the property in 1967. Keith is well known in the United States and across Canada as one of the top Standard Bred horsemen in North America. The long list of his winnings contains many prestigious races in America. In 1972 he won the "Little Brown Jug" in Delaware, Ohio; he was the first Standard Bred horseman to win the two minute mile in Canada; he has won the "International Trot", and many other important races. In 1972 he was inducted into the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame for his contribution to harness racing in Canada.

Steep slopes and rough country typical of the "Glenelg Gravelly Hills".

(Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority)

CONCESSSION 2, EAST GARAFRAXA ROAD

LOTS 1, 2, 3 AND 4, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Around 1835 James Ledingham and wife Helen, (Hutchion) with their family came from Scotland, to Seymour Township, Northumberland County, and farmed there for about 12 years. In 1847 they came to Glenelg Township with their family: James, George, William, Robert, Alexander and Helen or Ellen.

From the Crown they took: Lot 1, James Jr; Lot 2, George; Lot 3 William; Lot 4 — James Sr all on the 2nd Concession. The oldest brother James built a cosy two roomed cabin on Lot 3, and lived there. The three youngest boys — William, Robert and Alexander moved to Bentinck Township.

George married Jean Proudfoot, a widow with two children, Jean and Harold, in 1858. In 1869 James Sr. died. George and Jean had a family of four children and the eldest boy, James, when nine years old, was taken out of school to help his father on the farm. James lived and farmed here until he died in 1937. Their family was enlarged by more children.

During seeding time in 1885, at the noon hour, an electric storm came up and the barn was struck by lightning and immediately filled with flames. The horses and whatever was in the barn was lost, with the exception of one mare and her colt. The smoke was down to about three feet from the floor. William saw the mare and colt in the box stall and crawled in on his hands and knees, put his arm around the colt and pulled it out. The mare with her nose on the colt followed.

The brothers from Bentinck and neighbours finished the spring planting. Erecting buildings was not new to the Ledingham family. A new barn was erected by the time the hay was ready. James pitched 17 wagon loads of hay in one day, the other members helped unload and mow the hay. Shortly after that William went west to Manitoba.

In February 1893 James married Isabella Morrison. They lived with George and Jean, his parents, until they built their own house on Lot 2. Isabella was a shy girl and when she and James went to George's house for a family dinner she was asked to make the gravy. Most of the aunts were excellent cooks and to be chosen ahead of them was an honour she always remembered.

James and Isabella had a family of five boys and two girls, George, John, Harold, Ruth, Peter, Stanley and Jean.

In 1914, War broke out in Europe. George enlisted in the 147th Grey Battalion and John, who had received a Teacher's Certificate and was teaching in Holland Township, resigned and enlisted in the 147th as well.

George and John were together until October 1917 when John lost his life at the Battle of Passchendaele in Belgium. George was not in the battle because of a severe attack of "boils" and was behind the lines. John's body, like thousands of other soldiers, was never identified and is buried in an "Unknown Grave".

Many changes have come to the Ledingham farms in Glenelg. Two fine apple orchards were destroyed by frost in the 1930s. Most of the several miles of stone fences are still there. All the buildings on Lot 1 have disappeared. The house was torn down and moved to Durham and the fine barn, built in 1885, was taken down about 1921, and re-erected on a farm southwest of Owen Sound.

The youngest son, Stanley with his mother Isabella carried on farming until 1945, when the farm was sold to Jay and Jessie (Reid) Moran. Stanley and his mother moved to a farm in Guelph Township, Wellington County. In 1973 Robert, George and Alex Ledingham, grandsons of William Ledingham bought the farm.

When the Township road was improved a few years ago, the wide stone fences bordering the roadway which had been so artfully built by the early settlers were all removed.

In August 1978, these three brothers, two sisters and their spouses held a three-day Ledingham Reunion attended by 160 or more descendants from across Canada and the United States, who will remember this event as long as they live.

Duncan Morrison family
Clark, Annie, Donald, John, Bessie (Clark), Duncan, Katie and Mary

LOTS 5, 6, 7, AND 8, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Duncan Morrison Sr. and his wife Margaret McLeod emigrated to Canada from Port Ellen, Islay, Scotland in 1841, and settled in Caledon East. In 1846, they came to Glenelg and took up Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 on the Second Concession, E.G.R. Their family consisted of Duncan, John, Peter, Malcolm, Isabella, and two others. Duncan Jr. took Lot 5, John Lot 6, Peter Lot 7, Malcolm Lot 8.

The first log buildings were built on the southeast corner of Peter's Lot 7. Later, log buildings were erected farther west and north of these, on Lot 6. Later frame houses replaced these. The house on Lot 6 is still occupied, but the one on Lot 7 was sold and moved to Lot 4.

Duncan Jr., and wife lived on Lot 5 with their son Duncan and his wife, Bessie Clark. To them were born Annie, John, Clark, Mary, Catherine and Donald. John and Clark both enlisted in the Second World War and returned safely.

The frame house was enlarged with a brick addition in 1918. A frame barn was built in 1896, but was destroyed by lightning in 1947. It was replaced by a barn of similar size from Part 3 of Lot 3, Concession 1, W.G.R. This barn was taken down, and rebuilt on the Morrison farm. Lots 5 and 8 remained in the Morrison family until 1984, when Kenneth Wettlaufer of Kitchener bought Lot 5 from Donald Morrison and Mac MacIsaac of Atwood bought Lot 8 from Annie Morrison.

John Morrison, a grandson of Duncan Sr. lived on Lots 6 and 7 until 1912, when he sold them to R. J. Clancey. Mr. Clancey took out the bush and operated a sawmill for a few years. In September 1917, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kieffer who were married in Formosa, moved to Lots 6 and 7 which they had purchased from Roger Clancey.

Mr. and Mrs. Kieffer farmed this 200 acres for 49 years. One of Joe's main interests was horses. Their family consisted of Francis, Isabel, Marie, Walter and Dennis. The children walked three miles to attend Separate School #3 at Dornoch.

In 1966 the farm was sold to Allan Minogue and Mr. and Mrs. Kieffer retired to Durham.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kieffer visiting at the Kenny residence

Joseph Keiffer stooking grain

LOT 13 AND 14, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.
LOT 6, DIVISION 3, CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

Patrick Coffield came to Canada from Ireland in the 1840s. He settled in Glenelg near Dornoch and married Ellen O'Mara. There is no record of what land he owned. The first record shows that his son Martin owned Lot 14, Concession 2, E.G.R. — 100 acres. He married Sarah Melosh, sister of Nicholas, Thomas and Joseph in September 1887.

There was a log house and barn on the farm. The house was burned down, leaving them and their three children homeless for a time. A new house was built and later, about 1900, a large barn was erected.

They had a family of ten children: William, who married Elizabeth McAuliffe of Durham, Helen, Joseph, Bernard, who married Hannah Barry, Mary, Martin, Florence, Kathleen, Leo and Patrick. Nine of them attended Latona School and about 1910 or soon after, some of them moved to the United States to live. In 1985, there are just three left — Mary, Kathleen and Patrick, all living in Michigan.

In 1915 Martin Coffield sold Lot 14 to Charles Schafer and moved to Durham and later to Michigan. Charles Schafer and his wife Elizabeth Goldberg who had come from Germany previously, with four of their family, moved from Sullivan Township to the Twamley farm on the northeast corner of Lot 15, 2nd Concession of Glenelg. They lived there for a few years and their son Walter was born there.

In 1944, Charles bought the Joseph Melosh farm, Lot 11, along the 2nd Concession, E.G.R. He sold it later to people from Toronto who built a summer home which was later burned down and the land resold.

Charles (Sr.) bought the land, Lot 6, Division 3, Concession 1, from the home place west to the Garafraxa Road, which he farmed for many years. His family all attended Latona School where he also served as a School Trustee.

Each fall from 1925 to 45, Nelson and Charlie (Jr.) worked for Robert Mortley on his threshing machine. The family consisted of: Charles and Elizabeth, Nelson, Annie, Dorothy, Charlie, Walter, Lena, Freda, Emma and Isabel.

After Mrs. Schafer's death, Charles Jr. and his wife Mary Tobin took over the farm of 200 acres in 1948. Mr. Schafer lived with them until his death. Due to failing health, Charles sold the farm to Owen Burkhart in 1964 and retired to Durham.

It was later sold to Ron Eichler, who still owns it. The large barn was burnt and a steel shed replaced it. Most of the family married local people and their families are still in Grey County.

LOT 21, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

This farm was first owned by Donald MacDonald and his wife Jane who came from Scotland and settled here in 1847. They took out the Crown deed in 1854 for 25 pounds, being the west half of Lot 21. The east half was taken out in 1856 to clear a road to the 2nd Concession, along the front of their farm.

The MacDonalds sold their farm to Dougal and Flora MacGillivary. Dougal died on the farm. Son Duncan and his mother (Flora) farmed it until 1885, when it was sold to Charlie Vaughan. He owned it for thirty years, until 1915, when he went West.

James Vaughan bought this farm in 1915. James was the son of Hugh Vaughan of Glenroadin. He married Jearlena (Ena) McNally in 1916. Their family consisted of four boys and four girls — Clarence, Eva, John, Vera, Alfred, Shirley, Alex and Ruth. Some attended Edge Hill School and some went to Latona School. James was a Trustee of Latona School for a number of years. They were members of North Glenelg Baptist Church.

They celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary at a family gathering in Dornoch Hall in 1976.

Mrs. Vaughan died in 1984. James, though over ninety, still maintains his own home with the help of his great-grandson Kirk Seitz.

LOT 22, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

The Crown Deed for the east half of Lot 22 was obtained by Neil McDonald in 1862, and the west half by Eleanor MacDonald in 1866.

Their buildings were close to what is now County Road #12 about half a mile west of Concession 2. Lot 22 remained in the MacDonald family until it was sold to John McKechnie in 1910.

In 1925, Mr. McKechnie sold the buildings and 1-1/2 acres of land to Mr. and Mrs. George Brown. They had three children, Stephen, Archie and Jessie. They lived here for several years and George worked for some of the neighbouring farmers. Later they moved to St. Catharines.

Several people lived here until Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Mountain bought it in 1968. They had a family consisting of Derle, Dwayne, Delmar and Douglas, Sharon and Karen. They had a little market garden and a small orchard.

In 1975, Ralph Mountain was blowing the snow out of his lane. He drove out onto the road and his tractor was hit by a car, killing him instantly. As a result of this accident the road was improved by cutting down the hill. Mrs. Mountain and her family moved to Englehart and in 1978 she sold the property. The present owners are Filmer and Bonnie McCracken.

LOT 23, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Neil McKechnie from the Isle of Mull, Scotland settled on this Lot in 1846 and was granted the deed in 1872. He married Sarah McEachern from Luther Township and they had a family of five sons and two daughters, Dougal, John, Hector, Charlie, Angus, Kate (Mrs. Dan McInnis) and Mary (Mrs. William Firth).

Their first house and barn were built in a hollow (as usual, near a spring) about the centre of their farm. Mr. McKechnie later built a fine red brick house but only lived in it one winter, dying suddenly in 1893. He left the farm to his wife and on her death in 1907 it passed to her son John. He married Mary Jane Vessie and they had two daughters, Irene, who died in 1944 and Blanche who married Kenneth Dunsmoor.

Mr. McKechnie built a new barn and later bought the frame barn on Lot 25, moving it on rollers across the fields to its new location at the east end of his own barn. A number of men and horses were needed to accomplish this task.

Milton Bellerby of Markdale drilled a 130 foot well for Mr. McKechnie north of the house, using a horse powered drilling outfit.

John McKechnie died in 1941, leaving Lots 22 and 23 to his wife. She sold them to Blanche and Kenneth Dunsmoor in 1942 and moved to Durham. They farmed until selling it to Mr. and Mrs. Emery Burnett. Three years later they sold it to Norman Wilmer who divided it into twenty acre lots. In 1976, Gary and Jean Hutchinson bought the two lots with the house and barn. Gary built a replica of an old western town and now operates a dude ranch here.

LOT 25, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Donald McDonald took out the Crown deed for the east half of Lot 25 in 1862 and the west half in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald's first buildings were built on the southwest side of their Lot. They cleared some land, but because of its rough nature, a large portion was left in heavy timber.

Their son Hugh inherited the farm in 1880, subject to the maintenance of his mother during her lifetime. He married Janet Hobkirk and their family was: James, Annie (Mrs. Hay), Sadie (Mrs. Dargavel) and Christina (Mrs. Harry Reay), who is believed to be the oldest living pupil of S. S. #3 School, having celebrated her 95th birthday in September, 1984.

Hugh built one of the first frame barns in the neighbourhood and was known as "Frame Barn Hughie" to distinguish him from the many other Hugh McDonalds.

In 1888 they sold their farm to N., G., and J. McKechnie and moved to a house near the road at the top of the Glenroadin hill on Lot 28, Concession 3, E.G.R.

The next owners of Lot 25 were Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Wilson who lived there from 1890-1907.

It was then sold to Gillen and Marion (Young) Boyd and was willed to their son Allan. His son John and wife Alice (Trafford) lived in the house on Lot 25 until it was destroyed by fire.

On Allan Boyd's death this Lot passed to Bertram and Ada (Boyd) Parkinson.

The next owner, Robert Reid, planted most of the cleared land in trees. In 1969 this lot was sold to the present owner Adele Wilson who built a new modular home here.

LOT 26, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Lot 26 was taken from the Crown in 1856 by Alex McDonald and was sold to Gillen and Marion Boyd in 1883. Their buildings were some distance from the road on the east side of a high ridge of land that runs across Lots 25 and 26. They had one son Allan who married Victoria Banks and they lived on the Boyd farm for a number of years, then moved to Leader, Saskatchewan. Their two older children, John and Marion, remained at Glenroadin with their Banks and Boyd grandparents.

In 1920 they returned to Ontario and again made their home on Lot 26. Other children of this couple were: sons Harrison, aged 1 year, and James an infant, who died within a week of each other in 1911, before the Boyds had moved from Ontario; Ada (Mrs. Bert Parkinson); Maud (Mrs. McCallum); Belle (Mrs. Covert); Rachel (Mrs. Jerry Pitson) and Heather (Mrs. George Cowley). John married Alice Trafford and Marion married Fred Abbot.

Mr. and Mrs. Pitson lived with her father for awhile and during this time a heavy snow storm blew a high drift against their outside door. To get out they had to climb out an upstairs window and shovel the snow from their door.

The Pitsons built a house on a six acre parcel of land on the southeast corner of Lot 26.

Victoria Boyd died in 1950 and Allen a few years later and the farm, with the exception of the Pitson property, passed to the Parkinsons, then to Robert Reid who sold it to Adele Wilson in 1969. Since buying Lots 25 and 26, she has planted 16,500 trees and her wood lot is under the supervision of the Department of Natural Resources.

LOT 27 AND 28, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Lot 27, Concession 2, E.G.R. was taken from the Crown by John McCormick, the east half in 1855, the west half in 1856 and Lot 28 in the same year. These Lots remained in the McCormick family until 1937. It is not known who John's wife was, but their family was: Angus who married Sarah McGillivray, John, Donald, Malcolm, Sarah (Mrs. Arbuthatt), Catherine (Mrs. Neil), Margaret, Mary Jane, (Mrs. Neil McKillop) and Isabelle, most of whom attended Edge Hill School.

The McCormick house was on Lot 27, half-way back, reached by a lane from the sideroad through Lot 28.

Neil McKillop died in 1898, Mary in 1897, leaving a two year old daughter, Bella. She grew up in her uncle's home and also attended Edge Hill School.

John Burrell bought Lot 27 in 1940 and Lot 28 in 1937. He cut the timber on these lots and sold what was not suitable for logs for firewood.

Raspberry bushes sprang up as if by magic, and people came from miles around to pick the berries which were free for the picking. That's where you met many of your neighbours.

In 1943, Lachlan ("L. A.") MacLean bought both lots and, after his untimely death, Fred and Catharine (McLean) Murdock became the present owners. They built a cottage on the northeast corner of Lot 28. On the east side of this the sideroad deviates to the north, because of the Rocky Saugeen River and follows the river bank to the Concession road.

This cottage was used sometimes as a Polling booth for elections.

LOT 29, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

James Campbell took out the Crown deed in 1864 selling it to James Vaughan Sr. in 1882. Vaughan turned it over to his son Hugh the same year but nothing is known of the intervening eighteen years.

Kenneth and Hugh Vaughan

The first log house and barn were built at the top of the hill on McCormick's Sideroad and it was here that Hugh Vaughan Sr. and his wife Margaret (McKenzie), of Irish descent lived until they built new buildings on the northeast corner of their Lot on the 2nd Concession. They raised a family of five — James, Hugh, Kenneth, Alex and Elizabeth (Mrs. C. Dunsmoor).

Mrs. Vaughan, like other pioneer women, spun wool into yarn for her family's use and could often be seen at her spinning wheel outside her home during the summer months.

The youngest son, Alex, served in the Canadian Army during World War I and on his return worked on the home farm, taking it over after his parents' deaths in 1939. He farmed it until his own death in 1948 and in 1949 it was bought by Herbert and Eugene Goetz, who sold it to Oliver and Adeline Tosh in 1950. They had one son, Howard, and lived here until 1968, when they sold the farm to H. L. Mullin and moved to Durham. The Rocky Saugeen River angles across this Lot and during Mr. Mullins' ownership, he sold the land on the west side of the river.

Martin and Dorothy Stoneouse are the present owners of the 30 acres on the southwest side of the river. They have one son, Curtis. Since buying this property they have practically rebuilt the house, jacking it up and putting in a concrete foundation, building a verandah across the front and covering the exterior with aluminum siding.

LOT 30, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Robert Heslip and Sarah Lawlor both came from Ireland to Canada where they met and were married. They settled on the farm on Lot 30, Concession 2, E.G.R. in Glenelg Township. They had five children: James and Mary Jane, who never married, remained at home to help on the farm; David, the youngest passed away in 1894 at the age of twenty-three; Sarah married John Wilkie and they moved to Saskatoon, where they settled; Margaret married Edward Bell and they resided in Owen Sound until Edward's ill health forced them to move back to the home farm. Shortly after moving back Edward passed away. Margaret remained on the farm with their four children, May, Lena, James and Edna.

Jim helped his uncle, James Heslip, work on the farm which was sold to Howard Ritchie in 1951. It has changed hands many times since.

In 1966, Alexander Mullin, a lawyer, who then owned the farm, was able to have the west half separated by having the river which divided it, declared navigable, forming a "natural severance".

Herb Miller and Mr. Mullin paddled down the river in a canoe — proof enough of this fact. Since that time there have been several different owners.

LOT 31, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

James Vaughan (brother of Hugh Vaughan, Sr.) took out the Crown deed for the east half of Lot 31 in 1856 and the west half in 1867.

He cleared his land and built a frame house and small barn about halfway back on his Lot. He married and had a family and they lived here until selling it to his brother Hugh in 1895.

The property was farmed by Hugh Vaughan until his son Hugh Jr. took it over. He built a new frame barn that year. The Durham Furniture Company obtained the river rights of the portion of the Rocky Saugeen that crossed the west end of the Lot.

Hugh joined the army near the end of World War I and soon after returning home married Jenny Symon. They had two sons, Alvin and Kenneth who left home and married, leaving Hugh and Jenny to operate the farm alone. Hugh died suddenly in 1961 and Jenny moved to Durham where she lived until her death.

The farm was sold in 1970 in two separate parcels of land of 50 acres each.

The owners of the south 50 acres converted part of the barn into living quarters and installed a furnace for heat. During the night of September 19, the occupants were awakened to find the barn in flames. They fled in their night attire and summoned the Durham Fire Department from a neighbour's home but, although the firemen responded quickly, they could not save this building.

The present owners, William and Doreen McDonald, purchased the north half in 1970 and the south half has belonged to the Strathearn House Group Limited since 1983.

LOT 32, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Hugh Foley obtained the patent for the east half of Lot 32 in 1852 and the west half in 1856, selling the 100 acres to Richard Banks in 1870.

Mr. Banks was a school teacher and taught in S. S. #3 school in 1866, 1869, and again in 1874. Before buying his farm he boarded with the Jabez Banks family on Lot 41. He was noted as being a very strict teacher and was especially so with the Banks children as he didn't want the other pupils to think he was favouring his relatives.

Richard Banks married Rachel Emily Grey and they had a family of ten.

The Rocky Saugeen River cuts across the west end of the farm leaving a limited acreage of workable land. However, like many early settlers, they were able to raise and educate their large family.

The buildings on Lot 32 were built of logs and served the Banks family during their lifetime.

Mr. Banks died in 1907 leaving the farm to his wife Rachel and after her death to their son John G.

Daughter Ada remained with her mother and carried on the farm work — milking cows, caring for a flock of sheep and hiring help to put in the crops and take off the hay.

Mrs. Banks was very fond of flowers and surrounded her home with shrubs and a great variety of flowering plants. Every spring and summer many of these same plants bloom around the location of the original home.

Richard Banks family

Seated, left to right: **Bessie (Mrs. Frank Vickers), Alice (Mrs. Malcolm), Harriet (Mrs. William Eadie), Maud (Mrs. Alvin Layburn)**
Standing: **Victoria (Mrs. Allan Boyd), Eva (Mrs. Ernest Young), Jim Banks, Winnifred (Mrs. Bert Wilson), Jack Banks and Miss Ada Banks**

With the large family there were always grandchildren visiting 'Gramma' and Aunt 'Ade'. Many of them attended Edge Hill School.

On Mrs. Banks' death in 1953 daughter Ada was given a lifetime lease on the farm. She continued farming as long as her health permitted and died in 1957, when Harriet (Banks) Eadie became the owner. Later, Harriet's daughter Evelyn and her husband John A. Scaman took over the Banks' farm and are the present owners, making 115 years in the Banks family.

The Scamans took the log house down log by log, rebuilt it in a new location near Goderich, furnished it with antique furniture, and lived in it.

The Scamans reforested Lot 32 with pine several years ago and it is now a well kept woodlot, a haven for deer

LOTS 33, 34, 35, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

James Craig and William Morrison came with their mothers from Ireland and settled on Lots 33 and 35 with Mr. and Mrs. John Halfpenny settling on Lot 34. The Crown deeds for these Lots were taken out between 1852 and 1856.

The Craigs and Morrisons were Roman Catholics and the Halfpennys were Wesleyan Methodists.

Eventually William Morrison became the owner of all three lots, purchasing the Halfpenny property in 1882 and taking over the Craig holdings when James Craig left to reside elsewhere. Mrs. Craig was left with little or no income, to live out her life in a small house, on the side of the road on Lot 35.

Mr. Morrison married and had a family of six: William, Thomas, Pat, James, Elizabeth (Mrs. E. Barry), and Isobelle (Mrs. H. Simpson).

He had built one of the first stone houses in Glenelg a little to the west of his first log home. It was built with stone from his own land and lime from a kiln on Lot 33. Its construction was different from most houses as the inside partitions on the ground floor were also made of stone and it had only one outside entrance.

William Morrison was an industrious man and took a keen interest in Township affairs, serving as a Councillor in 1860 - 1864 and in 1874 and 1875.

On his death, his 300 acres were left to sons William and Thomas, William taking the east 150 and Thomas the west 150.

William married Margaret McGarr but had no children. In 1917 a young Irish boy, Michael Dwyer, left his employer, John Delany, a blind pedlar from Traverston, and was hired by the Morrisons to help with the farm work. Mr. Morrison died in 1923 and Michael stayed on to operate the farm for Mrs. Morrison. In 1939 he bought the farm with the condition that she would have a home here for the remainder of her life.

Michael married May Bell on the 12th of July, 1939 and they lived on the Greenwood farm, Lot 37, until it was sold; then moved to the Morrison home, sharing the house with Mrs. Morrison until her death in 1942.

The Dwyer children, Martin, Bill, Pat and Margaret Anne (Mrs. D. Heffernan) were born here.

Bill Nolan, Michael's half brother came from Ireland and lived with the Dwyers until enlisting in the Canadian Army in 1940.

In 1968 Michael and May sold their farm to Robert J. Patton and moved to Durham. May died in 1974 and Michael has been a resident of St. Raphael's Nursing Home, Durham for several years.

The new owner divided the 150 acres into six 25 acre lots. Michael and Rabina Shan bought the 25 acres with the buildings and made many renovations to the house.

In 1968 Alex and Christina Ginzel bought the south half of Lot 34 and built an "A" frame cottage near the location of the former Halfpenny buildings. They cultivate the land and spend a great deal of time on their property.

Louis Caulfield is a full time resident in the house that he built on the north half of Lot 34.

The west 150 acres of Lots 33, 34, 35, were inherited from his father by Thomas Morrison who built his first log buildings on the east side of his land on Lot 34 close to a strong spring. He married a woman named Heffernan and nine of their ten children — Joseph, Lizzie, Thomas, William, Mary, John, Albert, Peter and Frances were born on this farm. Some years later he built a frame house and barn on Lot 35. The children attended Edge Hill school.

Thomas was a talented self-taught elocutionist and entertained at Christmas concerts and other social events. One of his best remembered numbers was "Rubinstein at the Piano". His son Joseph followed in his footsteps and was a popular entertainer.

In 1920 the Morrison family sold their farm to George and Clara (Hill) Scheuermann of Saskatchewan but formerly of Bentinck Township.

The Scheuermanns had a family of six: Clara (Mrs. R. Alexander), Mary (Mrs. Walker), twin sons William and George, twin daughters Emma (Mrs. J. McLeod), and Mae (Mrs. W. Bailey). Mrs. Scheuermann died in 1935 and George and his wife Roberta Braun moved in with his father. William left home to work in Kitchener.

On a cold windy day in April, 1942 a chimney fire caused a fire that destroyed the Scheuermann home and contents. Roberta and the baby were alone and flames engulfed the house so quickly, she only had time to bundle the baby in a blanket and run to tell the men who

were making syrup in the bush. At that time they were the only residents on that part of the Rocky sideroad.

The Scheuermanns rented Gordon MacDonald's farm, where they lived while building a new house which they moved to the following spring.

George Scheuermann sold his farm in 1955 to M. Ross and lived with Mr. and Mrs. Bailey until his death in 1956.

The farm was sold in 1956 to Marko Banjavic and Franz Zichober.

George and Ellen (McNally) Ritchie and family in the early 1900s

Front Row, left to right: **George Ritchie, Ella (Mrs. John Teeter), John, Mrs. Ritchie, Howard**

Second Row, left to right: **Emma (Mrs. N. McGuire), Margaret (Mrs. John Brown), William and Catherine (Cassie) (Mrs. Arthur Lee)**

LOT 36, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

This land was first settled by William Ritchie in 1848. He was granted a patent from the Crown in January, 1856. Mr. Ritchie and his wife, Margaret (Kelly), had emigrated from County Tyrone in Ireland in 1844 and settled in Vaughan Township for four years before moving to this farm in Glenelg.

Their first log house was burned in the spring of 1868. Although the family escaped, all contents and clothing were burned. Immediately after the fire, the present stone house was built. They had a family of three sons and six daughters, namely: John, William, George, Elizabeth (Mrs. George Firth), Sarah (Mrs. William Moffat), Margaret (Mrs. William Weir), Ellen (Mrs. Alex Beaton), Emma (Mrs. Archie Ector), and Jane. Mr. Ritchie died in the year 1889, leaving the farm to his son George, who lived there all his life of seventy-five years. Mrs. William Ritchie lived with her son George and was cared for by her daughter Jane. She died in 1902.

In 1893, George Ritchie married Ellen McNally, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McNally. They carried on general farming, and raised bees, having as many as ninety hives at one time. As well, Mr. Ritchie took great pride in showing horses at the Fall Fairs for many years, and he was a President of the Agricultural Society. Loving to play the violin, George Ritchie and his cousin, Thomas Ritchie (and later with members of his own family) spent many hours playing at family and neighbourhood parties and dances.

In 1906, they built a stone foundation beside the main barn and moved a frame barn two hundred feet and put it on the foundation. An implement shed was built that same year.

George and Ellen Ritchie had a family of three sons and four daughters: Emma (Mrs. Nelson McGuire), Margaret (Mrs. John Brown), Cassie (Mrs. Arthur Lee), Ella (Mrs. John Teeter), William, John and Howard. Mr. Ritchie died in the year 1941 at the age of seventy-five years. He willed the farm to his son Howard.

In 1931, Howard married Margaret Greenwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Greenwood. They had a family of two sons, Donald and Cameron. Cameron passed away in 1964 in his twenty-seventh year. Donald married Mary Porter in 1958. They had four children: Susan, who passed away in her seventh year, Donna, Steven and Karen. Cameron married Margaret Rose MacDonnell and they had two sons, Mark and David.

Taxes on the farm in 1937 were $52.44, while in 1967 they were $293.48.

The farm was sold to Standard Industries in 1974, after 126 years in the Ritchie name. Howard and Margaret Ritchie retired to Durham in 1977.

William Ritchie family circa 1885

Back Row, left to right: **William Jr., John, George, Sarah (Mrs. William Moffat)**

Middle Row, left to right: **William Sr., Mrs. Margaret (Kelly) Ritchie, Emma (Mrs. A. Ector), Elizabeth (Mrs. G. Firth)**

Front Row, left to right: **Maggie (Mrs. William Weir), Jane, Ellen (Mrs. Alex Beaton)**

Greenwood Brothers

Dan, Thomas, William, and John, sons of William and Elizabeth Greenwood

LOT 37, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

William Greenwood and his wife, Elizabeth Kinsman, of Cornwall, England came to Canada in 1845. They lived in Toronto for a few years while William was employed at Lambton Mills, nearby. He was persuaded by a former neighbour, Francis Jasper to take up land north of Durham. Mr. Jasper had settled on the east half of Lot 40, Concession 2, E.G.R. and William had hoped to take Lot 39, but found both 39 and 38 had been taken, so, sight unseen, he claimed Lot 37 on the same Concession. He obtained the Crown Deed for the east half in 1856 and for the west half in 1858.

The Greenwoods cleared land and built a log shanty on the southeast corner of their lot near a large spring. One of their children died and was buried in the corner of their garden. After studying his land, Mr. Greenwood decided to build a log house and a barn on the side of a steep hill west of the cedar swamp, which crosses the entire lot. A spring-fed creek at the bottom of the hill supplied water for family and livestock. Milk, butter and other food were kept cool in the "spring house" during the summer. This was a small building built over the spring.

Later the log house was replaced by a small one-and-a-half storey white brick dwelling with a frame woodshed attached. A new frame bank barn with stone foundation was built into the side of the hill south of the house. Members of the Greenwood family were John, William, Thomas, Daniel, Mary (Mrs. Cameron), Grace (Mrs. Davis), Jane (Mrs. Dunsmoor), Susan (Mrs. Pinder) and Johanna (Mrs. Hooper).

In 1862, Mr. Greenwood purchased Lot 8, Concession 7, N.D.R. and in 1863 he traded this Lot to Elias Edge of Lot 45, Concession 3, E.G.R. with a $1000 bonus being paid to Elias as well. In 1863 William Greenwood moved to the former Edge farm, Lot 45. He died in 1877 and Mrs. Greenwood in 1901.

Their son Thomas took over the home farm, Lot 37. He married Margaret Edwards and their family was: Herbert, who married Robena Geddes; John, a clergyman; Ernest, who married Margaret Mortley; Annie and Winnie who both married brothers Douglas and Dan Campbell, respectively; and Ethel, who married George Fraser. Two other children, Walter and another Annie died during a diphtheria epidemic and were buried beside the aforementioned infant of William and Elizabeth Greenwood. A fence was kept around this plot, marking the graves of the three children. Ernest remained in Glenelg and Herbert and his sister Ethel and their spouses retired in Glenelg.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Greenwood retired to the "Upper", (old Durham) Road, Part Lot 56, Concession 2, E.G.R., with Ernest and his wife Margaret Mortley taking over the farm.

Two sons, Harold (killed in World War II) and Ralph, were born here. In 1929 the Greenwood family moved to the Thomas Greenwood property on the Upper Road and later to Wellandport.

In 1929 Alfred Bebb and his wife Dora purchased Lots 37 and 38, with their children, Arlene, Vivian, Thomas and Robert, moved here from Grayling, Michigan. This was the beginning of the Depression, and after working hard and trying to overcome difficulties they sold the farm back to the Greenwoods and returned to Michigan in 1934.

Clarence Robinson bought Lot 38 in 1936.

The farm was rented for the next few years. In 1941 Gordon MacDonald of Proton Township, purchased Lot 37. He married Glenny (Firth) Riddell, a great granddaughter of the original owner, in 1945. In 1953, fire destroyed their barn and contents (24 cows, 4 horses, 30 sheep). During the summer, the MacDonalds bought a large barn south of Walkerton and in September, under the direction of Jack Firth and Jim Goodwill, friends and neighbours carefully dismantled, moved, reframed and rebuilt it. Man power with pike and gin-pole was used. The frame was boarded in and on December 18, Wallace and Jim McCormick and others finished putting on the steel roofing from the dismantled barn.

A few years later, the MacDonalds suffered another set-back. A recently purchased Suffolk ewe was found to have the dreaded disease of Scrapie. The entire flock had to be destroyed and no sheep could be kept on the premises for three years. After this time they gradually built up another flock.

The MacDonalds moved to the farm of Glenny's father after his death in 1961.

In 1974 they sold Lot 37 to George Philips (in trust), who turned out to be Standard Industries Limited. The gravel on the property has been designated extractable at any time, but so far none has been removed. The Gravel Company demolished the house and the land is rented at the present time by the Anderson family.

In the early days on the west part of this farm there came an Indian known as Abraham, believed by some to have been outlawed by his tribe. He built a wigwam and spent several years living and hunting in this neighbourhood. He was a great favourite with the young boys who spent many Sundays around his camp fire listening to his stories of Indian life. One day Abraham was going past the school dragging a deer he had shot. Since it was rather a heavy load he would stop often and say "Abraham, plenty strong" and would start off again. This little act ended by the boys all helping him draw his deer home. Abraham remained several years and left suddenly and was not heard of again. Some people believed he had outlived his outlaw period and returned to his tribe.

This story was often told by Harry Williams.

LOTS 38, 39, 40, CONCESSION, E.G.R.

Henry Williams settled on Lot 38, Concession 2, E.G.R. in 1846 and secured the Crown Deeds for the 100 acres ten years later. He built a corduroy road, parts of which still remain, from the Concession road through the swamp to the top of the hill almost halfway back on the Lot. There he built a log house and barn. Later he built a frame barn. Henry Williams was the first teacher in Edge Hill School, teaching for three months.

In 1876 Edward Williams became the owner and in 1880 sold the farm to William Garbutt. He did not stay long and in 1883 Thomas Greenwood, the owner of Lot 37, secured Lot 38 as well.

Clarence Robinson bought Lot 38 in 1936. The front part of the farm was of little use for agriculture because of the swamp and creeks. The barn was the only building still standing at that time and it was sold and removed. A large spring rises on the the farm and flows to the Rocky Saugeen River. It crosses Lots 39 and 40 and provides water for pasturing cattle. Firemen also used it for water to help save the barn on Lot 39 in 1969. Clarence's son, Norman, bought the farm in 1964, less one acre in the northeast corner of Lot 38. Much of the farm has been reforested.

The east half of Lot 39, 50 acres was taken up by William Bell in 1846 as a free land grant and in 1862 he bought the west half for $140. There is no record of the location of his house but a barn was built near the Concession road, just a little northwest of the present house. Francis Jasper settled on the east half of Lot 40 in 1846 and received the Crown Deed in 1853. Where a house had been built near the northeast corner of the lot can still be seen. From "The Early History of Edge Hill" published in the Durham Chronicle in 1905 or 1906, we read "James Coe while teaching for two years (late 1850s) in S. S. #3 School lived in a log house in the woods on Lot 40, Concession 2, near the southeast side".

In 1865 the west half of Lot 40, 50 acres, was taken from the Crown by William Bell and he then purchased the east half from Francis Jasper, making a farm of two hundred acres.

Rough land suitable for reforestation, Glenelg Township.
(Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority)

John Y. Moffat and granddaughters Mary and Jean Moffat

In 1875, Charles Moffat and his wife Christena McArthur and family: Thomas, Robert, Henry, John and Anna bought the farm. A large two storey fieldstone house was built in 1876 and a stone addition built on the west side in the early 1900s. Some of the family were carpenters and they used their talents to build a very ornate two storey verandah across the front of the house. In the interior they used their skills in fashioning decorative woodwork and wainscotting in cherry and maple wood. The house features full-length recessed windows flanking the front doorway and both the north and south sides of the house. For a few years three families shared this house: Charles, his sons, John and Henry and their wives and families.

The barn was built around 1880 and an ell added in 1909.

Mrs. Moffat, née Christena McArthur, was an author and besides short stories, wrote a book entitled "Waifs of Fair Edina" or the "Mystery of St. Leonards, " published by Waverley Press in 1898. She used the **nom de plume** "Robert Kaye Grenville".

Charles Moffat, who was described in his obituary as "one of the old strong men, who possess opinions and a will", was Reeve of Glenelg from 1866 to 1890 and Warden of Grey County in 1888. He was Master of the Dominion Grange for a term and took part in many other community affairs. He had been born in Scotland and never tired of praising the land of his birth. He died in 1906 and willed the farm to "my son John Y. during his life and after his death to Charles Henry Moffat", John's only son. John had married Mary MacArthur from the Glen.

Charles H. Moffat married Grace Greenwood in 1906. To them were born two daughters, Mary and Jean and a son who passed away soon after birth. Mrs. Moffat died shortly after, in 1917. Some years later Charlie married Jean MacFarlane from the Rob Roy area but he was again bereaved in 1922.

The Moffats carried on a mixed farming operation but also had a forge and anvil and shod horses and did repair jobs. Charlie was a good carpenter and builder. As well as buildings, he made a gazebo — a six-sided latticed playhouse where his children and others spent many pleasant hours. He also had two large peacocks which sat on a beam in the shed when not strutting around the yard. Many neighbouring households had "bouquets" of beautiful tail feathers with their rich shades and patterns of blue and green from these exotic birds.

In 1915 a well was drilled and a windmill erected. Water ran by gravity to the house. In 1917 the Moffat house was the first in the community to have a bathroom with running water.

The farm was sold in 1923 to David and Bessie (Ainslie) Robinson from Hampden, Normanby Township. The family members were Arthur, Clarence, Myrtle (Mrs. C. Moffat), Alma (Mrs. G. McBride), and Dorothy.

The Robinsons were interested in reforestation, and in that same year planted by hand, pine and walnut trees on Lot 40, on a high steep elevation which crosses many lots. A long, steep 'S' curve is necessary in the road to

Charles H. and Grace (Greenwood) Moffat wedding picture December 14, 1906

the back of Lots 39 and 40 and is very inconvenient in farm operations. It was a long, hard pull for the teams in haying and harvesting as well as being a narrow road for modern machinery. Through the years most of the hill has been reforested.

Clarence married Marjorie Ritchie in 1932 and took over the farm. They had three sons Alex, David and Norman. Clarence was a keen supporter of progress and agriculture both in the Township as a Councillor and as a leader in many projects. He was a Charter member of the Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority, Past President of the Grey County Beef Producers, the Grey County 4H Club Leaders, the Grey County Crop and Soil Improvement Association and the Durham Agricultural Society. He was also very active in securing hydro for the neighbourhood, in Farm Forum, Young People's groups and in the life and work of Knox United Church, Durham.

Marjorie was Secretary-Treasurer of South Grey District Women's Institute, Public Relations Officer in the Guelph Area, and the Grey-Bruce Area Women's Institutes, Secretary-Treasurer of the Township School Area Board of Glenelg during its last six years. She was also active in Knox United Church.

Clarence and Marjorie retired to Durham in 1964. Their son Norman married Ruth Anne Hollands of Kincardine Township and took over the three hundred acres in 1964. They had a family of David, killed in an electrical accident while helping a friend in 1979, aged 22, Bill, Lee Anne and Clare. Both Norman and Ruth Anne are licensed pilots and there is a landing strip for small aircraft on the property. They are active in many farm organizations and as 4H Club Leaders.

An addition was built to the barn in 1977, new implement shed in 1979 and new silo in 1980.

The Robinsons have been weather observers for the Meteorological Branch of the Department of Transport since 1948. High and low temperatures and the amount of precipitation are recorded twice daily. In the early years the wind speed and direction were also recorded. These reports, as well as any unusual weather phenomena are mailed monthly to the Toronto Branch of the Federal Department. The depth of snow is reported every Friday morning to Malton for the ski reports in winter.

This farm is unique in having had four generations of two families live on it, first the Moffats and then the Robinsons, who are still there.

David Robinson family

Marie Robinson (David's sister), Arthur, Dorothy, Myrtle (Mrs. C. Moffat), Clarence, Alma (Mrs. G. McBride), David Robinson and his wife Bessie

LOT 41, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

In 1844 Jabez Banks and Ann Wass were married in Dixondale, Yorkshire, and two years later they left England for Canada. Jabez's occupation in England is uncertain but it is known that he was very much involved in the Church of England and was a lay reader. Ann's father was a coffin maker and before Ann was married, it was her job to line the coffins with cloth.

On December 15, 1846, they procured a land settlement ticket on Lot 41, Concession 2, E.G.R. and established their new home over the next few years. Tragedy struck early when their log house was destroyed by fire. Jabez was away at the time and they lost everything which they had brought with them except a small trunk which a neighbour, James Dillon, had pulled from the flames. They rebuilt a frame house.

Church services were held in the Banks home whenever a preacher was in the area. Jabez also did some lay preaching and, as he was a good singer, he usually carried a tuning fork with him in order to lead the singing when a few neighbours got together. He was in demand, too, as a speaker at soirées. Jabez was one of the pioneers instrumental in building Bethel Church on Lot 43, Concession 3, E.G.R.

At an early date he traded 20 acres of good hardwood bush on the west end of Lot 41 to Samuel Edge for 20 acres of swamp at the east of Lot 42. He cut out the swamp so that they could see the sideroad from the house.

Jabez bought Lot 33, Concession 3, E.G.R. and his son Wellington operated a steam-powered sawmill at the east end of the lot until it was destroyed by fire. They raised a family of eight. Tom took over the farm from his father and worked it until he retired in Durham. Sarah married Jim Staples and moved across the road. Annie (Mrs. C. MacKinnon) lived at the Rocky, Mary (Mrs.

Mr. and Mrs. Jabez Banks family

Back Row, left to right: **Sarah (Mrs. Jim Staples), Tom, Mary (Mrs. Ed Limin)**
Centre Row, left to right: **Wellington, Mr. and Mrs. Banks**
Front Row, left to right: **Annie (Mrs. Charles McKinnon), Ada (Mrs. Meredith), and Minnie**

Limin) and Minnie spent their lifetime in the area. Daughters Ada and Dora moved from the Township. Descendants of this family still own property in Glenelg.

The farm later was owned by Charlie Cotton, Arthur Greenwood and Arthur and Ellison Edge.

LOT 42 AND THE WEST PART OF LOTS 43, 44, AND 45, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

In 1844, Samuel Edge, his brother James and sister Sally came from Cullenthra, Wicklow County, Ireland with their parents Robert and Mary Ann (Nezum) (Nuseum) Edge to Part 1 of Lot 18, Concession 1, W.G.R. in Bentinck Township.

Samuel married Elizabeth (Ellison) who had come from Rathdrum, Wicklow County, Ireland and they lived in the Edge homestead until 1854, when they came to the west end of Lot 42, Concession 2, E.G.R. Glenelg. Their children, Robert, Mary Ann and Daniel came with them and Eliza Ellen and Sarah Jane were born on Lot 42. John Spry had received the patent for the east half of Lot 42 in 1855.

Samuel Edge family

Back Row, left to right: **Robert, Mary Ann, Daniel.**
Front Row, left to right: **Sarah, Samuel, his wife Elizabeth (Ellison), and Elizabeth Ellen**

Evidently, Samuel and his neighbour, Jabez Banks on Lot 41, made a land deal, for in 1857, on the same day that Samuel bought the east half of Lot 42 from John Spry for £175, he sold twenty acres next to the Concession road to Jabez for £20 and Jabez sold twenty acres off the west (back) of his Lot 41 to Samuel for £20. It seems Mrs. Banks felt hemmed in and wanted to see the sideroad. This land was swampy and treed, so Jabez set about clearing the trees. Mrs. Banks' horizons were widened, and there are no large trees on this twenty acres to-day.

Samuel received the patent for the west half of Lots 43 and 44. When the Census was taken in 1861, he owned one hundred acres north of the sideroad and fifty acres on the south side and these facts were noted:

75 acres cleared, 25 acres in crop, 50 acres in pasture.

10 acres in wheat — 250 bushel
6 acres in oats — 150 bushels
1 acre in potatoes — 200 bushels
3 acres in turnips — 600 bushels
5 acres in hay — 6 tons
10 pounds wool
2 bulls or oxen
2 steers and heifers
2 milk cows
2 horses
10 sheep
4 pigs
50 pounds butter
value of land $1,700.00
value of machinery $80.00
value of all livestock $240.00

In 1867, Samuel and sons Robert and Daniel, built a large stone house in front of their former frame home which they had built in 1854. In 1882 Robert married Elizabeth Ector and Daniel married Isabelle Binnie. Samuel and Robert and families lived in the stone house and Daniel and family in the frame house behind.

By 1880, the Edges owned all of Lots 43, 44 and 45. By mutual consent Samuel's brother James became owner of 100 acres off the front or along the Concession Road, Daniel became owner of 125 acres in the centre, and Robert seventy-five acres off the west ends of the three lots, except one acre on Lot 43 reserved for Samuel for life.

Later in 1888, Samuel, Elizabeth and daughters Mary Ann and Eliza Ellen moved across the road from Lot 42, to their new frame house. Sarah Jane had died in 1877 at the age of eighteen from appendicitis. Samuel died in 1879 and Elizabeth in 1916 just five months short of being a centenarian. This home was a friendly meeting place for many and saw the beginning of the Edge Hill Sunday School c. 1889. The daughters were devout members of Trinity Anglican Church, Durham, and in the early 1890s, thirty neighbouring children gathered in their home Sunday afternoons for lessons. Mary Ann and Eliza Ellen were also noted for their crochet and needlework. They spent their last months in the home of their niece, Mrs. W. J. Ritchie. They both died in 1935, at the ages of 85 and 80 years respectively.

Robert and Elizabeth had four children, Samuel, James, Lena and Arthur, three of whom went West to the Elbow Loreburn area in Saskatchewan. Arthur inherited the farm after his father's death in 1910.

In 1917 Arthur married Mary Ann MacArthur, daughter of Colin and Margaret (Hill) MacArthur, Glenelg. Their children were Margaret (Mrs. Keith), Ellison and Daniel. In 1922, the remainder of the Banks farm, Lot 41 was purchased, making a total of 275 acres. In the early years of Arthur's farming a 10 horse Fairbanks Morse gas engine was purchased to power a buzz-

saw to cut his own wood and do custom work for the neighbours, as well as run a chopper and do other farm chores. A cement silo was built in 1916 and a silo-filling outfit was purchased. Arthur again did custom work. In 1928 a Massey-Harris traction-tractor was purchased, the first of its kind in the neighbourhood. This tractor was built with the engine sitting crosswise on the frame with rear steel wheels five feet high with steel spikes. The wheels were driven by a small pinion gear connected to a larger gear four feet in diameter. In 1930 Arthur bought a threshing machine and started stook threshing soon after.

Home of Samuel and Robert Edge
built in 1867

In early years water was pumped by a hydraulic ram system installed in a spring below the hill near the house. The water was forced up ninety feet to a supply tank in the upstairs of the house. The overflow from this tank was piped to a cement water trough at the barn. The overflow from this was piped underground to a trough across the road on Lot 43 for summer watering of livestock. This system was replaced by a drilled well in 1952.

In January 1942, the barn was burned by an overturned lantern. Arthur proceeded immediately with the help of his sons and neighbours to cut timber with crosscut saw from his bush to build a new barn. The timber was skidded by horses to a clearing and a steam powered saw-mill owned by William Morrison of Egremont was used to saw square timbers and lumber. The timbers were framed by David Gordon of Varney. The old foundation walls were repaired, one end wall was removed and fifty feet were added to make a foundation 110' x 47'.

In the fall a large number of men and women gathered and under the direction of James Miller of the Rocky and Mr. Tolton of Allenford the barn frame was erected. A bountiful lunch of sandwiches, cakes and pies was served.

Hydro came in 1948 and the coal oil lantern was hung away for good.

After his father's death in 1955, Ellison Edge inherited the farms. He was much in demand as a "caller" at many dances. His brother Daniel married Isabelle Hopkins, daughter of Spence and Margaret (Donnelly) Hopkins. They have five children: Donald who is working the farm since his Uncle Ellison's death in 1980, Norleen, Donna, Judith and Dale. Daniel, Isabelle and Dale reside in the house lived in by Samuel and family on Lot 43, Dale Edge being the great, great grandson of Samuel Edge who took the property from the Crown in 1854 making him the fifth generation to live on this property.

EAST PART OF LOTS 43, 44 AND 45, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

In the spring of 1845, James Edge of Bentinck Township headed down country and found a job on a farm near Milton. When he returned in late fall, surveyors were at work in Glenelg and he was looking for good land. He decided on Lot 43, Concession 3, E.G.R. and in 1846 built a shanty near a spring close to the northwest corner of the lot. He evidently waited till the eleventh hour to claim his land ticket and had to race with another party to Owen Sound to obtain it. He claimed the east half of Lot 43, and George Edge the east half of Lot 44, and Joseph Lindsay the east half of Lot 45. The latter two were relatives who had emigrated with the Robert Edge family in 1844. In 1852, James bought George's Lot 44 and in 1858 he bought Joseph Lindsay's farm of one hundred acres (all of Lot 45). Joseph Lindsay had built a log house near the southeast corner of his Lot.

In 1848, James married Maria Davis, daughter of Matthew Davis who had settled on Lot 46, Concession 3, E.G.R. Through the years a family of ten children were born: Lillian (Mrs. J. C. Jopp), Mary Ann (Mrs. William Davis), Catharine (Mrs. William Ritchie), Maria (Mrs. William Scarf), William and five others who died in infancy.

James and Maria built a log house on top of the grade on Lot 44 in the early 1850s. He named the farm "Edge Hill" and the surrounding community became known by that name. Around 1866 James and his family moved to a house on the Upper Road near Durham and James worked in the Edge Mills. They lived here for eight years and then moved back to the farm in 1874 and he became an agent for the Edge estates. Sarah Edge of Ireland, owned land in Glenelg and Bentinck Townships and in the northeast part of Durham which was known as the Edge Survey.

James Edge family

Back Row, left to right: **Lilly (Jopp), William, Catherine, (Mrs. Ritchie)**
Front Row, left to right: **Mary Ann (Mrs. Davis), Mrs. Edge (Maria Davis), James Edge, Maria (Mrs. Scarf)**

In 1873, James had sold most of the farm to his cousin Jonathan Davis who had just returned from the gold fields of California. In 1880, Robert and Samuel Edge became owners and the three lots were divided, with James having 33-1/3 acres off the east end of each of the three lots along the Concession road. In 1874, a large one-and-a-half frame addition was added to the south side of the house.

The closest mail service for the Edge Hill area was at Durham. "Through the efforts of James Edge, the Edge Hill Post Office was established in his home in 1881. The mail came to Durham by train and was delivered Monday, Wednesday and Friday to the Post Office where it was picked up by the residents of the community". The Post Office was located in the north end of the house. "James Edge was Post-Master until he resigned in 1903 due to ill health." — **(Reflections of S. S. No. 3 Glenelg)**.

Also in 1877 James donated land for a Grange Hall near the southeast corner of Lot 44, which served as a community centre as well for many years. He was very interested in agriculture and helped to organize the South Grey Agricultural Society and to improve livestock and crops by securing better breeding stock and seed.

He became President of the Society in 1858 and served for almost fifty years. He was a weighmaster for the community scales on the roadside in front of his farm, a Councillor in 1854, Glenelg Reeve in 1860 and Warden of Grey County in 1871. He was engaged by Grey County Council to act as a land evaluator.

A large brick house was built across the driveway to the south. His son William married Mary Lawson of Bentinck Township in 1885 and their family consisted of Valerie and Herbert. Mary died in 1913 aged fifty-two. Mr. and Mrs. James Edge celebrated their Diamond wedding on December 8, 1908.

Valerie married John Edge of Aberdeen and lived in British Columbia. William died in 1955 and Herbert continued to run the farm until 1964 when he sold it to William Glencross, but still lived in the house. He later lived in Grey Owen Lodge, Markdale till his death in 1983.

In 1977, John Glencross married Laurel Story and took over the farm. They have two daughters, Tyna and Kari. John was an active member of the Edge Hill 4H Calf Club for many years and a Leader for twenty years. John and Laurel carry on an extensive beef farming operation, specializing in Simmental cattle. Two large silos can be seen for miles as the barn and silos are built on the top of a rise.

The Grange Hall and frame house have been removed and now a large lawn presents a very neat appearance to the property.

CENTRE PART OF LOTS 43, 44, 45, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

In 1889, Daniel and Isabelle (Binnie) Edge and Bessie, Amy and Sarah moved to their new brick house on their own farm, the centre of Lots 43, 44 and 45, where Margaret, Mary, Alix and Edith were born. Two little sons died in infancy, leaving seven sisters. In 1891, the present barn was built at a cost of $293.81 with, of course, the help of the neighbours for the raising. A pig pen, buggy house, and sheep pen were attached later and a separate hen house built.

The house had been built on a little watershed between the Saugeen and the Rocky Saugeen rivers. Mr. Edge had planted trees, maple and spruce, evenly spaced all around the fence enclosing the acre or more of land for house and yard. The spruce eventually died and now only the maples are left. They also planted many shrubs. A large orchard of about fifty or more trees was planted west of the house. Apple, plum, pear and cherry trees provided fruit for home and for sale.

The severe frost in the winter of 1934 killed most of the fruit trees and there are very few left. Mr. Edge named the farm "Maple Lodge".

Daniel Edge was active in farm organizations, being President of the Farmers' Institute in 1907, and the Durham Agricultural Society in 1920-21. He was an Elder in the Durham Presbyterian Church for many years and also Treasurer of Glenelg Township, 1901-1921.

Mrs. Edge died in 1917, and in 1921 the farm was sold to their daughter Bessie and her husband, W. J. Ritchie, and Will and Bessie and family moved back in November to her former home. Mr. Edge and daughter Margaret retired to Durham, where he died in 1923.

A cement silo was built in 1937, hydro installed in 1948 and a furnace and downstairs bathroom were put in. The tripod windmill of almost fifty years was taken down. It was quite near the house and the well was under a verandah.

Daniel Edge family

Back Row, left to right: **Sarah, Bessie, Amy**
Seated: **Mrs. Firth with Edith on knee, Margaret, Mary, Daniel, Alix**

Maple Lodge
The Home of Daniel Edge and family

Mrs. Ritchie was President of Zion Women's Institute and active in the Presbyterian and Knox United Church organizations. She made many beautiful fancy quilts and also had attractive perennial flower gardens around her home.

In 1955, the farm was sold to George and Mary (Mather) Bell and family — Jessie, Allan, Edith and Wilma of Bunessan. After spending the summer at the Robinson home, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie moved to Durham.

The farm was operated by George Bell and son Allan as a beef operation; they also have a flock of Registered Suffolk sheep.

In 1958, Allan married Margaret (Peggy) Lauder of Durham, and divided the house with his parents. They had a family of John, Mary Susan and Douglas. In 1965 Allan bought the farm and Mr. and Mrs. Bell moved to Durham.

In 1966, the operation was changed to dairy farming. In 1971 a new dairy stable was put in, a 20' x 60' silo built in 1972 and a new addition was built to the barn in 1973. A driving shed was built a few years later.

The Holstein dairy operation is still being run by Allan and his sons John and Douglas. "Belgrove" Holsteins have been sold to all continents except Australia.

John married Lee Anne Fraser of Brampton in 1984 and now live on Lot 41, Concession 3, E.G.R.

LOT 46, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

In 1847 Hugh McFadden settled on Lot 46, Concession 2, E.G.R. and took out the Crown deed in 1856. He lived here all his life and at his death, his son John H. McFayden (note change of name) became owner. He married Anna Moffat and lived here for some years. John H. was the first mail carrier on R. R. 1 and made his first trip with horse and cutter March 1, 1913. Before long he moved to town in order to be closer to the start of his mail route. The farm was rented to William Williams and his wife Susan Bell. They had two children, Rita and Harry.

Archie J. McDonald bought the farm and pastured cattle on it. Albert (Bert) Lawrence was next owner and sold the house and barn and they were moved off the lot. Bert bought it for a pasture farm. A well was drilled and water was pumped first by a windmill and later by a gas engine. Spring-fed ponds were also dug at the back of the farm.

During the War, large timbers from the bush were sold to England and also tall rock elm timbers from this Lot were used to build a dam at the Knechtel Mill in Durham.

The Lawrences rent the fields for pasture since retiring from active farming in 1976.

LOTS 47, 48, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

John McFadgen Sr. and his wife Mary Campbell ("Grandma Faddy") came to Canada from the Isle of Mull, Argyleshire, Scotland in the 1840s, and came to Glenelg in 1849 with their family — Hugh, Colin, Donald, John, Flora, Catherine and Euphemia, all born in Scotland.

Lot 47, Concession 2, E.G.R. was taken out of the Land Office in Owen Sound in 1847, by John McFadgen, Lot 46 by Hugh and Lot 48 by John Jr. All their names were then spelled McFadain. Other spellings for this family have been McFadden, MacFadden, McFayden, McFadyen.

Colin McFayden received Lot 47 after his father's death. John McFadden Jr. died in 1848 and his brother Donald became owner of Lot 48. The 1861 Census states that "there is a log house", whether it was on Lot 48 where some orchard trees and a barn still remain or whether it was down the long lane where another orchard and buildings are, is not known.

A stone house was built in 1871 by William Burnett and James Laidlaw. It is said the house is on the lot line between Lots 47 and 48. Colin (unmarried) and Donald and family lived in the house.

Donald married Catherine Turnbull and their family was: William, John, Kate and Mary, none of whom ever married. After Colin's death John became owner of Lot 47 and owner of Lot 48 after his father, Donald's death.

A wing was built to the house in 1911.

After John's death, his sister Mary became owner and lived here for a few years. She sold the two hundred acres to James McCormick and moved to Durham.

The McFaddens were Presbyterians, enjoyed entertaining and were quite musical.

Colin McFadgen

In 1969 Arthur and Carol Bonnett purchased Lot 47 from Ruby Prediger, owner at that time. The barn, which needed many repairs, was taken down in 1970. It was believed to have been the second or third oldest in Glenelg, according to John Weir. The Bonnetts added another wing to the house and moved here permanently in 1975.

Joseph and Jonathan Eckhardt bought Lot 48 and farm both Lots, 47 and 48.

LOTS 50, 51, 52, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Thomas Collier (Collyer) settled on the east half of free grant Lot 52 of the Second Concession in 1847. Three years later, as the Durham Road was under construction, Collier and his neighbour, George Matthews of Lot 68, of the same Concession, submitted the winning bid on a contract to erect a bridge across the 'Sauguin' River on the line between the Second and Third Concessions, East of the Garafraxa Road. For the entire job, a bridge 270 feet in length, the two men received £50.

In 1856 Collier received the deed for the west half of the property as well. The ownership next passed to George Duthie who bought it for $150. Duthie farmed it for nineteen years before selling it in 1880 to Joseph Atkinson Sr. for $1000.

Joseph and his wife Emma had come to Glenelg in 1873 from York County. Their family was James, William, Thomas, Joseph and Annie. James lived for a time on Durham Road east, then moved to Toronto.

Over the years Joseph Sr. and his son Joseph Jr. bought other properties and at one time owned five hundred acres on Concession 2. Joseph Jr. took over the farms when his father died and in 1889 married Elizabeth Weir, daughter of John and Elizabeth Weir across the road. Their children were Annie, Eva, John James (Jimmy), Emma and Margaret.

Around 1904 the family erected a new two storey brick home on the farm. Joseph and his wife were lifelong Anglicans and for fourteen years he was a warden in Trinity Anglican Church, Durham.

Jimmy served overseas in the First World War. Joseph died in 1923 and his son Jimmy took over the 350 acre farm. He farmed until 1931 when it was purchased by Charles B. Lawrence and wife Mamie Hammil. Mr. Lawrence then bought Lot 50, Concession 2, E.G.R. from Thomas Ritchie and farmed these four hundred acres. During the next fourteen years many improvements were made. A Delco system was installed for power lights, 32 watts. Mr. Lawrence, a farmer, drover, race-horse breeder, proprietor of a lightning rod sales and installation business, a retail butcher and general store owner, had many employees.

A slaughter house was built to supply meat to his butcher shop in Durham. Many salesmen travelled in eastern and northern Ontario as well as in the Maritime provinces selling lightning rods. Melville and Jack Anderson were two Glenelg boys helping in this business. Mr. Lawrence brought the hydro from the Eugenia Falls line to Durham a short distance south to his farm buildings.

A race track was built on the property and many winners were raised and trained, notably Midnight Grattan, Lee Admiral Grattan, Prudance Grattan, Lucky Lindy, Mac McGregor, and Tom C. Grattan. Drivers who guided these horses to the winner's circle were Grover Wright, Chappy Chapman, Vic Rowntree, Wilbert Hopkins.

In 1935 the farm was rented to Gordon McLelland and the Lawrences moved to Durham. Charles B. died in 1962 and his wife Mamie in 1972.

In 1934 Albert (Bert) Lawrence married Olive Ball and returned to the farm Lot 52, where he farmed for eight years.

In 1946 Ogle B. Cluchey bought the farm and, besides farming, had an auto repair shop.

Ruby Prediger, from Saskatchewan, owned the farm for nine years and then went back West. Ross and Jean (Allan) Clark are now owners. Jean is a great-great-granddaughter of James Allen, one of the first owners of Lot 51.

CONCESSION 2, EAST GARAFRAXA ROAD

LOT 53, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Lot 53 was taken from the Crown in 1853 by Thomas Davis, who lived here thirty years until selling to David John Davis. In 1894 David Jamieson became the owner. He sowed vetch on the farm as it grows in dry years and the grasshoppers do not like it. This legume can still be seen growing in the fence rows. The years 1894-5 and 96 were called the "Grasshopper years", when these insects cleaned up almost all vegetation. Some farmers cut tree branches so their cattle could eat the leaves.

George Aljoe bought the farm in 1895 and it was later owned by his son Alex A. Aljoe until George D. Allen and his wife Isabelle (Donnelly) Allen became owners in 1926. They were good farmers and had developed a herd of Purebred Shorthorn cattle. Their son David D. and wife Muriel (Heft) Allen received the title in 1982. Their children are Keith, Beverly, Frederick and Jean (Mrs. Ross Clark).

The buildings are near the centre of the Lot.

LOT 54, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Henry Farr settled on this Lot in 1847 and obtained the Crown Deed in 1853. In 1860 he sold the west 50 acres to Walter Tucker, a butcher from Bentinck Township. Walter Tucker was the grandfather of Mrs. Herb (Mae) Atkinson and Mrs. Joseph (Armetta) Crutchley. In 1901 at Walter Tucker's death the farm (50 acres) was left to his daughter Mary and her husband John McKechnie.

In 1907 the west 50 acres was sold to Mary Ann (Annie) Aljoe and it was sold to her brother Alex in 1914. There were buildings at the back of the Lot with a roadway south to the Durham Road.

The east 50 acres was also owned by Henry Farr and family until a year of so before the barn was burned around 1907. During threshing operations, a spark from the engine ignited the straw and the barn was burned. Robert McGillivray, the owner of the threshing outfit, was able to get the separator out but Alex Aljoe lost a team of horses in the fire.

A further catastrophe happened when sparks blew across the road and ignited the barn of a neighbour, John Staples. It, too, burned and the neighbouring Weir barn was saved through strenuous efforts.

In 1908 the east 50 acres was sold to James Atkinson. His son William lived on the farm and rebuilt the barn. In 1912, a carpenter, Arthur McClocklin bought the farm and finished the stabling in the barn.

In 1926, it was sold to Alex and Alice (Donnelly) Aljoe. They had three sons, David, George and Allister.

In the late 1920s, Alex purchased C. L. Grant's General Store in Durham but still operated the farm.

The store was destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1929, which wiped out the McIntyre Block on Durham's main street. Mr. and Mrs. Aljoe relocated their business a few doors south of Lambton Street on the east side of the Garafraxa Road.

Their sons George and Allister enlisted in World War II, George in the Army and Allister in the Navy. The third son, David, remained to operate the farm. At the end of the War, Mr. and Mrs. Aljoe moved to Durham. David married Dorothy Lawrence and they had two sons, Daryl and Robert. They continued farming this property.

Dorothy and David moved to Durham, residing in David's father's home. Dorothy died in 1979.

Their son Daryl, his wife Patricia and sons Darren and Devon lived in the white brick house on the farm.

In 1979 a mobile home was placed on the southeast corner by their son Robert. He, his wife, Patricia Lafleur and twin sons Trevor and Tracy and daughter Sandra lived there till they moved to Manitoulin Island where he is employed with the Durham Stone and Paving Company.

Although retired, David still does some farming on the family farm.

LOT 55, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Richard Collier took out the Crown Deed in 1868. This farm passed through many hands till it was bought by Archibald S. Hunter in 1881. Mr. Hunter kept it for forty years before selling it to Ernest Greenwood in 1921. After he lived here thirteen years, the farm was sold to George and David Allen. David is still the owner.

In 1869, the Church Society of the Diocese of Huron bought two acres off this Lot next to the Concession road for Trinity Anglican Cemetery. Many pioneers have been buried here through the years. It is still in use, and is well kept.

LOT 57, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

In the 1840s, Peter Watson and some of his brothers emigrated from Greenlaw, Berwickshire, Scotland and settled in Caledonia, Haldimand County. Here Peter married Ellen McCubbin, who had also come from Scotland. Their children were Peter, Adam and Ellen.

In 1846, Peter Sr., his family and his brothers Charles and John moved to Lot 57 and 58, Concession 2, E.G.R. Peter took out the Crown Deed for Lot 57 in 1854. In 1851 Peter served as Reeve of Glenelg.

The brothers were carpenters; Charles built the first Presbyterian Church in Durham in 1855 and Charles and his sons did the woodwork in Knox Presbyterian Church in 1882. Peter and John were skilled cabinet and staircase builders.

Peter Jr. married Agnes Pringle (daughter of Robert and Isabella Pringle) Lot 10, Concession 1, N.D.R. (Rob Roy), Peter Sr. died in 1873 and Adam and Ellen remained on the farm. Peter, Agnes and family moved to Lot 18 and 19, Concession 8 and their family history continues at that location.

LOT 58, 59, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Lot 58 was first settled in 1846 as a free grant by James Watson, a road contractor. He assigned his property rights to Samuel Legate who got the Crown deed in 1855.

In 1847 the Edge Mills had been erected on the bank of the Saugeen River in the village of Durham. Settlers east of the village going to the Mill found it much easier to follow a path along the south bank of the river, or the "Lower Road" as it became known, instead of following the Durham Road with its steep hills. This became known as the "Upper Road".

The "Lower Road", actually a continuation of Durham's Lambton Street, cuts across both Lots 58 and 59. The deviation was taken over by Glenelg Council. Lot 59 had been settled in 1846 by David Davies. Both Lots were later owned by Matthew Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGirr at their home on Lambton Street, on Part Lot 59, Concession 2, E.G.R. This house was moved back for the railway (CPR) to go through from Durham to Priceville.

Neither Lot 58 or 59 were suited for agriculture on account of the river, creeks and swamp. Small holdings, the largest being 25 acres, were sold and houses built, with many different owners and tenants over the years. This road now with its modern buildings on each side presents a pleasing entrance to the Town of Durham.

In 1930 some owners on the north side of Lambton Street were: William Thompson, Mrs. Neil McCannell, Mrs. Arthur Seeley, William Keller, and on the south side: John Lawrence, Edward Pratt, James Wilson, Thomas McGirr, Thomas Collier.

The Canadian Pacific Railway line traverses this Lot from East to West into the Town of Durham.

In 1886 Samuel Whitmore purchased twenty-five acres from Matthew Scott — the eastern portion of Lot 59, E.G.R. and south of Lambton Street. By Samuel Whitmore's will in 1894, daughters Mary Ann Davis, Abigail Watson and Elizabeth Davey became joint legatees. In 1917, it was sold to Thomas and Euphemia McComb and in 1922, to John Lawrence. In 1935, George Collinson bought a very small acreage and built a Service Station at the intersection of Highway #4 and the road between Concessions 2 and 3, E.G.R.

In 1948 Newman Pratt, a veteran of World War II and his wife Inez Morrison bought the John Lawrence property. Newman has been Road Superintendent for the Southwest Grey County Roads Department for many years. Their children are Roy, Richard, Lyle, Janice and Karen. Lyle is the only one remaining in Glenelg Township. He married Kerri Dickson of Bentinck Township, and built a new house on a small lot on the southeast corner of Lot 59. They have a son Wesley.

In 1966 when Highway #4 was reconstructed east from Durham, gravel from this property was used.

The Pratts have made many improvements to their buildings and property. In 1959 an addition was built to the west side of the house; in 1967 part of the old house was taken down and a new addition was made on the east side.

The stocked pond and the beautiful rock gardens have added greatly to the appearance of this hillside property.

LOT 60, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

John Ritchie and Anne Kelly were married in County Tyrone, Ireland and came with other members of the Ritchie family to Vaughan Township, York County in 1845. In 1848 they came to Glenelg and settled on the west end of Lot 60, Concession 2, E.G.R., securing the Crown Deed in 1852. Their first home for a few years was a log house on the west end of the property. Later they moved out to the east end of the lot. Their family consisted of: William, Elizabeth, Andrew, George,

James, John, Sarah, Samuel, Charles, Thomas and David. Most of the family remained in Glenelg, except John Jr. and Sarah (Mrs. William Collier) who went West.

John donated land from the northeast corner of the Lot for #9 school in 1862, selling the land when a new school was built in 1880. Son Andrew owned the Lot for a short time and sold it to his brother Charles in 1889.

William and James, masons and bricklayers, built the brick home on the property, and also a home for James on Lot 59 (Lambton Street).

After the Canadian Pacific Railway took part of the school yard in 1907 and 1908, more land was bought from Charles to the south of the school giving #9 the most level playground in Glenelg. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Willett, the next owners of the former school house, remodelled the buildings and with landscaping, shrubs and flowers, made this a most attractive residence.

In 1943, Allie McGirr bought Lot 60 from Charles' daughter, Edna (Ritchie) Walker. In 1950 a small lot was sold to the Loyal Orange Lodge 1192, on which was erected a hall that is used for Lodge meetings and also for community gatherings. Homes have been built on the east and west ends of the Lot. In 1955 the farm was sold to Durham Stone and Paving Company Ltd.

LOTS 61, 62, 64, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R. LOTS 63, 64, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

In 1846, three brothers James, William and Andrew McGirr emigrated from Tyrone, Ireland, to Vaughan Township, York County. They came to Glenelg in September, 1846 and each acquired 50 acres of land. They also bought another 50 acres for £22,10s. James took 100 acres, Lot 61, Concession 2, E.G.R., William 50 acres on Lot 62, and Andrew 50 acres on Lot 64. They cleared some land on their own Lots and stayed together in a log shanty on James' Lot.

James, unmarried at that time, spent the winter of 1847 alone in Glenelg. By 1848 they had cleared 5 acres on Lot 61 and 4 acres on Lot 62. In the spring of 1848 Andrew and William returned from Vaughan Township, bringing their families with them. William and his family lived with James for three years before moving to his own Lot 62.

Andrew, in 1848, sold his Lot 64 to Smiths and bought Lots 63 and 64 Concession 3, E.G.R. Andrew was married to Elizabeth Ritchie and they had a family of four sons and three daughters. In 1884 when Andrew died his son James and wife Sarah (Sharpe) took over the farm and had a family of William, James, Florence (Mrs. Andrew Lindsay) and Margaret.

Thomas McGirr family

Back Row, left to right: **Margaret, John, Isabelle, Binnie**
Front Row, left to right: **Ernest, Thomas, Agnes, Annie, Chrissie, Elizabeth (Binnie)**

Following the death of James in 1930, his widow continued to live here, and these lots were occupied until 1982 by William McGirr and his sister Margaret, who later, due to ill health, made their home with their nephew Clifford Lindsay, on Lot 65. Lot 63 was sold to David Lawrence, and Lot 64 to Ralph Moyer.

James McGirr received the Crown Deed for Lot 61 in 1852. He had one son, Samuel James, who became a member of the Durham Light Infantry Volunteers during the Fenian Raids. James was elected to Glenelg Council in 1851 and became Reeve from 1854-1857. He was a member of the first Grey County Council in 1854. James was one of the men instrumental in organizing a Sunday School in Durham in 1849, which was the first organized effort of the Presbyterian denomination in this area.

Son Samuel James became a Captain of Number 4 Company of the 31st Regiment of Grey County. Samuel inherited the farm after his father's death in 1895 but, after farming for three years, went to British Columbia. The farm was leased to Thomas Ritchie, his wife Margaret Wilson and family, Margaret Anne and Irene, who lived here for nine years.

Four years after buying Lot 61, Thomas sold it to his son John, and he and the rest of the family retired to Durham where he died in 1917. John built a new barn in 1909 with most of the timber being taken from the farm. In the summer of 1915 the present day red brick house was built and it contained many conveniences which were a first in the area, such as the first modern bathroom and gravity water pressure system. A driving shed was built in the early twenties. All the buildings were erected by Ben Sharpe, a local builder and carpenter.

John McGirr, his wife Senath Noble and son Allie farmed here for many years. John was also a member of Glenelg Council for several years and served as Reeve from 1938-1944. He was also active in Durham Agricultural Society and Durham Presbyterian Church (later Knox United Church). John was Superintendent of South Glenelg #9 Sunday School for seven years until its closing in 1928.

John McGirr farm

In 1879 William McGirr sold his Lot 62 to his son Thomas, who lived here until buying Lot 61 from his cousin Samuel James, in 1905. Thomas sold Lot 62 to William Lawrence. In 1921 Daniel Campbell purchased the farm and in 1942 Joseph and Eva McCaslin bought it. They sold it in 1943 to Mr. and Mrs. Carman Wilson who farmed here until 1955 when they sold it to the Durham Stone and Paving Company. The Wilsons moved to Lot 20, Concession 1, E.G.R.

Thomas had married Elizabeth Binnie and their family consisted of: Isabelle, John, Margaret, Annie, Agnes, Ernest and Chrissie and two other sons who died, George in infancy and Binnie when he was a young man.

Thomas was a Tax Collector in Glenelg Township for over thirty years. He was also very active in the Durham Presbyterian Church. Mrs. McGirr was President of the first Women's Institute in South Grey and also of the Durham Institute. She was very active in her church and was first President of the Home Missionary Society in the Durham Presbyterian Church in 1901. She was also a charter member of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society in 1877. Ernest enlisted in World War I and served in France in 1916.

Allie McGirr took over the farm from his father and he along with his wife Glenna McFadden and family Jack and Kay, farmed here until it was sold in 1966 to Durham Stone and Paving Company Ltd., the present owners.

Allie and Glenna moved to Durham in 1966 where Allie worked for Grey County Roads Department until he retired in March 1982, and Glenna managed the cafeteria in the Durham District Community School until her retirement in June 1982.

LOT 63, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Robert Creelman was the first settler of the farm in 1847. He willed it to his son William in 1851.

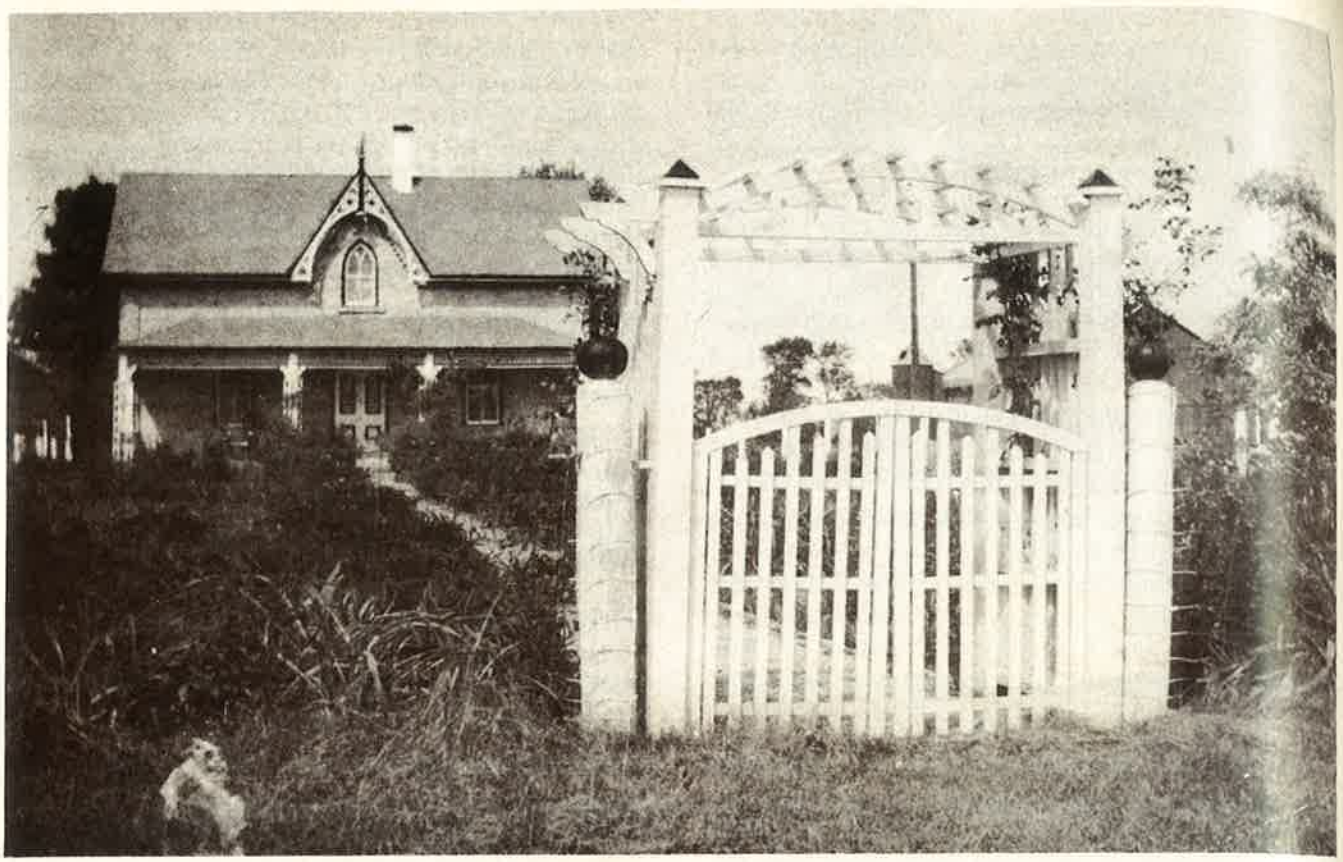
The east fifty acres was free grant land and the Crown deed was taken out in 1874.

William Smith bought this property, naming it "Burnside Farm" ("Burn" was the Scottish word for brook). His youngest son Albert became owner and another son Charles owned the east half of Lot 64 across the road.

The white brick house was built in 1882, the first brick house to be built in South Glenelg. The carpenters were George Kress and Alex Struthers. The masons were Philip Eva and A. E. Hinds.

The barn was erected in 1889 by James Ector. John C. Hamilton of Wilder's Lake, Egremont Township purchased the properties from Albert and Clark Smith in 1919, taking possession in 1920.

A railroad right-of-way was sold to the National Portland Cement Company of Durham to enable them to transport marl from Wilder's Lake to their plant in Durham. When the Company closed the Hamiltons bought back the strip of land.



Home of John and Essie Hamilton

John and Essie Hamilton worked hard in the Durham Agricultural Society for many years. John was a Director and also President and Essie was President of the Ladies' Division.

In the winter of 1934, over fifty fruit trees on the farm were killed by a severe frost which destroyed many orchards in the area.

In 1940, the farm home "Burnside Farm", belonging to the Hamiltons, won First and Champion prize in the Provincial Competition for Home Improvement, after placing first for the district of South Grey in 1939.

Archie McLean and his wife Edna Noble bought the farm from the Hamiltons in 1950 and the Hamiltons moved to Durham.

Archie and Edna's family of two sons and one daughter — Don, Bryan and Heather still live on the farm.

LOT 64, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

In 1858 the east half of Lot 64 — 50 acres — was taken from the Crown by William McGirr. In 1869 Samuel Lawrence purchased this 50 acres and in 1877 sold the property to William Smith. The west half of Lot 64 was taken from the Crown in 1883 by George Lawrence. In 1884 Margaret Lawrence bought the west half of Lot 64 from George Lawrence. In 1904 Charles and Albert Smith bought the east halves of Lot 64 and Lot 63.

In 1922 Jacob Levine purchased the old railway track from Wilder's Lake. His daughter in the United States owns this right-of-way which runs through Lot 64.

In 1925 George Lawrence purchased the west 61 acres from the estate of Margaret Lawrence. Joseph McCaslin of Durham bought the east half of Lot 64 in 1932. They had two sons. Harry enlisted in 1939 with the Royal Canadian Engineers and in 1942 he was killed in the battle at Dieppe. Gunner Hammil McCaslin joined the army in 1941 and was stationed in Labrador.

The McCaslins operated a dairy farm and in 1941 sold it to Percy and Sybil Ledingham of Dornoch. They had three daughters and one son, Betty (Mrs. Pust), Carol (Mrs. Barber) and Doreen (Mrs. Hopkins), the only one living in Glenelg, and Bill.

In 1957 Doreen and Royden Hopkins bought the dairy farm from her parents. They had two sons, Brad and Craig and one daughter Susan.

In 1984 Royden passed away, but Doreen, Brad and Craig are still operating the farm.

LOT 65, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

James Andrews and son James settled here before 1851. He had a log cabin near the front of the lot, and when his son James married, a log cabin was built about the middle of the lot. Possibly the saddest tragedy that ever happened in the community came to this young couple.

Mrs. Andrews left two small children in the log house when she went to the neighbours for water. On her return the house was on fire and the children were burned to death. A few years later a new frame barn was struck by lightning and also burned.

At the death of James Sr. his grandson William became the owner and secured the Deed from the Crown in 1874.

While the National Portland Cement Company Ltd. was in operation in Durham around the turn of the century it operated its own railway line to Wilder's Lake in Egremont Township to bring marl into the plant. This track passed through the farms in the southwest corner of Glenelg. In 1922 Jacob Levine bought the track and in 1924 William Andrews purchased the part which passed through his farm.

In 1933 William was accidentally killed when his gun discharged while he was getting over a fence. That same year his sisters, Lillie and Elizabeth, sold the farm to Robert Peart and left the community. Robert's parents lived with him until their deaths. He married Mary Anderson in 1938 and they had two daughters, Margaret and Marie. Mary died in 1941 and two years later Robert married Amelia Blair. They had one son, Thomas. Margaret died in 1945 when only seven years of age. Marie married Robert McLay.

After Robert's death in 1965, Amelia sold the farm to Royden and Doreen Hopkins and also the east half of Lot 66 which Robert had bought from Susan Nichol in 1945. In 1980, their son Brad and his wife Helen bought these holdings from his parents. They have two sons, Mark and Christopher.

Harold Hazell, a plumber, bought the Peart house and five acres of land off the east Lot 66 which he later sold to Edward Chambers of Toronto. In 1975 Mr. Chambers sold it to Paul Metcalfe, a policeman in Durham, who is the present owner.

LOT 66, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

In 1858 Walter Nichol took the land from the Crown and farmed all his life on the same farm. In 1908 another Walter Nichol, probably a grandson of the first settler married Annie McLaughlin of Toronto, who died in 1933. A sister, Susan Nichol, lived in the adjoining house during the summer. A sister-in-law Miss Janet McLaughlin kept house for Walter until he died in 1941.

Robert Peart bought the east 57 acres and Percy Ledingham the west half of the Nichol farm. Robert Peart sold the barn to Henry Beaton after their barn had been burned. In 1957 Doreen and Royden Hopkins purchased the west half from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ledingham, and also purchased the east half of Lot 66 from Amelia Peart.

Royden and Doreen operated a dairy farm. They both were school bus drivers, for the South East Grey District Board of Education and later Grey County Board of Education.

In 1980 Brad and Helen Hopkins bought Lot 66 and the east half of Lot 65 from Doreen and Royden Hopkins. They built a house on Lot 65. Brad runs a cow-calf operation.

LOT 67, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

In 1845 the Condon brothers Patrick and Bartholomew, took out Lot 67, Concession 2 and Lot 66, Concession 2. Mr. Condon on Lot 67 sold to Mr. Culbertson. When his son decided to study medicine, he rented the farm to Samuel Ritchie for eight years. In 1900 Samuel Patterson bought the farm. William Patterson, a son, took over the farm when his parents retired to Durham in 1928.

Mr. Patterson had a mink ranch along with mixed farming. They had two children John and Marion. The barn was burned in 1940 and a steel barn was built the following year.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Hoehn of Toronto purchased the farm and farmed six years. They sold to her parents Robert Pilz. In 1969 the west 64 acres was sold to William Wilson. The farm was owned by Larry Hughes and George Falconer for a short time. Martin Van den Oetelaar bought it in 1974. In 1977 while Martin and helpers were taking down a barn on another property, a son Joedy, in his 13th year, was killed and Martin was hospitalized for several weeks. In 1979 Heinz Ridel bought the farm and sold to John Schwenger, the present owner. A house built on the northeast corner of the farm is now owned by George Clarke.

LOT 68, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

When George Matthews and his wife came from Ireland to this part of Glenelg, there were already two Condon brothers on land in the settlement. George took Lot 68, Concession 2, E.G.R. for himself and the Lot across the road, Lot 68, Concession 3, E.G.R. for his son John. The Matthews family was: Martha Ann (Lawrence), Robert, Andrew, twins, Minnie and George, James, William, who became a Methodist minister and Thomas. George carried many a bag of flour on his shoulders from mills at Fergus and Owen Sound.

George Matthews died in 1868 and his son George and then later Robert took over the farm in 1895. The Crown deed was not secured until 1901.

The National Portland Cement Company purchased a right-of-way through the farm early in 1900.

The barn was erected in 1888. A two storey grout house was also built. Both buildings are still in use.

Joseph Jacques bought the farm and moved on to it in 1902, but did not live long on his farm. After his death in 1906 his son William became owner.

William married Katherine Ritchie and their family of four girls were Louise (Mrs. Styles), Clare (Mrs. Black), Jean (Mrs. Matthews, and Joyce (Mrs. LaBine). Mr. and Mrs. Jacques made many improvements to the property, planting trees, flower beds, and starting a reforestation project in 1920.

For many years he had a large patch of strawberries and sold them to customers who picked their own. One had to go early to get them as this enterprise was so popular.

Mr. Jacques is known best for his sweet clover crops which proved very lucrative. He experimented first with alfalfa and red clover. In looking over his seed he noticed a small percentage of other seed which he tested. These were sweet clover seeds. It was much higher than the other clovers and bore many more seeds. He noticed that the sheep always ate the sweet clover first. The cattle and horses also liked it better, so he said "Here is the clover to fill up the barn". He didn't realize how far-reaching his venture with sweet clover would be. He could not obtain any sweet clover seed in Durham, or Toronto or Montreal. John Darling, a Durham druggist, put him in touch with an American traveller who sold him two bushels of sweet clover seed at eighteen dollars per bushel. His neighbours laughed at him for sowing 'weed seeds' as they called it. The first year he cut three acres for hay and left the rest for seed. After sending samples to different seed houses, he found a market and in 1913 he made $1200. It was the first crop of sweet clover ever grown and marketed in the district.

As the years passed he learned more about the crop and methods of harvesting. His neighbours grew sweet clover, too. In a few years hulling stations were opened in Durham by G. S. Kearney and O. S. Hunter and load after load was brought in. Mr. Jacques always sold his seed to seedsmen and realized a small fortune from his experiment.

Mr. Jacques built a large poultry house and used a gasoline engine to pump water. This convenience once saved his buildings from fire. Ed Pratt drilled a 108 foot well in 1917.

In 1948 Earl and Irene Mead purchased the farm and raised four children Mary (Mrs. Wilson), Wilton, Orville and Howard. Hydro was installed in 1948.

In 1963 William and Mary (Mead) Wilson bought the farm and in 1967 the west 64 acres of Lot 67, Concession 2 was added to the acreage. Additions to the house and barn were made, as well as a silo and implement shed. The Wilsons are engaged in dairy farming with a Holstein herd. They have three children, Earl, Kari and Daniel.

LOT 69, CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Lot 69 was first settled by James Carson. He received the east half of Lot 69, Concession 2, E.G.R. as a grant in 1847 and later paid $123 for the west fifty acres. The Crown Deed was obtained in 1871. Others owned this farm until 1899, when Samuel Ritchie and his wife Mary (Allan) and daughters Clara (Mrs. William Bogle), Katharine (Mrs. William Jacques), and Lena (Mrs. Ralph Catton) bought the property. Mr. Ritchie built a brick house. A story is told that after the foundation was dug a stout relative accidentally slipped into the hole, and it was an amusing spectacle trying to get him out.

Mr. Ritchie did not live long to enjoy his house. He had a lime kiln on the farm and on July 11, 1912 while he was hauling some ties for fuel off the old railway track which crossed his property, a mishap occurred and he was instantly killed when the ties fell on him.

Shortly after Mr. Ritchie's death, Mrs. Ritchie and daughters Clara and Lena moved to Durham. The farm was sold to William Lindsay and is now owned and operated by Clifford Lindsay.

CONCESSION 3, EAST GARAFRAXA ROAD

LOT 3, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

James Malone and his wife Hannora Salmon Malone came to Lot 3, Concession 3, E.G.R. in 1865 from County Mayo, Ireland. The first small house was replaced in 1880 by the log house that is still in use. There were three boys, James, Peter, Pat and five girls, Mary, Margaret, Catherine, Anne, Agnes in the family. A son Pat and a daughter Anges Malone stayed on the farm until 1950. The farm ownership was then taken over by the family of one of the younger sisters, Margaret Malone Watson, and is still in use as a summer residence by Mrs. Watson's daughters, Agnes and Catharine Greenleaf and families. This is one of the few farms in this immediate area of Glenelg that is still owned by direct descendants of original settlers.

Patrick J. Malone (1871-1958) was known by all as "Pat Malone". Pat was a well known fiddler and violin player, from the early days in Glenelg. He was always available to play at weddings, dances and parties, free of charge, accompanied by his sister Anne (Malone) Moran on the organ.

During later years he was well known for his stories of old times.

Next to his fiddle his horses were his pride and joy.

Pat and his sister, moved to be near their church and stores at Dornoch. To while away his time, he would sit and play his violin on the front porch. The children on their way home from school would go in and sit on the grass to listen. He always had stories to tell them.

LOT 14, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Herb Trafford, born in 1866, came to Canada from Lincolnshire, England at the age of five. He has said that he could faintly remember getting on the boat with his mother in Liverpool. His mother was coming to Canada to meet her husband who had come two years earlier with their oldest son Charles. Herb said he was so frightened of the huge waves that he stayed close to his mother's long black hoopskirt.

Herb was married to Elizabeth Ann Stewart in 1896. They lived in Sullivan Township before purchasing the Glenelg farm in 1909. They had eight children: Elmer, Roy, Mabel (Mrs. Marsales), Alice (Mrs. Boyd), Eva (Mrs. Entwistle), Albert, Gordon and Irene (Miller). Irene and Mabel were the only ones to reside in Glenelg. Herb died in 1943 and Mrs. Trafford in 1944.

LOT 19, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

John Ellison, a pioneer of Glenelg Township, was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland in 1832. In 1842 he came to Canada with his parents and settled at Brantford where he remained until he grew to manhood. In 1854 he came to Glenelg Township and cleared Lot 19, Concession 3, E.G.R. and remained there until his death. He was married in 1860 to Mary McEachern who died in 1908. They had a family of four sons, Sandy and William who lived in Saskatchewan; John and James of Glenelg Township; and three daughters, Lizzie (Mrs. Charles Vaughan of Loreburn, Saskatchewan); Mary (Mrs. George Torry) and Kate (Mrs. William Baker), both of Glenelg Township. John Ellison was a faithful member of the North Glenelg Baptist Church and Superintendent of the Sunday School. His son James remained on the farm. He was fond of horses and showed his team at various fairs in the district. A large barn was built on the farm in 1895. James Ellison married the former Barbara Torry of Lauriston in 1903. He died in 1951 and his wife in 1963. They had a family of two, Lena (Mrs. Hector Boyce) and Robert John who took over the farm.

Robert Ellison married the former Gladys Firth of Zion in 1947. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. John Milligan), of Bentinck Township.

Hydro was installed on the farm in 1955. The Ellisons retired to Durham in 1977, having sold their farm to Mr. and Mrs. Arno Kromm of New Hamburg.

John Ellison came to Canada from Dumfrieshire, Scotland in 1842, settled on Lot 19, Concession 3, E.G.R. and built this home.

In the late 1800s a slaughter house used by a local Beef Ring was built on the farm and still remains standing.

When Federal, Provincial and Municipal elections were held, suitable voting places had to be selected. As the mode of travel was by walking or horse-drawn vehicles, five separate Polling places were designated in the Township for the convenience of the settlers. The Ellison home was one of these and was used from about 1909 to 1965.

LOT 21, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Angus McInnis and Catherine (McArthur) McInnis came from Scotland about 1850 by boat which took six weeks. They landed somewhere in Quebec and then made their way to what is now Owen Sound. They had arranged to take up Lot 21, Concession 3, E.G.R., Glenelg. They had to carry what possessions they had and walk from Owen Sound a distance of about 30 miles. A log house was built with a large stone fireplace and chimney which was still standing a few years ago.

The census of 1851, show this Lot as 100 acres with six acres cleared. One acre of potatoes had produced 50 bushels. Livestock was listed as: 2 oxen; 1 cow and 1 calf; 3 pigs. Twenty years later the census of 1871 shows: 20 acres cleared, 100 acres with log house valued at $500.00; Implements $30.00 and livestock $70.00. Livestock consisted of: 2 oxen; 1 cow; 2 pigs; 4 sheep. An acre had produced — 100 bushels of potatoes. They also had six acres of spring wheat and two acres of oats. The balance of cleared land was for hay and pasture.

Angus had to walk to Owen Sound for supplies and often carry a 100 lb. bag of flour home on his back. On these occasions when he was away, his wife and children were terrified by the wild animals that would come into the small clearing. One night during a thunderstorm a large limb broke off a nearby tree and crashed on the roof of their house, causing great fright.

They were devout Christian folk and were among the first to organize and build the North Glenelg Baptist Church. The land for this was purchased in 1876 from Lot 1, Concession 11. A son Peter married a neighbour girl, Margaret McEachnie, and lived on the homestead for a number of years after his parents' death in 1898. Peter then moved to Sarawak Township.

Their daughter Mary McInnis married James McGillivray and Sarah married Neil McGillivray, both families living on Concession 2, N.D.R. Glenelg, west from Glenelg Centre Baptist Church. Harry and Josephine Gray farmed the Neil McGillivray Farm.

A brother and sister of Mrs. McInnis (Samuel and Mary McArthur) lived in a small house on the southeast corner of Lot 21 for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Edwards were the next owners of Lot 21 but no dates are available; however a son Silas and daughter Agnes attended S. S. #3 in 1907. The Edwards family moved to a farm east of Bunessan School.

Nicholas and Margaret (Kenny) Meloshe also lived on this farm for a period of time after their marriage.

The first entry on Lot 21 at the Registry Office was in 1919 when the Crown deed was taken out by John McKenzie. He sold it to Christopher Schildroth in 1928 and in 1973 Mr. Schildroth's widow Nellie (McKenzie) Schildroth sold it to Gavin and Vera Ray. They have built a beautiful brick home near the location of the McArthur's house mentioned above and have planted trees on much of the rough land on this farm.

LOT 22, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Kenneth McKenzie, who settled on Lot 23, Concession 3, E.G.R. also took over Lot 22.

When his son John married Margaret Goodwill they built a frame house and barn and planted an orchard on this Lot across the sideroad from the McInnis home.

The front part of this farm is level and good agricultural land, but the back, although cleared of timber, is very rough and only used as pasture land.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie's daughter Nellie is the only living member of their family of seven. Others were Kenneth, Mabel, Anthony, Margaret, John and Kate (Connor).

Nellie married Christopher Schildroth and they bought the farm from her father a short time after the deed was taken from the Crown by Mr. McKenzie.

The Schildroths had one daughter Margaret. She married Malcolm McArthur. Their five year old daughter Isabelle was killed in a car accident about a mile west of her grandparent's home.

Mr. Schildroth died in 1969 and Nellie continued farming, often being helped by her grandsons Kenneth, John and James McArthur. Kenneth died in 1978.

Nellie was very fond of flowers and was proud of her well-kept flower beds surrounding her home.

A car accident and ill health forced her to retire to Durham and she has been a resident of St. Raphael's Nursing Home for a number of years. She celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday in 1984.

In 1982, Lot 22 was sold to Cambroco Ventures Inc.

LOT 23, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Kenneth and Elizabeth McKenzie came to Canada from Ireland and settled on Lot 23 about 1860.

They built a log house and barn and began clearing their land and planted an apple orchard.

The McKenzies had a family of ten — four sons and one daughter died between 1847 and 1868 at an early age. Surviving were son John, of Lot 22 (see above), and daughters Catherine (Mrs. Laughlin), Margaret (Mrs. Vaughan) and Elizabeth who married Thomas Park. Mr. and Mrs. Park lived with Mrs. Park's parents and three children — Kenneth, Elizabeth and Rebecca.

Mrs. McKenzie and Mrs. Park died in 1901, and shortly after, the McKenzie house and barn was destroyed by fire.

The Park children stayed for some time with Mr. and Mrs. Gillen Boyd, Glenelg neighbours, and attended #3 School until Mr. Park established a new home in Normanby Township.

Kenneth McKenzie moved to his son John's home on Lot 22 and in 1903 sold Lot 23 to William Forbes. Mr. McKenzie died in 1910 at the age of 91.

Hugh Vaughan Sr. bought Lot 23 in 1904 and it was taken over by his son Kenneth. He built a frame barn and in 1915 obtained the Crown deed for this property.

In 1921 James Vaughan bought Lot 23 from his brother and farmed it for forty seven years; then sold it to the present owner Lewis Humberstone in 1968.

In 1983 Mr. and Mrs. Humberstone built a house near the site of the original home on this farm.

LOT 24, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

In 1865 Joseph Lindsay took Lot 24, Concession 3, E.G.R. from the Crown. It passed through several hands — until Kenneth McKenzie bought it in 1882. Thomas Park had married Kenneth's daughter, Elizabeth and it was understood they were to have the farm eventually. However, after Mrs. Park's death at an early age there was a dispute over ownership and a lawsuit ensued. Apparently, Mr. Park won, as Registry Office records show Mr. Park sold the Lot to William Ritchie in 1903.

Mr. Ritchie used the farm mainly for pasture and timber. Logs were taken to Glenroadin saw mill, where they were left to be sawn into lumber for building an ell to the barn on Lot 40 or other buildings on Lot 35. Sometimes it was difficult to get the cattle home in the fall, as they had been isolated from people and vehicles and were very nervous.

On the west end of the farm is a high steep hill which can be seen for miles and presents a beautiful picture especially when the leaves are coloured. This hill is the beginning of a high ridge continuing through the next lots, locally known as "Kingston Heights".

Mr. Park's two little girls; Elizabeth and Rebecca, although forbidden to do so, thought it would be fun to climb the big hill and roll down. This was a mistake resulting in two badly bruised and frightened little girls.

William sold this Lot to Joseph McNally when he moved to Durham in 1914. James Vaughan purchased it in 1948 and the present owner, Thomas Humberstone, purchased it in 1964 and has reforested much of the Lot. The road deviates around the base of the hill.

LOTS 25, 26, 27, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

The Kingston families were thought to be the first settlers on Lots 25, 26 and 27. They cleared the small acreage on these lots that was suitable for cultivation and followed the usual procedure of first building log buildings and replacing them with frame. These were on Lot 25. They used a laneway across Lots 26 and 27 to Glenroadin sideroad rather than building a road over the steep hill to the front of their farm along the Concession road. John and Margaret (Kenny) Kingston had a family of: Hector, John, Sarah and Flora and they attended S. S. #3 school.

Bill Kingston, the last Kingston to live on Lot 25, took his cattle and horses to cattle sales in Durham by tying a cow to a horse's tail, or a cow's tail. It made quite a procession.

Some of the Kingston family moved to St. Vincent Township.

Hugh Vaughan Sr. purchased Lot 25, Concession 3, E.G.R. and took out the Crown deed in 1930. A house and buildings were built on the east end of the Lot next to the Baseline where the arable land was. "Kingston Heights" extended across the west end next to the Second Concession.

In 1922, Thomas Laughlin, on Lot 1, Concession 11 lost the family home to fire. Mr. Vaughan sold the house on Lot 25 to Mr. Laughlin and it was moved north on the Baseline to the Laughlin farm and two sons, Chester and Kenneth, still live in it.

Hugh Vaughan Sr. left the farm (Lot 25) to his son Alex in 1937 and in 1949, after Alex's death, his wife Phyllis sold it to Jerome Pitson. Mr. Pitson sold it in 1966 to Guildwood Development and now Daleworth Holdings own the property.

LOT 26, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

In 1931 the Crown Deed for Lot 26 was granted to George Ritchie but the aforementioned Kingston family had farmed it for at least sixty years. Ten years later it was willed to George's son Howard.

This Lot, like others adjoining it, is of a hilly nature but well timbered. With careful management by the Ritchie families, it produced many logs and provided numerous cords of firewood.

It was purchased by Arthur and Florence Guest in 1969 and still remains a healthy woodlot under their supervision.

LOT 28, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

This Lot was taken from the Crown in 1860 by Benjamin Tett, and from that time it passed back and forth between the Tett and S. B. Chaffey families until it was sold by Julyanna Tett to the McKechnie Brothers, N., G. and J. (Neil, George and John) in 1899.

George Campbell, brother-in-law of the late John McKechnie took over the property from his sister and nephew John D. He sold it to Albert and Alfred McClocklin. These brothers were identical twins and married identical twin sisters, May and Kate Henderson. The McClocklin twins had operated a Men's Wear store in Toronto and retired to Glenroadin where they built identical cottages side by side, on the north side of the sideroad between Lots 28 and 29, leading to the Baseline. The men died in 1959 and 1963 and their wives in 1967 and 1977 respectively. The wives spent their last years in Durham. One cottage has been removed.

NORTH HALF OF LOT 30, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

In 1879 the Crown land deed was taken out by James Vaughan. From that time until May 27, 1949 this property remained in the Vaughan family name. On May 27th, 1949, Herbert and Eugene Goetz purchased this 50 acres of land.

In 1950 the property was purchased by Oliver Tosh. In 1954 James Miller purchased this half of Lot 30 which consisted of 50 acres. The remains of the original log house were still on the property until 1958 when Jim Miller built a new house where the old log house was located. The small bank barn still remains on the property. The Millers moved from the Rocky Saugeen to their new home at Glenroadin in 1959.

The Rocky Saugeen River flows across the back of this 50 acre farm and was well known to the area fishermen for the tasty speckled trout from its waters.

Mr. Miller enjoyed working with wood and in his spare time turned out axe handles, baseball bats and other wood products. He often donated baseball bats to the school children. He was a Trustee on the Glenelg Township Area School Board for a few years. The Millers lived on the farm until they passed away. Jim Miller died in 1978, and his wife Irene in 1979.

The property was then sold by the Miller estate to Mr. and Mrs. Brian Burkhart. In 1981 James Miller's granddaughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Rolf Kraus, purchased the property which is now occupied by their son Steven Kraus.

SOUTH HALF OF LOT 30, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

John and Fanny Smith bought the south 50 acres of Lot 30 from James Vaughan and built a small house and barn near the south side of the Lot. Somehow they were able to live off this small acreage. John died in 1891 and Fanny in 1903. Their family, William and Ellen (Mrs. Gordon), sold their land to Richard Banks and moved to Owen Sound.

The Banks family always referred to this farm as "Fanny's Place" and it was a daily chore during the summer to drive their cows back and forth to the home barn each day to be milked.

Alex Miller of Durham now owns this Lot and has built a summer home on it.

LOT 32, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

In or about the year 1855, Patrick Kenny and his wife Johanna emigrated from Ireland and settled in Glenelg Township on Lot 32, Concession 3, E.G.R. consisting of 100 acres purchased from a Mr. George Lamb or a Mr. Runion. They cleared 55 acres for crops. They raised a family of four boys, William, Lawrence, Patrick Jr., Michael and five girls, Margaret (Mrs. Kingston), Eliza

James and Irene Miller family

Back Row, left to right: **Herb, Chester and Ralph**
Centre Row: **Bill, Georgina, Elsie, Arlene, Mary, Donald**
Front Row: **Hugh, Gary, Irene (Trafford) and James Miller, Bev and Alex**

(Mrs. Colbert), Mary (Mrs. McGovern), Ellen and Johanna. They lived in a storey and a half house constructed of logs, approximately 40 rods from the road, where newer buildings now stand. The house was situated at the south end of the existing buildings overlooking a large apple orchard. A log barn was situated north of the house approximately 60 yards away.

In 1891, Patrick Kenny died. He left the back portion of the farm, 60 acres without buildings, to his son William who built a frame house and a large barn which eventually became the main buildings for future farming. William raised a family of seven — William and Joseph, Maggie (Mrs. Melsoh), Johanna (Mrs. Vasey), Kate (Mrs. Casey), Nell and Mary.

The front portion of the farm, consisting of 40 acres with buildings, was left to Patrick's son Lawrence, who continued to live in the original house with his mother Johanna.

In 1901, another son, Michael acquired the land from his two brothers, making it one parcel again. Several years late he purchased the north one hundred acres, Lot 31, from John McNally some of which was cleared for farming. In 1924 he married Ethel (Bowman) Parr, a widow with two daughters, Margaret and Beatrice Parr. Michael and Ethel had one son, Michael Jr.

The dug well at the end of the existing buildings is the original stone cribbed well used when these buildings were occupied. The well is approximately thirty-seven feet deep. It was discovered later that it is down to bedrock and could not be dug deeper. The well at present holds about three to five feet of water. It was reconstructed above ground in 1967 and a cover put over it.

Johanna Kenny, wife of Patrick Kenny

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Horst and family moved here in 1917 and some of their children, Milton, Arnetta, Fred and Otto attended #3 School. They moved away in the early 1920s.

The 200 acres have now come full circle and is now mostly replanted in white pine and is owned and occupied by son Michael Jr. and his wife June who have three married daughters, Lynda (Balzer) of Wingham, Patricia (Neath) and Deborah (Devine) both of Guelph.

LOT 33, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

This Lot was filed on by Michael Foley who was living here in 1865. Very little else is known of this family as they only remained for a relatively short time. The one thing that stands out prominently is that one son Edward, after they left, became interested in mining and was one of the many great mining magnates of Northern Ontario. In the early days of mining "The Foley Mine" was one of the largest producing mines of the North.

Jabez Banks bought the farm for his son Wellington who had great mechanical ability. He operated one of the first threshing and sawing outfits in the neighbourhood. He later installed a sawmill at the rear of this Lot and had prospects of doing a good business, but after it had been in operation for less than six months, a disastrous fire burned it to the ground. Following this great loss, Mr. Banks sold to Robert Heslip. His son James inherited the farm and upon retiring, turned it over to his nephew James Bell.

In 1949 Gordon MacDonald bought the farm and after his death in 1978 it passed to his widow Glenny MacDonald who still operates it.

The remains of the log house, the first home on Lot 33, can still be seen. A frame barn a short distance northeast of the house remained in use until it was badly damaged during a windstorm and dismantled in 1956.

The huge heaps of stones around the barn, which Jim Heslip and his sister Margaret Bell picked, indicate the nature of the soil. Twenty acres of hardwood bush remain at the back of the farm.

LOT 34, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Sometime around 1850 the four McNally brothers, John, Thomas, James and William, carpenters by trade, arrived in Glenelg Township from County Tyrone in the north of Ireland, and settled on what was known as the "McNally Home Farm", Lot 34, Concession 3, E.G.R. Glenelg.

They developed the first 50 acres, and then in 1866, John McNally took the patent for the other 50 acres from the Crown. This 100 acre farm became John McNally's as his three brothers married and settled nearby in the Zion area of Glenelg Township.

John McNally married Catharine Ector, and they raised eleven children — five sons and six daughters (two of the daughters, Sarah and Kate, each married men named Will Cook, one residing in Glenelg and the other in Bentinck). Other children were William, Joseph, John, Robert, James, Lydia, Ellen, Fanny, Eliza Jane.

Their original home was a log house, east of the present farm house, surrounded by a lovely apple and plum orchard. In 1880 John built the existing barn, north of his small log barn. The entire McNally clan built the present farm house about 1882. Using their combined carpentry skills, the cost was one hundred dollars. Originally of frame construction, it was faced with cream coloured brick before the turn of the century.

Several of the McNally sons went west to Saskatchewan, but the youngest son, Samuel *Joseph* McNally married Sarah Greenwood and stayed home to work the family farm.

John McNally died in 1904 and the farm title was registered to Joseph McNally at that time.

Joseph and Sarah started their family of three girls Caroline (Mrs. Brown), Catherine (Mrs. L. McFadden), and a deceased infant, in the log house, moving into the brick house upon the death of his mother in 1912. Neighbours remember many social evenings, skating parties, etc. held over the years. Joe McNally farmed until his death in 1948. The date of his death is well remembered because it occurred during the big snowstorm of January, 1948. Mourners had great difficulty in attending the funeral due to the deep snow on the roads.

His widow sold the farm to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Forbes later that year. They installed electricity in the house and barn.

Joseph and Sarah McNally and Carrie

In 1954 the property was sold to William Glencross, who farmed the land and rented the house to tenants.

In 1968, William Glencross separated the house and six acres and sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Orr, who used it as a weekend retreat for two years.

Sigmund Blum, a German graphic artist, bought the house and six acres in 1970, brought water into the house for the first time, and restored the main part of the house to its original charm.

In 1972 the house was sold to Arthur and Jean Field, who had a large addition built on the south side, and renovated the large summer kitchen and pantry area.

In 1973 the Fields purchased the other 94 acres from William Glencross and the 100 acres McNally farm was intact again.

William Ritchie family circa 1905

Back Row, left to right: **Edgar, Earl, Lily, Maria, William J., Herbert**
Front Row, left to right: **Eva, William (Sr.), Catherine, Mrs. Catherine (Edge) Ritchie**

LOT 35, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

William Ritchie claimed Lot 35 sometime after settling on Lot 36, Concession 2, E.G.R. in 1848. He donated land in the southwest corner for the first log school in #3 Section. He received the Crown deed in 1871 and in 1872 sold, for $38, one-half acre on which to build a new school.

In 1882, the farm was sold to his son William Jr. and his wife Catharine Edge. The present white brick house was built and, in 1887, the family moved from his father's farm to their new house. William, Maria, Earl and Lillian were born on Lot 36, and Edgar, Herb, Eva and Catherine were born in the new home. In 1894 another half acre was sold from the Lot for a school playground.

The family was active in community affairs. William was a Manager and Trustee of Durham Presbyterian Church, an assessor for the Township, Secretary-Treasurer of the School board for some years, and a member and delegate to Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Lodge. The Edge Hill Post Office was in this house after Joseph Firth moved to town in 1912, until the first rural mail was delivered to the box holders on R. R. #1, Durham, the following year.

One of the first windmills in the section was on this farm. Maple trees were planted around the yard and improvements made.

The teachers of S. S. #3 usually boarded here until 1914 when the family moved to Durham.

Many parties were held in this home and it is said Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie were a very graceful couple in waltzes, schottisches and other dances.

In 1914 the farm was sold to Thomas A. Glencross who with his wife and family Mary, Reta, Armonell, Myrtle and William moved here from Concession 7. The grounds were further improved with shrubs and flowers.

Mrs. Glencross was organist in Zion Church and often played the piano for the Christmas concerts and practices in #3 School.

Mr. and Mrs. Glencross celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in 1962.

When their son married Freda Ritchie, daughter of Charles Ritchie and Charlotte Webber of Bentinck Township, the house was remodelled and William and Freda lived in the north end of the house. Their children are Mary Lou (Mrs. McPherson) and John who lives on Lot 44, Concession 2, E.G.R. More improvements were made, hydro was installed and the farm operations have changed from mixed farming to a cow-calf enterprise.

LOT 36 AND LOT 37, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

In 1848 a man named Botterall built a small cabin on the southwest corner of Lot 37, Concession 3, E.G.R. He remained only a short time, never filing on the land.

In 1850 George Putherbough and wife Nancy Ritchie settled on Lots 36 and 37. The Putherboughs built their first shanty on Lot 37 near a spring and by 1872 they had cleared 125 acres, replaced the shanty with a log house and improved their farm buildings. He sold his holdings to Daniel Firth and moved to Kansas. The Putherbough family was: William, John, George and Elizabeth (Mrs. S. Chaffey).

Dan Firth and his wife Margaret (Glencross) farmed Lots 36 and 37 for two years; then took Dan's brother George into a partnership which lasted three years. In 1877 he sold the west half of Lot 37 to George and built a white brick house, 18' x 25' on Lot 36 and moved with his wife and sons Joseph and John (Jack) and daughter Martha. The log house remained standing until it was destroyed during a severe wind storm on Good Friday 1913.

George Firth built a grout house on his property and with his wife Elizabeth (Ritchie) and family, William, Joseph, John, Dan, Martha, Nell and Tina, moved from his father's farm on Lot 44, Concession 3, E.G.R. He enlarged the house by moving the back kitchen from his former home and attaching it to the east side.

George operated one of the first threshing outfits powered by a steam engine. He also used it to run a shingle mill he had built beside the creek near the road. In 1897, George sold his 50 acres to nephew Jack and he and family moved to Proton Township.

George Firth
blacksmith, custom thresher and shingle mill operator

Daniel Firth Home

Dan Firth added a one-and-a-half storey brick addition to the west end of his house, in the late 1890s, which had six bedrooms, a parlour and dining room. The original structure became a kitchen and pantry. Later he built a large woodshed complete with a belfry and dinner bell.

He farmed his 150 acres until his death in 1892, aged 52 years, leaving a wife and nine children; the youngest being only 3 months old. Mrs. Firth was a remarkable woman. Although small in stature she raised her large family, helped her husband with all the heavy farm work (it was said that she could keep up with any man binding sheaves behind the reaper), found time to spin wool into yarn for the family's socks and mitts and do beautiful sewing and crocheting. After her husband's death she continued farming with the help of her young sons and occasional hired men.

Tom and Dan left home to continue their education with Jack and Will remaining until they married.

Jack married Dan Greenwood's daughter Helen (Nell) on December 25, 1906 and commenced homemaking on their 50 acres. He built a barn to house his team of horses and five cows, one of which was the customary gift or dowry from Helen's father. They had one daughter Margaret Glencross (Glenny).

In 1913 Jack took over his mother's 150 acres. She continued living in her house with daughter Belle. By this time daughter Tina had married Thomas Moore of McWilliams, and Martha married John Anderson of Hawkestone. Margaret was then teaching school, later marrying Fred Perry of Saskatchewan.

Martha's husband died in 1918 in B. C. and she and her children Christina, Frances and Jack returned to live with her mother who died in 1921. Christina then made her home with Jack and Nell Firth and Frances and Jack went to live with their uncle William Anderson, Hawkestone, Simcoe County.

The land on Lots 36 and 37 is rolling and the soil gravelly but it always produced good crops of hay and grain. Three spring-fed ponds provided water for the livestock and the 20 acres of mainly hardwood bush has supplied firewood, logs and maple syrup for well over one hundred years. There was also a large apple orchard on both lots. Five of the original trees are still living.

Many changes have taken place during this time. The present barn was enlarged and reframed three times. Later a smaller barn to house the sheep and a hen house (interior lathed and plastered) were built. In 1915 a concrete silo was built at the north side of the barn by William and Silas Edwards. Steel stabling replaced the wooden stalls in the stable and pig pen. A windmill pumping water from a drilled well to a storage tank supplied running water to house and barn and replaced the wooden pump and dug well and, when hydro became available, a pressure system was installed. The source of light went from tallow candles to oil lamps, Coleman naptha gas lamps and lanterns, a Delco system and at last, the wonderful advent of hydro and the electric light bulb.

Jack Firth did not continue his formal education past Public School level but was a great reader and furthered his knowledge in this manner. He was very interested in science and was able to build one of the first radios in the area by following written instructions. An outside aerial was necessary and despite a broken leg in a cast, he strung one from the belfry of his house to the peak of the barn. It was an exciting moment when he was able to pick up programs from KDKA Pittsburgh, on his earphones in 1923.

He was also handy with tools and did considerable carpentry, framing, and electrical work for himself and his neighbours.

After Jack Firth moved from the house on Lot 37 it was used by his brother Joe as a summer residence until his death in 1943. The Bowman family from Holland occupied it while working for Will Firth. Later, others rented the house until it was destroyed by fire in 1965.

A number of hired men helped with the farm work, most of them local boys, but two were Scottish immigrants, Charlie Russell and Alec Jamieson. Charlie came from Kirkcaldy and had such a Scottish accent that the Firths found it difficult to understand. He had never eaten corn on the cob and was so anxious to try it that he tried to eat cob and all. Noel Nicholson, an English boy, made his home with the Firths from 1916-1918, when he enlisted for service in World War I. He returned with his English war bride after the War and stayed with the Firths until he found employment and established a home of his own.

According to the late Harry Williams a family of Indians called "Wabadicks" camped in a valley near his line fence on Lot 37 that contained black ash trees suitable for basket making. They came each year for a few months

until the trees were cut in clearing operations. For years arrowheads and other Indian artifacts were found in this vicinity.

Mrs. Jack Firth (Nell) died in 1931 and in May, Glenny married Gordon Riddell of Bentinck Township. Because of the Depression they lived between the Firth and Riddell homes until Gordon obtained work in a gold mine at Matatchewan, Ontario. Gordon was drowned in a canoeing accident in 1939 and Glenny and children, Marie and Stuart, returned to live with her father. Glenny married Gordon MacDonald in 1945 and moved to Lot 37, Concession 2, E.G.R.

Jack Firth farmed until the age of seventy, then rented the land first to nephew Tom Firth for ten years and then to grandson Stuart Riddell.

In the spring of 1960, while he was a patient in a Toronto hospital, his house was destroyed by fire. He died the following January, leaving his farm to Glenny and Stuart Riddell. Stuart, not wanting to farm, turned his share over to his mother. Glenny built a one storey stucco house on the same location and the MacDonalds moved to it in 1963.

Gordon MacDonald died in 1978 and Glenny worked the farm on shares with David and Leona Watson for two years and with David Smith for two years. Since then she has carried on a cow-calf and sheep operation in a small way (25 cows and 50 sheep).

LOT 38, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

In October 1850, Christopher Williams and his wife Elizabeth Walker left County Wicklow, Ireland, to come to Canada. They lived in Lower Canada for some time and later they journeyed from Fergus north with a young son and all their possessions to settle on Lot 38, Concession 3, E.G.R. Glenelg Township. In the years following, fourteen children were born to them. When the children grew up, they settled all over Ontario, Saskatchewan, the United States and even Australia.

In 1888 one of his sons, Henry, and his wife Agnes Jack bought Lot 1, Concession 5, N.D.R. The two farms were divided east to west and remained that way until 1919. Henry and Agnes had a family of three boys and one girl — William, Victor, Nona and George. The pre-

Christopher Williams family

Back Row, left to right: **Frank, John, Charlot (Collier) Robert, William**
Centre Row, left to right: **Christopher, Alice (Leigh), Hattie (Scott), Albert**
Front Row, left to right: **George, Guy, Nell (Bolger), Hannah, Harry, Elizabeth and Christopher Williams**

sent brick house was built by Henry. The frame and log house was used by Christopher and family until the family left home. He passed away in 1900. The family kept the house for some years and in 1919, Victor married Mayme Mortley of Latona and lived in it with his family of three — Jack Watt, Margaret (Mrs. McCuaig, later Mrs. Young) and Jean (Mrs. Anderson). Jack passed away in 1935 at the age of sixteen from polio. They also raised a granddaughter Betty Jean (MacCuaig) Codogan.

After Henry passed away, the frame house was sold to a Sullivan Township farmer in 1956 and was moved by truck up the Garafraxa Road. Vic and Mayme moved to the brick house and lived with his mother.

Henry Williams family

Left to right: **Agnes (Jack) Williams, Victor, Nona, George, Will** *(standing behind)* **Henry Williams**

Besides farming, Victor had a shop where he shod horses, and fixed machinery for himself and his neighbours.

A pond was dug in 1956 and was used in the saving of a neighbour's, Norman Robinson's, barn at the time of a fire in 1969.

A new well was drilled (100 feet) in 1914 and a windmill supplied water to house and barn. Hydro was installed in 1948. Victor farmed both farms until 1970 when Lot 1, Concession 5, N.D.R. was sold to the Cluchey family of Durham. The big hill at the back of this property is the highest point eastward from Lake Huron and provides a vantage point to view to Bruce County.

The barn was struck by lightning and burnt in 1911 and rebuilt in 1912. A stave silo was built and later torn down in the '50s.

After 128 years in the William's name, Lot 38 was sold in 1979 to Douglas Anderson, a nephew of Victor's daughter, Jean, Mrs. William Anderson.

Due to their health and age, Vic and Mayme made their home in St. Raphael's Nursing Home, Durham. On July 1st, 1984 they celebrated their 90th birthdays and 65th wedding anniversary. Victor passed away six days later. Mayme had been a dressmaker and to-day many beautiful quilts are the proud possessions of her daughters and grandchildren.

Although bought by Douglas Anderson, this farm is operated as "sort of a family enterprise". Doug, brothers John and Wayne and cousin Warren Harrison raise Simmental cattle. Another cousin, Brenda Anderson, who also owns purebred Simmentals, is secretary-treasurer for the group. In 1982, cousin George Anderson built a fine insulated horse barn while cousin Lisa Burnett keeps her three horses, Darka, Magic and Major, here. Aunt Jean houses 180 hens in the henhouse. Dad and Uncle Bill are the managers while the lads are away at their construction jobs — Doug with Cox Construction, Guelph; John with Seegmiller, Kitchener; Wayne, the Canadian Pacific Railway; Warren, a truck driver for Seeley and Arnill, Dundalk and George with Grey County Roads. Brenda is employed as discount clerk in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Durham, and Lisa is a grade thirteen student at Grey Highlands Secondary School. This farm, named by cousin Johnny Burnett, Toronto, is known as "Anderosa Farm"

LOT 39, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Lot 39 was taken from the Crown in 1859 by Robert Ector. One son, Archie married Emma Ritchie in 1890 and took over the farm in 1891. Their family was: Fanny, Willie, Maggie, Myrtle, Bertha, Archie, Raymond, Elsie and Ethel. All except Elsie and Ethel attended #3 school.

A large red brick house was built and the present barn was built in 1895. A windmill was built on the roof of the barn which pumped water through a pipe from the nearby creek into a cistern in the barn. There was a large gravel pit some yards east of the barn and much gravel was shovelled into a wagon box holding one cubic yard of gravel and hauled by team to build and repair the roads in the Section.

Archie went West and was so impressed, he took up land near Elbow, Saskatchewan. He returned to Glenelg, sold the farm to Adam Anderson in 1911, and the Ector family moved to Elbow.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and three children, Ethel, Melville and Margaret, moved here from Concession 5, N.D.R. in March, 1911. Later John (Jack), Leslie, Mary, Agnes, Cecil and William were born to them.

In 1919 Leslie became an invalid and blind. In the early thirties, through the efforts of Zion Women's Institute, a teacher was sent from the National Institue for the Blind to teach him Braille. Miss Amy Lammie was a wonderful person; Leslie was her first pupil. She had never been to a farm before which, without hydro and indoor plumbing, was quite a challenge. She herself was born blind but she soon found her way around the farm home and joined in listening to the other boys and girls telling of the events of the community and school. She played the organ and typed her own letters. Everyone found that quite exciting. Leslie died in 1934 at the age of twenty-one.

Adam Anderson family (1918)

Left to right: **Margaret, Ethel with Agnes on knee, Melville, Mary** *(in front)* **and Jack and Leslie**

The house was struck by lightning in 1920 but due to the fact it was raining and with the help of the neighbours, little damage was done.

Cecil enlisted in 1940 and served overseas. He returned home safely and lived on the home farm until his marriage to Gretta Watson.

After Adam's death in 1943 his wife and sons William, Cecil and Jack worked the farm. William married Jean Williams in 1953 and their family consisted of: Dianne (Mrs. Magwood), Brenda and Edith. In 1961 they took over the farm and Mrs. Anderson lived with them until her death in 1970.

Hydro was installed in 1948. In 1963, a well was drilled forty-four feet deep to replace a dug well, and water was piped into the house and a bathroom was installed.

Most of the Anderson family are members and workers in Zion Church, and the Women's Institute was part of the lives of the ladies. Cecil's and William's families attended #3 School.

Jean was a Board Director representing Subdivision 15 of the Grey-Bruce Area Women's Institutes, 1980-1983.

In 1984, William Anderson received the Bicentennial award from Glenelg Township along with 1983 others in Ontario, given in recognition of service to the community.

LOT 40, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

James Topham settled on Lot 40, Concession 3, E.G.R. around 1850 and received the patent from the Crown in 1862. On this little watershed between the Rocky and Saugeen Rivers, a frame house was built facing the sideroad. This sideroad had been moved one hundred rods north of its proper place, because of so much swamp between Lots 42 and 43, Concession 3, E.G.R.

In 1885, John Topham became owner after his father's death.

In 1895 the farm was purchased by William McCracken, who had been born on Lot 47, a mile south. He sold the farm to William J. Ritchie in 1907, and later that same year Will married a former schoolmate, Bessie Edge, and began homemaking on this farm. Their family consisted of Marjorie, Dorothy and Dan.

Mrs. Ritchie named the farm "Sunny Brae", brae meaning hill, in Gaelic.

Early in January 1913, the Bell Telephone was installed.

In 1914 an ell was built to the north side of the barn, supervised by John Firth.

A cement silo was built in 1917 and the stables improved with Beatty equipment.

Will had been a school teacher and became auditor for the Township in 1905, and Secretary-Treasurer of S. S. #3 in 1914. Sunday was a busy day in summer, driving out to the Presbyterian Church in Durham with horse and buggy and attending Sunday School, where he was Superintendent, in the Grange Hall, in the afternoon. Mrs. Ritchie was an accomplished needlewoman and made most of the family's clothes.

William and Bessie (Edge) Ritchie

Early in 1921, Will was stricken with smallpox and the family was quarantined in the house and yard for three weeks. His wife carefully followed instructions, and she managed to nurse a very sick man day and night alone and feed and care for a family of three school children. At the end of the quarantine period, the house had to be fumigated. Sulphur was placed in a pan on pails of ashes throughout the house and burned for a whole day, while the family lived in the woodshed. Daniel Edge and W. G. Firth cared for the livestock, milking etc., brought provisions, medicine and necessities and poured some milk into a pail and left it on the gatepost every morning and left eggs when needed.

Later that year the Ritchies bought Mr. Edge's farm, the centre sections of Lots 43, 44, 45, Concession 2, E.G.R. and in November the family moved to Mrs. Ritchie's former home farm.

In March, 1923, the MacDonald family, John A., Kate, Hector and Archie bought the farm and moved from the South Line to Edge Hill. Hector was a First World War Veteran and Clerk of Glenelg Township from 1922 until 1941 when he was appointed Post Master of the Durham Post Office and moved to Durham. The MacDonalds planted a cedar hedge and spruce trees to the west. Two silver birch were planted in memory of friends killed in June 1929 in a car-train accident at Ceylon on Highway #4.

The Queen Street United Church shed from Durham was purchased in the early 1940s, moved and rebuilt by Charles Moffat, to serve as a driving shed.

In January 1957, Cecil Anderson bought the farm from Archie MacDonald and in the spring Cecil and wife Gretta (Watson) and three small sons, John, Douglas, and Wayne moved to Lot 40 and Archie moved to Durham.

In 1964 the steel stables were removed to allow for loose housing, better suited to a cow-calf farming operation.

In 1961, Alfred Sharpe, Durham renovated the house. The original roof was removed and the north slope changed to allow for a second storey. In 1971, the woodshed was removed and an addition built by Robert Watson. Also in 1971 the shingle exterior was covered with white aluminum siding.

It was here that the first Zion Women's Institute "Family Night", now a tradition, originated.

Although many changes have taken place since Lot 40 was first hewn out of the forest, this clay loam farm nestled on the side of a hill has provided for its owners, homey comfort, bountiful crops and a picturesque view. Cars can be seen on Lachie McLean's hill, Highway 6, and the Glen hill on Highway 4 at night and over a dozen neighbour's houses can be seen.

The Staples family 1901

Seated, left to right: **Mrs. James Staples, Clarence, Mr. Staples, Ada (Mrs. F. A. Burnside)**
Standing, left to right: **Annie, (Mrs. Cecil Alton), George A. and Fred J.**

LOT 41, 42, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Lot 41 was taken from the Crown in 1849 by Jack Wilkinson. He sold it to George Staples in 1866. George had come from Scotland and married Catharine Davis who lived on Lot 46, Concession 3, E.G.R. Their family consisted of John, James, Benjamin, Matthew, George, William, Anne, Mary, Ellen and Kate. All these children attended Edge Hill School.

George also took Lot 42 from the crown in 1877. These two lots were divided into east and west portions and George sold them to two of his sons — James got the east half and George Jr. the west half. George Jr. never married and had built a frame house and a barn on the property.

George Sr. died in 1879.

James married Sarah Banks, who lived just across the road. Their children were: Fred, George, Annie, Ada and Clarence but only Fred remained in Glenelg. James was a member of Glenelg Council from 1890 to 1900 and Reeve from 1896 until 1900.

In 1907, James sold the farm to his son Fred and he and his wife moved to Markdale. For a few years he was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1921, while loading railway ties, the binder broke and he was killed by the falling ties.

Fred married Mary Porter of Bentinck Township and their family were Frederica (Mrs. Harrison), Ralph, Ruby (Mrs. William Ellison), Aleda (Mrs. Kingston) and Ada who passed away at two and a half years of age.

The Staples home had many dances as the family were all musicians. They used their talents for the enjoyment of their neighbours. Only Ralph and Ruby remained in Glenelg. In 1941, owing to poor health, Fred and his wife moved to Durham where Fred died.

After Fred's death, Mrs. Staples lived in Markdale with her daughter Ruby and husband for some years, with very poor health. She died in 1984 in her one hundredth year.

In 1952, John Anderson bought the Staples farms. The farm and buildings had not been worked or repaired for some years. The buildings on the west half were sold. Hydro was installed in the buildings on Lot 41. A well was drilled, new chimneys built and a new lawn made. In 1956 John married Islay McMannis of Rivers, Manitoba. More improvements were made to the buildings, fence bottoms removed, a new lane built across the fields, a new drive shed and a hen house built.

They found it was rewarding to work with Mother Nature believing that a farmer has to work in faith that our Creator will give the needed increase from year to year.

In 1979, the farm was sold to Allan and John Bell. John married Lee Anne Fraser of Brampton in 1984 and they are living on this farm at present.

The former farm home of Jack and Islay Anderson, now owned by John Bell.
(From an original pencil drawing by Dr. Peter Matthews.)

LOT 43 AND LOT 44, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

At the age of 22 years, Joseph Firth with his family emigrated from his native Yorkshire, England, to Lockport, New York State. There he met and married Martha Wilson who was also from Yorkshire.

One day while Joseph was working on the Erie Canal, a bullet grazed his hat, and because there was still a great deal of animosity shown by the Americans towards any Englishman, he feared some one had deliberately shot at him. He quit his job and took his family to Halton County in Ontario, where he rented a farm for seven years in Trafalgar Township. But the desire to own his own farm grew, and in the spring of 1848 he and a friend made their way to Glenelg to obtain farms. Joseph took up Lot 44, Concession 3, E.G.R. and a Mr. O'Donnell took up Lot 43. When O'Donnell walked over his lot he found it was mostly swamp and he decided to abandon his claim. Joseph made a deal with his friend that if he would work with him for the summer and give him his land ticket, he would reimburse him with a yoke of oxen.

The two men built a log house that summer beside a good spring of water southeast of the present barn. They built a shelter for a yoke of oxen and two cows and gathered beaver grass for winter feed. Around the first of October they went back to Halton, and that same month Joseph brought his wife and five children with what stock he already had, to their new home. He called his farm "Colton Lodge" after his birthplace. Martha and Joseph had nine children: William, Henry, Daniel, George, Joseph Jr., Mary (Mrs. Fox), Martha, Betsy (Mrs. Williams), Eleanor.

This was the beginning of the establishment of the farm and each year more progress was made. The 1861 Agriculture Census reports that Joseph had 75 acres cleared, of which 50 acres was in crop and 25 in pasture. The value of the land was $2,500 and machinery $500.

There was 25 acres in fall wheat with 500 bushels yield; 7 acres in fall oats with 200 bushels yield; 1 acre in fall potatoes with 200 bushels yield; 7 acres in fall turnips with 2000 bushels yield; 10 tons of hay, 30 lbs. wool, 100 lbs. maple sugar, 2 bulls or oxen, 14 heifers or steers, 4 milk cows, 2 horses, 8 sheep, 7 pigs, 300 lbs. butter. Value of livestock $515.

In 1864 he received the land patent for $200 for Lot 44. It was a school sale grant. By this time a new stucco and grout house had been built near the road and in 1866 a frame barn 36' x 60' was built on mud sills; this barn was later raised and a stone wall and stable built under it.

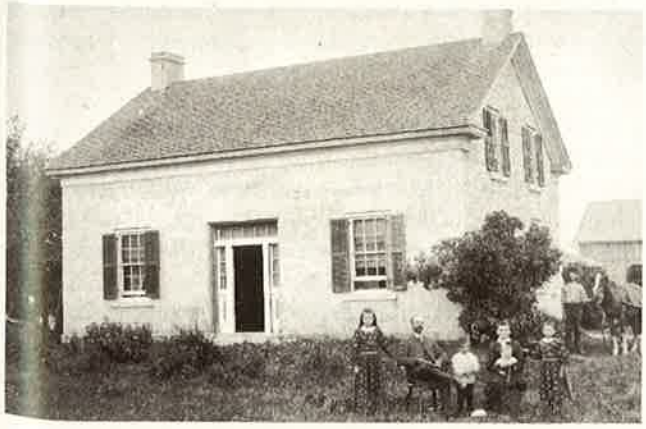
Glencolton Farms
The home of W. G. and Sarah Firth and family.

Around 1890 the house was destroyed by fire and the present white brick house was built on the old foundation. Until the new house was built the family lived in the Grange Hall across the road. In 1898 the farm passed to his son Joseph, who was married to Isabelle MacArthur of Glenelg. In 1904 Joseph took out the patent on Lot 43, except for an acre on the southwest corner which Joseph Sr. had donated for Bethel Church and cemetery.

In 1910 William G. Firth, a nephew, purchased the farm. William was one of nine children born to Daniel Firth and Margaret Glencross. He married Sarah Edge, one of seven daughters born to Daniel Edge and Isabelle Binnie. They had five children — Dan, Isabelle (Mrs. Allen), Margaret, Jean (Mrs. Gowland), and Tom. Many improvements were made. The barn was enlarged and a second frame was constructed on top of the original structure, resulting in the large hip roof barn in use today. A silo was built, a well drilled and a windmill erected, making the farm house one of the few rural dwellings in the area which had cold water on tap. In 1912 a telephone was installed, a henhouse was built and later expanded by a second storey giving accommodation for 1,000 laying hens. For many years hatching eggs were shipped to the Fisher Poultry Farms at Ayton. In 1948 hydro came to the farm, and two years later a new frame house was built.

In 1956 William sold the farm to his son Tom, who was married to Vera Shaver; they have two children, Donald and Susan. A new round of improvements began, including new dairy stabling, milkhouse, pipeline milker, new silo and open heifer barn. All the buildings were painted and twenty acres were systematically drained. In 1967 this was designated a Century Farm, and the name was changed to Glencolton Farms.

In 1983 after 135 years in the Firth family, the farm was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Schmidt of Leutkirchy, West Germany. They have four children — Sebastian, Ruth, Elizabeth and Cordulla. Michael is an organic farmer, using no chemical fertilizers or chemicals. He has established a large orchard of eighty trees, including apple, pear and plum. They have a very large garden and at present are experimenting with new methods of farm husbandry.



The Daniel Greenwood home

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Greenwood, Grace, Helen, Arthur, Clara taken probably around 1900

LOT 45, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Elias Edge was the first owner of this Lot in the late 1840s and had possession until 1862, when an agreement was made with William Greenwood to exchange Lot 8, Concession 7, for Lot 45, Concession 3, E.G.R. and in 1863, Mr. Greenwood took out the Crown Land Deed.

William and wife Elizabeth Kinsman had a family of four boys and five girls. William died in 1877 and left the property to his wife. When she died in 1901, she left the property to their son Daniel. Daniel and his wife Mary Ann Jasper had a family of three daughters and one son, Grace, Nell, Clara and Arthur. Daniel died in 1907 and left the property to his wife. Their son Arthur was the next registered owner in 1918. He and his wife Florence Bryon had a family of eight boys and six girls. In 1922, Arthur, his wife and family — Jasper, Percy, John, Norman, Florence and Cecil moved to Durham, where other members of the family were born.

Daniel Greenwood erected a wire fence prior to his death with turned posts and a round ball at the top. This was one of the first wire fences built in the area and stood until some time in the fifties, when the road was reconstructed and the fences were moved back ten feet. In 1918 Arthur Greenwood hired two men, Gordon R. MacDonald and David Ritchie, to plant a row of maple trees along the front of the property — many of them are still standing. Arthur Greenwood also had one of the first tractors in the area, a Fordson, with steel wheels and a pull-type plough which had wooden pins for a draw bolt. If the plough struck a stone the wooden pin would shear off and save the plough from damage.

The farm has produced cattle, horses, pigs and poultry over the years and for the most part has been a mixed-farming operation. Arthur Greenwood also had a dairy operation and delivered milk in the town of Durham for a time.

Henry Moffat, his wife, the former Annie Edwards and son Cecil moved from Concession 6, N.D.R. to Lot 45, Concession 3, E.G.R. in 1922. In 1928 Cecil married Myrtle Robinson and took over the farm after his father's death that same year. Mrs. Moffat lived with Cecil and Myrtle until her death in the early 1930s. They had two daughters, Ruth and Helen, neither of whom are residents of Glenelg. The Moffats made many home improvements, a bathroom and pressure system were installed in 1928 and in 1948 the buildings were wired for hydro. Chores were made easier by the purchase of a litter carrier for the stable. Mixed farming was still practiced. On Hallowe'en night, the children took great delight in ringing the dinner bell mounted on the roof of the woodshed peak.

The Moffats sold the farm to Russell Tribble, a war veteran, and his wife Francis Sutherland in 1949. They then moved to their home in Durham.

Daniel Greenwood Family

Back Row, left to right: **Grace (Mrs. Charles Moffat), Clara (Mrs. A. Morton), Helen (Mrs. J. G. Firth)**
Front Row, left to right: **Dan Greenwood, Arthur, (Mother) Mary Ann (Jasper) Greenwood**

In 1974 Douglas Smith and wife Dorothy became owners and moved here from Toronto. Douglas in 1985 still works in the Malton area, sometimes driving home every night. Of their family of five, only the youngest daughter is a Glenelg resident.

LOT 46, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

The Davis family were the first settlers on Lot 46, Concession 3, E.G.R. Matthew Davis was born in Wales in 1770 and in 1773 moved to Ireland with his parents. He married Ann Murphy and they emigrated to New Brunswick where the eldest of ten children were born. In 1816 the family moved to Stoneham in Quebec, where the four youngest were born. In 1848, twenty-one Davises came to Ontario, most of them to Glenelg. Matthew and family — John, Catherine, Maria, Ann and Ellen settled on Lot 46, Concession 3, E.G.R. Matthew died in 1850.

After some years the farm was sold to Robert Ector. He and his wife had a family of two boys and six girls: Archie, Robert, Kate (Mrs. Turnbull), Elizabeth (Mrs. Weir), Margaret, Sadie (Mrs. Little), Fanny (Mrs. Moffat), Millie (Mrs. Petch). They later built a large red brick house with a wide stairway and halls.

An imposing front doorway with a stained glass transom welcomed visitors to the many parties held here.

Archie married Emma Ritchie and moved to Lot 39, Concession 3, E.G.R. Margaret died as a young woman. Kate and Elizabeth lived in Glenelg. Robert Jr., farmed with his parents.

In 1898 when the neighbours decided to form a Beef Ring, the slaughter-house was built on the Ector farm, it being a central place. Thomas Turnbull who had married Kate Ector was the butcher for over twenty-five years.

Mrs. Ector died in August 1923 — "the oldest resident and last pioneer between the two Saugeens" (Durham Chronicle).

Robert later married a widow, Mrs. Bauer. After Robert's death, Mrs. Ector moved to Durham and the farm was sold to Mr. and Mrs. John Baker and their children Mae and Glen. The Bakers had farmed in Elbow, Saskatchewan until the "dirty thirties". They farmed here many years. Their son Glen married Margaret Lindsay and the house was divided and a small addition built. The farm was sold in 1968 and John and Muriel retired to Bentinck Township. Glen, Margaret and son Scott moved to Owen Sound where Glen was employed.

The farm has changed hands several times and is now being farmed by neighbours Joseph and Philip Eckhardt.

LOT 47, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

In 1871, Lot 47, Concession 3, E.G.R. Glenelg Township, was deeded by the Crown to James the elder McCracken and his wife Margaret, for the sum of $200. Over the following 34 years, James the elder and his son James the younger cleared the land and presumably built the barn and shed, a chicken and sheep barn, and the house which they also enlarged. They raised a large family, but none stayed to carry on farming. A son, William, purchased Lot 40, E.G.R. in 1895, and a daughter May lived in Durham.

In 1905, Thomas and Margaret Ritchie purchased the farm. They paid 25¢ to search the title and $1.55 for the deed. About 1910, Tom had the 190 foot well drilled and it still produces an adequate supply of good water. The Ritchies had two daughters, Margaret and Irene. Irene recalls the ruins of a dwelling in the area of the cedar hedge, but knows nothing of the builder or occupants. When a teenager, Irene remembers a tornado at Easter. After helping her father secure the shed doors, they ran for safety just as part of the barn roof fell where they had been working. Many barns were heavily damaged by this storm. Probably the Ritchies are best remembered for the many parties and social events held at the farm, and the violin music they supplied.

In the spring of 1945, "The Tom Ritchie Farm" again changed hands. Joseph Eckhardt planted the crop that year and in September moved in with his bride, Phyllis. They settled down to raising a family of two girls and six boys and many changes were made. Through the efforts of "The Farm Forum", most of the area farms were wired for hydro during the winter of 1948. Farmers — except during the occasional power failure — hung up their lanterns for the last time when the power was turned on in July. The water pail, dipper and tin bathtub followed the lanterns into retirement when a pressure system was installed in 1955.

The post and plank stabling was replaced with cement flooring and stanchions in 1956. Changes continued from time to time as a registered Holstein herd gradually replaced mixed farming. The children were kept busy with chores and picking fruit in the small market gardening operation. A chance remark by a customer led to the name "Gardeden" being chosen for the farm. Just before Christmas 1969, the remodelled chicken barn was destroyed by fire. Miraculously, the main barn was spared even though the hay was scorched by the intense heat.

In October 1962, a near tragedy occurred. Weevils were discovered in the newly stored grain and it was being treated to destroy them, carefully following manufacturer's instructions. Joe and his eldest son Arthur were doing the spraying and Phyllis became concerned when they did not return to the house. She found them both face down in the grain, apparently lifeless. Somehow, she managed to lift them out and drag them into fresh air. With prompt medical attention and the prayers of many friends, they recovered completely, and continued to change and improve the farm.

When sons Jonathan and Edwin decided to join the farming operation, the barn was replaced by a large modern dairy barn. A new implement shed was also constructed and about 70 cows were milked there in three shifts while the barn was going up. Chores were a hectic affair that summer and fall. The cows were housed in the new barn, November 5, just as the first major storm of the winter roared in. A stave and two airtight silos now store the feed for the Holstein herd which is constantly being upgraded.

Systematic drainage of the Harriston loam soil was a long time dream which became reality in the fall of 1982. Several stone and brush cluttered cross fence rows were removed to make field work easier. Much of the productive land is kept in alfalfa and trefoil and other cover crops to prevent soil erosion and maintain fertility.

Thus the seasons come and go with their accompanying workloads, hopes, dreams, disappointments, successes, failures, interest and mortgage payments; the odd break to rest and relax body and soul.

While the actual monetary returns are often small, along with most dedicated farmers they consider the fringe benefits their reward — the miracles of seedtime and harvest, of new life, the everchanging beauty and, at times, savagery of nature, familiar sights, sounds and smells that are part of every farm scene.

The children are all grown now, and the house resounds with the laughter and footsteps of grandchildren. The elder daughter, Ruth, teaches at Dawnview School in Hanover. Two sons, Arthur and Philip own and operate "Eckhardt's Shell Station" on Highway #4. Jonathan and Edwin farm with Joe. David and younger daughter, Phyllis are floral designers at flower shops in Durham and Markdale, and the youngest son, Laurie is with Dairy Herd Improvement.

So along with other farm families, the Eckhardts may be forgiven a feeling of complacency when they see the urban dwellers streaming northward to escape, however briefly, the pressures and confines of our modern cities.

LOT 48, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Thomas Collier came from Ireland and settled on Lot 48, Concession 3, E.G.R. in 1851 or 1852. About 1855 he joined with Milton Schofield in a project to develop a townsite at Waverley (now Travertson). His brother-in-law, James Edge, took out the patent on this lot and later it was transferred to Thomas Collier. Thomas married Ann Davis who lived on Lot 46 — she was born in Quebec.

John Collier family

Back Row, left to right: **Allie, Annie, Tom**
Front Row, left to right: **Charlotte (Mother) Nellie, John**

The 1861 Census reports that they had built a frame house which was not at all common at that time. They also had one of the first frame barns in the area. It sat on mud sills on the ground and is still standing to-day. There was a lime kiln at the back of the farm where lime was burned for sale. The farm passed to his son, John, and remained in the Collier name until 1922 when it was sold to Albert McNally.

Ernest Ellison purchased the property in 1929, and in 1937 traded it to Oren Peart for a steam-powered threshing machine. For many years Ernest did custom threshing in Glenelg, later using a diesel tractor. Oren sold the house and it was moved away on a float to a new location. He enlarged some of the fields by moving fences. This work was continued by Tom Firth, when he purchased the farm in 1964, and about 40 acres on the front of Lots 48 and 49 were tile drained in 1982. This farm is now owned by Michael Schmidt.

LOT 49, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. James Allen and baby left Ireland for Canada. They lived in York County for four years where two more sons were born. In 1845 they started north to acquire their own farm, coming to Arthur by horse and wagon. From there the road was so bad that they had to hire a yoke of oxen to bring their belongings to the new land. Mr. and Mrs. Allen walked all the way from Arthur, sometimes carrying the two youngest children.

The family lived on Lot 21, Concession 1, E.G.R., subsequently moving to Lot 51, Concession 2, E.G.R., but finally settling on Lot 49, Concession 3, E.G.R. The farm buildings were erected on top of a hill some distance from the Second Concession with exit onto the sideroad. Farther east "Vinegar Hill" crossed the entire width of the farm. A lime kiln was built at the top of the hill where the Allens produced lime for some years. Near the back of the farm a good spring-fed creek crosses the property. The level land near the creek was known as the "Allen Flats", and many athletic events took place here in the early years.

They raised a family of eleven children: Robert, Maryann, James, John, Margaret, Joseph, Samuel, Sarah, Matilda, David, Hamilton and two died in infancy.

Four of them spent their lives in the Township — Robert, Mary Ann (Mrs. Matt Davis), and Sarah (Mrs. W. McFarlane) who took over the farm from her father, and her sister Matilda who lived here until her death. William McFarlane was a blacksmith and operated a shop at the farm.

The farm was sold to Oren Peart in 1946 and Mrs. McFarlane lived in the house until she died.

Tom Firth purchased the property in 1964. On Hallowe'en night, 1965, a large frame bank barn 56' x 64' with excellent stabling was burned. The following June twelve head of cattle were poisoned and died — someone had spread arsonate of lead in the pasture field — and in September of the same year, the large two-storey frame house was destroyed by fire, evidently set by an arsonist.

The present owner, Michael Schmidt, who purchased the farm in 1983, is erecting a large modern house on the same location as the former frame house.

WEST HALF LOTS 51 - 52, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Donald and Archibald Beaton bought Lots 51 and 52, Concession 3, E.G.R. from the Crown for £40 in 1848, but they did not occupy or work this land. In 1850 they sold these lots to Adam and Jane (Hindmarsh) Weir for the sum of £45 each. The deed was issued in 1856. When Adam and Jane Weir arrived at this Lot they built a log cabin and soon after built a log house. In the 1860s the barn and main house were built.

The Weirs originated in Roxburgh, Scotland. They had two sons and two daughters, Margaret, Mary, Adam and John. Margaret married William Robertson and moved to Kansas. Mary married George Anderson and lived on Lot 5, Concession 5, Glenelg. Adam served for a time in the 31st Regiment, during the time of the Fenian Raids. He later married Ann McKinnon. John, a carpenter by trade, married Elizabeth Ainslie Weir.

As the Saugeen River about equally divides the property in half, Adam took over the east part of each Lot and his brother John took over the west part from their father.

Adam and Ann Weir had a family of six, one boy and five girls. The boy and one girl died at an early age. Their other daughters were Lizzie, Annie, Jennie and Julia. The latter taught in Durham High School for twenty-nine years and was a good influence on many pupils.

John and Elizabeth Weir also had a family of six, Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret, John Jr., Adam and William.

Elizabeth and Jane married two brothers, Joseph and James Atkinson and lived in Glenelg. Margaret married William Davis and John Jr. married Agnes Binnie. Margaret and John Jr. lived in Egremont; Adam married Eliza Ireland and later Elizabeth Clark. Adam and his father moved to the United States.

A second house was built when William married Margaret Ritchie and remained on the home farm. Their children were, Arthur, Ethel, Elizabeth, Margaret, John, and William Jr. His wife died in 1902 and daughter Margaret and Arthur died shortly after.

John and Elizabeth (Ainslee) Weir

John enlisted in World War I and lost his life in the Battle of the Somme. Ethel and Elizabeth married two brothers, John and George Newell, and lived on farms just across the Saugeen River. A swinging foot bridge was built across the river, so family members could easily visit each other. William Sr. served as a Township Councillor for five years and as Reeve for five years and was also active in the Presbyterian Church, Durham. William Jr. married Edna Dixon of Egremont Township. Of these six families descended from John and Elizabeth Weir all had members who served in World War I. Three families each lost a son and the fourth had a son badly wounded who died a few years later as a result of his war experiences. Two of William's grandsons served overseas in World War II.

William Jr. and Edna acquired the farm in 1932. Their children were: Jean (Mrs. Nelson Maher), Dixon, who married Laurine Weppler and John, the present owner since 1962. John served in the R.C.A.F. for twelve years and piloted commercial aircraft for eight years. John is an active field naturalist, and is very knowledgeable about flora and fauna.

The Weir family has lived on Lots 51 and 52, the west part, for over one hundred and thirty years. John is the fifth generation to own and live on this farm.

Mr. William Weir Sr. and family

Left to right: **Ethel (Mrs. J. Newell), Arthur, John, Mr. Weir Sr., Margaret, William Jr., Elizabeth (Mrs. G. Newell)**

EAST HALF LOTS 51 AND 52, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

John Newell was born in Bentinck Township and moved to Glenelg in 1908 with his parents. In the spring of 1918 he bought the east part of Lots 51 and 52 from Adam Weir.

In June 1918 he married Ethel Weir, daughter of William Weir Sr. They had a family of one son Arthur, and two daughters Olive (Mrs. Clements Patterson) and Irene (Mrs. Douglas Pullen).

Arthur joined the Air Force and served in active service overseas in World War II serving in North Africa and over Europe. On his return he married Velma Vollett in 1945.

John Newell was interested in municipal affairs, being a member on the School Board and a Township Councillor.

In January 1957, the Newells sold their farm to Gunther Peterson and retired to Durham.

Since 1961, Horst and Helga Schleehahn and family have been the owners.

Mr. and Mrs. John Newell family

Left to right: **John, Arthur, Irene, Olive (Patterson), Ethel (Weir)**

LOT 53, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R

Lot 53, Concession 3, E.G.R. was taken from the Crown in 1849 by William Johnson. After passing through several hands it was sold in 1868 to George Staples. In 1879, his son John and wife Eliza (Harrison) took over the farm. Five of their family — Joseph, William, Matthew and two daughters died in their teens of consumption. Two sisters moved away leaving only Jane at home. She inherited the farm from her father John in 1897. John was accidentally killed by a shot gun blast.

In 1908 the barn caught fire, as a result of flying sparks from the threshing machine fire at Henry Farr's barn across the road, and was destroyed.

Jane married Walter Ball who died in 1931, leaving a daughter Olive. She left the farm in charge of dependable farm help and worked in Toronto. For a few years she rented the farm to Archie McDonald.

In 1934 Bert Lawrence and Olive Ball were married and, in 1943, they bought Lot 53 and moved across the road from Lot 52, Concession 2, E.G.R.

Many improvements were made with hydro installed, modern kitchens, sheds and silo built and extensive repairs made to the barn. Bert and Olive raised two children, Lynda Shelley and Nicholas Bradley.

In 1976, a farm auction sale was held and the farm sold to Edward Chambers from Mississauga. In 1983 Michael Schmidt bought the farm and Dole Epple lives on it at present.

EAST HALF LOT 54, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.
EAST HALF LOT 55, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

George Newell Senior came to Canada from the state of Maine, U. S. A. and settled in Bentinck Township near the Rocky Saugeen River. He married Margaret Stewart and they bought the east half of Lot 55, Concession 3, E.G.R.

The Newells had a family of eight children — Charles, John, William, George, Louis, Janie, Christina (Mrs. Thomas Whitmore) and Margaret (Mrs. Nassau Whitmore).

George and his wife spent all their life on the farm. In 1922 their son George Jr. married Elizabeth Weir, daughter of William Weir. They continued to farm until 1957 when they retired to Durham. The new owner, Wilhelm Bruggemann, carried on a dairy operation here. His wife in 1975, started a Nursery School for pre-school children in Durham. Classes are still being held under her leadership although the family has moved to the Chatsworth area.

Charles Morrison is the present owner of the east half of Lots 54 and 55.

George Newell farm

LOT 56, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

This Lot was taken from the Crown by John and Sarah Edge of Ireland in 1851 but they never lived here. In 1877, John Davis and his wife Agnes (Vessie) Davis and their eleven children moved from their farm on Concession 3, N.D.R. to Lot 56, Concession 3, E.G.R. A frame house and barn were built near the top of the hill overlooking the Saugeen River. In 1880 James Edge owned the property but John and Agnes lived on it until their deaths. In 1909, a son David and his wife Amelia (McGillivray) Davis bought the farm. Their family included: Mae, Robert, Isabel, Kate, Thomas, Sadie and Lenore, one of whom remained in Glenelg.

David bought the west part of Lot 55, known as the Dean farm. There was a white brick house, good barn and orchard on the property but David did not move to this Lot, perhaps because he did not want to move his aged mother from her old home.

David had a corral on the south bank of the river next to the Durham Road. Here he and his neighbours washed their sheep in the river. This south side of the river was a camping ground for bands of gypsies. In 1920, David sold the farm to Walter and Jane (Staples) Ball and moved to a farm near Holstein. The barn was struck by lightning after the Davis family left and some of their machinery left in the barn was lost in the ensuing fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Ball lived here and in 1929, their daughter Olive (Ball) Lawrence became owner. They had also lived in Windsor for a number of years and worked. Her son-in-law Bert Lawrence pastured the land. Later, when Jane Ball came back to Glenelg she lived in the little house by the river in the summers and with her daughter Olive and Bert in winter until her death in 1966.

In 1976 Olive and Bert Lawrence retired from active farming and built a large brick and stone house on the hill where the Davis house had been. In spring of 1980, Olive Lawrence passed away, a victim of diabetes.

Binnie Reunion, August 14, 1929 at Mrs. John Bell's Lot 57, Concession 3, E.G.R.

Back Row, left to right: **George Bell, Beth MacGillivray, Dorothy Ritchie, Tom Bell, Marjorie Ritchie, Robert Renwick, Will Ritchie, Joe Dixon** *(standing in front),* **Tom Weir, John McLean** *(in front),* **Sarah Weir, Jack McGirr, Tom Binnie** *(in front),* **Bella Beer, John Sinclair, George Stevenson, Will Weir, John Stevenson**

Fifth Row, left to right: **Alex Bell, June Bell, George Renwick, A. Isabelle Firth, Bob Renwick, Sarah Firth, Belle Sinclair, Agnes McLean, Mary Edge, Lizzie Stevenson, Edith Edge, Jessie Bell, Margaret McGirr, Belle McGirr, Georgina Beer, Mary Firth, Jean McGillvray, E. Isabelle Firth**

Fourth Row, left to right: **Tom Firth and Edith, Dan J. Firth, Dan Ritchie, Dan A. Firth, Walton Sinclair**

Third Row, left to right: **Amy Firth, Mrs. Alex Bell and Alex Bell Jr.** *sitting,* **Herb Beer, Clarence Harrison, Jim Weir, Will Firth, Maggie Edge, Mary Bell, Winnie Binnie, Bessie Ritchie, Edna Weir, Jean Harrison, Annie Dixon, Gladys Dixon, Annie Watson, Binnie Watson, Tom Watson and baby, Winena Beer, Will Renwick** *(standing behind),* **Jean Firth, Merle Sinclair, Margaret Firth**

Second Row, left to right: **Jim MacGillvray, Sandy Cranston, Mrs. John Bell, Tom Binnie, John Weir, Margaret Weir, George Binnie, Jim Stevenson, Mrs. George Binnie, Mrs. Tom McGirr, John Watson, James Binnie, Mary MacGillvray, Alex MacGillvray, Bessie Weir Ritchie, Isabelle Weir, Mrs. J. Weir and one twin, Belle Weir and other twin, Kate Renwick**

Front Row, left to right: **Ernest McLean, John Weir, Tom Firth, Alan Sinclair, Douglas Weir, Agnes Harrison, Willard Stevenson, Gordon MacGillvray, John Ritchie, Allie McGirr, Alex Weir, Mary Weir, Kathleen Renwick, Margaret McLean, Helen Renwick, Mary Stevenson, Herb Renwick, Elroy Harrison, Leslie McLean**

Bert Lawrence and Bessie (Boyce) Timmins were married a year later and now live in this house.

Several small lots have been sold off this Lot because of the river. One was given to son Nicki Lawrence when he married in 1970. Two lots off the base line road and three lots along Highway 4 were sold.

LOT 57, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Robert Bell and his wife Jane Miller came to Canada in 1849 from Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland. Their children were: Alexander, Robert, Nancy, Andrew and Margaret Jane. They arrived in Hamilton, where Jane died. Robert came north and farmed in Egremont Township. His three sons came to Glenelg Township.

Alexander came in the 1850s and bought Lot 6, Concession 3, S.D.R. from the Crown. He married Susan Lawrence and they had nine children: John, Mary Ann (Mrs. James McLachlan), Robert, Jane (Mrs. Oscar Green), James, Margaret (Mrs. Richard Willett), Alexander (Sandy), Allan and William.

Later Alexander and family moved to the Durham Road and bought Lots 5, 6, 8 and 9, Concession 1, S.D.R. The children attended Bunessan school.

John Bell bought Lot 57, Concession 3, E.G.R. in November 1885, from George A. Moore. He had purchased it from John Edge who had received it from the Crown in 1851. In 1905 John Bell also bought Lots 3 and 4, Concession 1, N.D.R. and these two farms are still in the Bell name. Alexander Bell spent the last few years of his life at this home following the death of his son Robert.

John Bell married Mary Ann Binnie in 1892. They lived on Lot 57, Concession 3, E.G.R. The house on this property was built in 1893, and the barn was built in 1898. They had eight children — Isabel, Alexander, Thomas, John, Jessie (Mrs. Robert Mann), George, Oscar and Mary Susan (Mrs. Calvert Millson). Thomas and George remained in Glenelg.

Alexander and John served in both the First and the Second World Wars. After the First World War both of them came home and got their university degrees and Alexander served as a medical practitioner and John became a Minister of the Presbyterian, later United Church. He was a padre during the Second World War. Mary Susan served as a Nursing Sister during the Second World War.

Thomas Bell bought Lot 57, Concession 3, E.G.R. from the family in 1927. George bought Lots 3 and 4,

Family of John and Mary Ann Bell

Front Row, left to right: **George, John, Mary Susan, Jessie, Mary Ann, Oscar**
Back Row, left to right: **Alexander, John, Thomas**

N.D.R. about the same time. Thomas acquired Lots 3 and 4 from George in 1931.

Thomas Bell married a teacher, Florence Kerr, of Varney in 1930. They had four children — Ruth (Mrs. Doug Falconer of Sudbury), John of R. R. #4, Durham, Norman — still on the farm, and Ronald of Edmonton. Thomas died in 1953 and Florence and Norman carried on with farming. Florence is now living at St. Raphael's Nursing Home in Durham.

Norman Bell bought both farms from his mother in August 1962. In October 1962 he married Shirley Brown, daughter of John T. Brown of Egremont and the former Margaret Ritchie of Edge Hill. They have one son, Kerr, age 12, who is the 5th generation of Bells to live on this farm.

In 1965 a lot was sold to Russell and Jean Taylor from Lot 57, Concession 3, E.G.R.

For many years Aberdeen Angus cattle and Suffolk sheep were raised on the farm, but Norman now is a dairy farmer raising Holsteins, and shipping milk. In 1977 a new milk house and silo were built at the barn.

EAST PART, LOT 58, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

John Moore received the patent from the Crown for Lot 58, Concession 3, E.G.R. in 1873, at a cost of nine hundred dollars. This farm had several owners until 1898 when it was divided, with the west twenty-five acres being sold to Thomas Meena. William McFadden was owner of the east seventy-five acres which, in 1900, he sold to Robert Bell, brother of John Bell, who owned the adjoining Lot.

Robert married Margaret Mighton and had a family of four girls: Susie (Mrs. Williams), Blanche (Mrs. Stewart), Margaret (Mrs. Cuff) and Jessie (Mrs. Chapman, now Mrs. Mitchell).

Robert passed away in 1909 and Jessie and her husband Lawrence Chapman lived with her mother. Their two children Bert and Dell were born here and attended #9 School.

In 1951, Mrs. Bell sold the farm to Edgar Patterson, who in 1955 sold it to the present owners Lorne D. and Marjorie Foster and their two children Louie and Lorna. Since the farm had been rented to come-and-go families, the house was in poor shape and needed repairs.

The Fosters installed hydro, a water system a little later and in 1967 built a new addition to the house. Five more sons, Thomas, John, Donald, Scott and Mark were added to the family. Mark is the only one at home now. Mrs. Foster is quite active in the life and work of Knox United Church in Durham.

WEST PART LOT 58, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Edward J. Pratt owned the west 25 acres of Lot 58, Concession 3, E.G.R. Glenelg Township for over forty years. He purchased it from the Thomas S. Meena Estate in 1934. Mr. Meena had bought this portion of Lot 58 from William J. McFadden in 1898, built a house and small barn on the property and then moved to the Canadian West in the early 1900s. It then became the home of William and Jennie (Brown) Hargrave who moved from Egremont Township with their family of Ethel (Mrs. Lloyd Moody), Durham; Mima (Mrs. Perry), Toronto; Roy (now deceased) and Clarence who was born at their new home.

Mr. Hargrave passed away in 1926 but his widow and family remained here until moving to Durham in 1934. This home was a comfortable boarding house for several of the teachers at S. S. #9, Glenelg school over the years.

After becoming the owner, Mr. Pratt dammed one of the streams at the back of the place and made a swimming pool, constructed so that its level could be raised and lowered by adding or removing the boards in the dam. It was a favourite swimming spot for community young people on warm summer days and was also used for skating in the winter. He also trimmed out the many cedar trees to make driveways and pathways through the property and dug out several springs to make little streams which resulted in the whole 25 acres taking on a beautiful parklike appearance, completely surrounded by running water. Fifty years ago there were not today's tight restrictions placed upon changing the course of waterways.

Mrs. Pratt, the former Bertha Watson, died in 1973 and the family is: Doris (Mrs. Harvey Leith), Geneva (Mrs. Ken Hedley), Charles, Newman and Wallace the only ones still in Glenelg. Mrs. Pratt also had a son, Melville Harrison (deceased 1984) by her first marriage.

In 1976, after Edward's death, the place was sold and passed out of the family. Present owners are Ian and Sheila Parsons of Burlington.

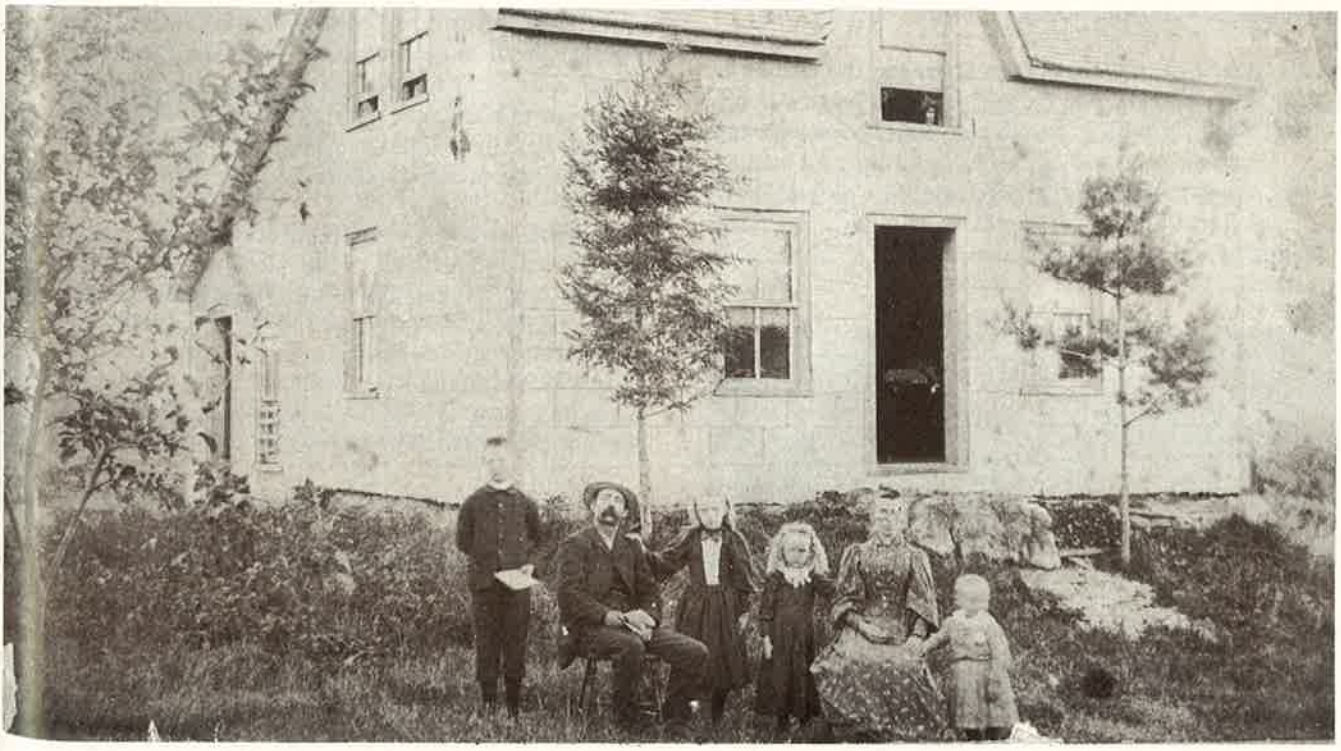
LOTS 59, 60 AND PART OF 61, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

The Lindsay family emigrated from Dumfriesshire Scotland and settled on Lot 60, Concession 3, E.G.R. and it has been in the Lindsay name ever since.

Joseph Lindsay came to Canada in 1847 with his wife, the former Jane Davidson from just across the border in England. They had eight children: Joseph, John, Jim and Jennie (twins), Robert, Andrew, Edward and Margaret, most of them going to Western Canada and the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pratt — 50th wedding anniversary, June 6, 1971

Back Row, left to right: **Newman, Doris, (Mrs. Leith), Wallace, Geneva (Mrs. Hedley) Melville Harrison and Charles**
Front Row: **Mr. and Mrs. Pratt**



Mr. and Mrs. George Aljoe and family circa 1893

Left to right: **Robert, George, Annie, Victoria, Selena, Alex**

In 1892, Andrew took over the farm which Joe bought from him in 1906. Robert bought it from him in 1908. He married Mary Herd and they had nine of a family: Nellie, Joe, Andrew, Robert, Harry, Edward, Margaret, Arthur and Grace. Arthur took the farm over in 1942 and he and his wife, the former Frances MacEachern, had seven children: Anna Mary, Joe, Emma, Margaret, Jim and Arthur and an infant son who died.

Robert Lindsay bought Lot 59, consisting of 100 acres, from Alonzo Diceman in 1908. In that year, the Canadian Pacific Railroad track was constructed through these Lots. In 1911, Lindsay bought Lot 61, another 100 acres, and five years later he sold the 60 acres east of the railway track to William J. McFadden.

In 1942 Arthur Lindsay, Robert's son, took over the remaining 40 acres: then in 1976, son Jim, took it over and, along with his wife, the former Wilma Griffin and two children Jamie and Charlene, live here and farm the 40 acres west of the railway track. Many changes have taken place here over the years. In 1984, the railway track was removed.

Lot 60 has always been in the Lindsay name, Arthur being the fourth generation to live on it.

LOTS 61 AND 62, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Lot 61, Concession 3, E.G.R. had been taken from the Crown in 1875 by James Ector, who, twenty years later, sold it to William John Ector. Robert Lindsay, who had bought this Lot in 1911, sold sixty acres off the east end to William John McFadden.

The next Lot, 62, was taken from the the Crown by John Cook in 1880. Abraham Crutchley became owner in 1891. The Crutchleys built a beautiful house and large barn. The new barn was struck by lightning and burned. It was rebuilt, entailing a great amount of work and expense. In 1911 the farm was sold to William John McFadden and the Crutchleys moved to Lot 23, Concession 1, E.G.R.

The Lawrence McFadden farm

the farm now owned by Lorne Foster and house owned by John Veerman

William John McFadden was a descendant of original settlers on the Durham Road, but was born in Egremont Township. In 1913 he and his wife Catherine Lawrence and their family: Nina (Mrs. G. Arnett), Ellen (Mrs. Whitmore), Lawrence and Freeman, moved to Lot 62, Concession 3, E.G.R., Glenelg Township. They farmed Part of Lot 61 and Lot 62 and Lawrence took over these farms on June 7, 1922 — the same day as his marriage to Catherine McNally. At this time Lawrence's father William John moved to a house on Lot 61 for a year and then into Durham. Lawrence and Catherine raised a family of four children — Glenna (McGirr), Murray, Lloyd and Bill. They remained on the farm until their retirement to Countess Street, Durham in 1973. The farm was sold to Lorne Foster, the present owner.

LOT 65, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

In 1848 Samuel Scott and family came to Lot 65, Concession 3, E.G.R. and obtained the Crown Deed in 1849. The first buildings were erected on the east end of the Lot but in later years these were changed to the west end. In 1875, son Andrew took over the property. The barn was built in 1905.

In 1920, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Watson purchased the farm and ran a dairy operation until 1929. A new house was built in 1926.

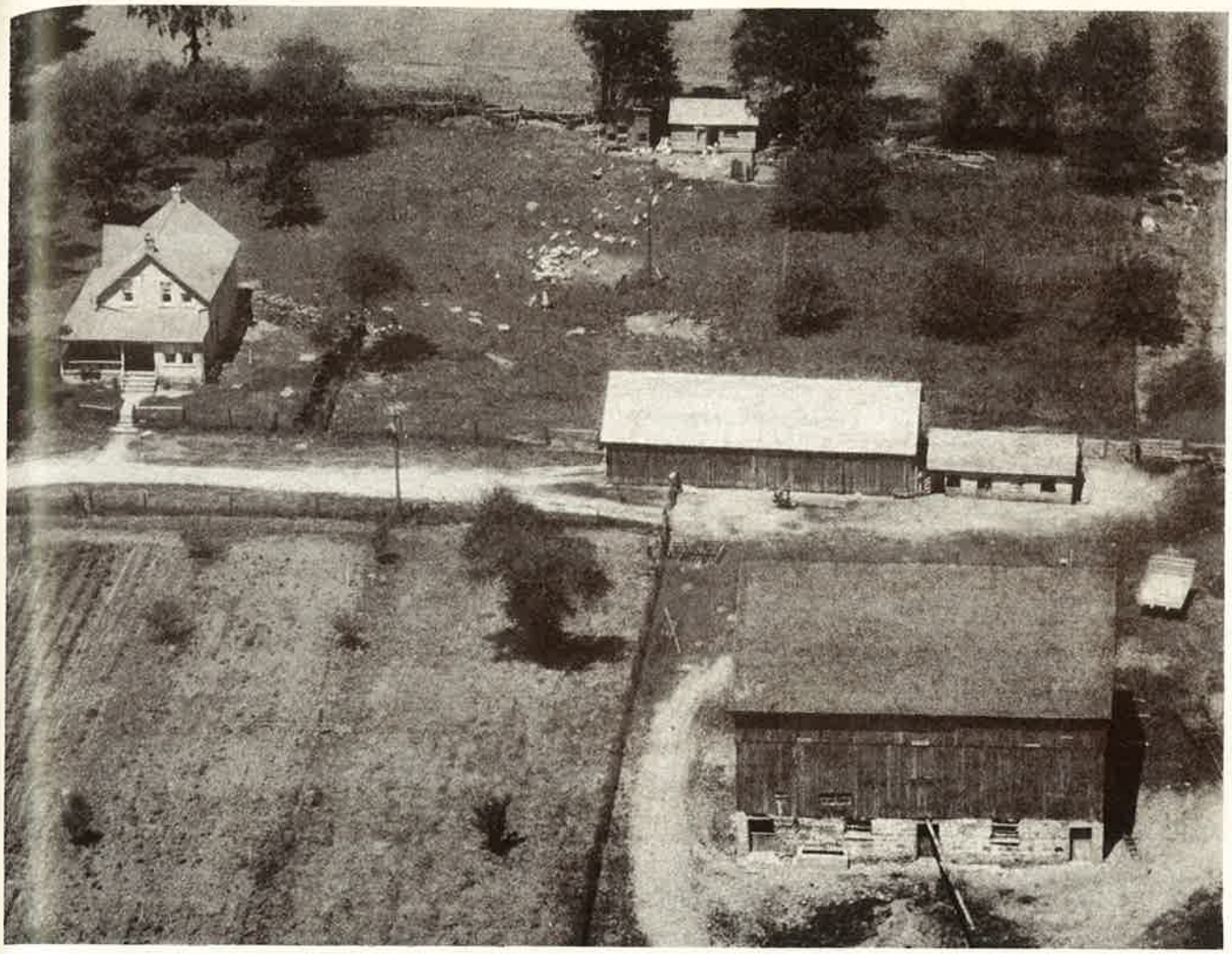
In 1934 Gordon and Margaret (McLean) McCracken bought the farm and engaged in mixed farming. Their family was: Darlene (Mrs. Dickie), Isabelle (Mrs. Stinson) and Campbell. For a number of years, Gordon served on the Glenelg Council, Durham High School Board and the Durham Hospital Board.

In 1948 an apple orchard producing fall and winter apples was planted. In 1948 George Wells wired the buildings for Hydro and while working on the barn the ladder slipped, and George fell and broke a leg.

In 1967 Peter and Ruth Douet of Toronto bought forty acres on the east side of the farm and erected a home near the pond that Gordon had made in 1956.

In 1967 an addition was added to the barn for loose housing. A trench silo was built in 1974 for hay and corn silage. A stave silo had been blown down at the time of Hurricane Hazel in 1954, which produced very heavy rain and high winds in the district.

In 1975 Gordon died and son Campbell, his wife Barbara Miller and family Ian and Marcy, have taken over the farm and run a cow-calf operation. Campbell has been employed with the Ontario Provincial Police in Mount Forest since 1962.



The Gordon McCracken farm

LOT 66, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Early records show that Samuel Scott and family purchased Lot 66, circa 1852, from a person not named. In 1870 his son Matthew bought the farm and secured the Crown Deed in 1880 when he sold it to James Ector. This property passed through many hands. The owners have been Cunningham Ector, Anthony Lawrence and his son William Lawrence. There was a frame house and a log barn on the property which have disappeared.

In 1916 John McGirr purchased the Lot and sold twenty-five acres off the east end to Robert Lawrence which his son Archie still owns. In 1968 Campbell McCracken bought the remaining 75 acres for crop and pasture.

LOT 69, CONCESSION 3, E.G.R.

Joseph Sharpe married Sarah Pollock in Egremont Township and bought Lot 69, Concession 3, E.G.R., Glenelg in 1865 from Bat Connelly. He secured the Crown deed in 1888.

Joseph and Sarah had a family of ten children.

A son Joseph, while travelling on the Gravel Road when a storm came up, drove his horse into W. I. Young's barn to escape the storm. The barn was struck with lightning, burned and Joseph was killed, leaving a widow and a daughter.

Other children of Joseph Senior — Sarah (McGirr), Martha and John — remained in Glenelg. Joseph died in 1904 and his wife Sarah died in 1926. Martha came to live with her mother and John about 1912. Stanley, son of William and grandson of Joseph, bought the farm in 1944, and moved here from Bentinck Township. They have one son, Wayne.

Stanley, his wife Madge and Wayne are well known for their musical talent and still play for dances and entertainment. Stanley has won prizes in local Fiddle contests and, while on a holiday in Manitoba, he received first prize in a Fiddle contest there.

This was a Centennial Farm and four generations of Sharpes lived on it.

The farm was sold to Robert and Jean Fleming in 1972.

CONCESSION 1, SOUTH DURHAM ROAD

LOTS 1 AND 2, CONCESSION 1, SOUTH DURHAM ROAD

Daniel McFadden and his wife Margaret Moore and family: John, William, Thomas and Mary Anne had come to Hogg's Hollow, Toronto from Ireland, when John was six years of age. Daniel and his son John came first and took nine weeks to cross the ocean and his wife and the remainder of the family took thirteen weeks. Shortly after they arrived they were burned out and lost everything. In 1849 Daniel and son John came to Durham and settled at Lot 1, Concession 1, S.D.R. They cleared and put in two acres of crop and returned to Toronto and brought up the rest of the family in the spring of 1850.

John located on the adjoining Lot 2 and married Nancy Bell. They moved to Egremont Township and both Lots 1 and 2 were taken over by Thomas McFadden, (probably Daniel's son and Johns' brother). Thomas and his wife had a family of: William, Albert, Margaret, Moore and Robert J. Thomas was a Township Councillor for seven years (1891-1898) and Reeve from 1901 to 1908.

His son Robert J. was the next owner of these two lots. Robert married Mary Martin of Concession 6 and they had one son, Reginald.

After the McFaddens, Edward Strong who lived on Lot 1 and 2, Concession 2, S.D.R. became the next owner of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 1, S.D.R., on which his son Reginald and wife Esther Ruhl made their home. They had two sons, Harry and James. After farming for several years, the Strong family moved from Glenelg.

The farm was purchased by Victor Arnett and is now owned by his son, David and wife Lorraine Kelly.

PART OF LOT 6 AND LOT 7, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

This property was purchased by Henry J. Boyd from W. J. McFadden in the year 1934. Mr. Boyd had the foresight to purchase parts of these lots to obtain the stream passing through the property. He made it into a lovely retirement home with pleasant surroundings.

In 1950 Lawrence and Jessie Chapman purchased it from Mr. Boyd's widow, Margaret Boyd.

In August 1970 Arthur and Margaret Leith purchased it and are the present owners.

LOT 11, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

The house on Lot 11, Concession 1, S.D.R. is now owned by Neil McFarlane and his daughter Lorna Middaugh. In 1903 Thomas Nichol had a thriving blacksmith business here. It was later sold to Mr. and Mrs. Pilky — he was a butcher by trade. Later William Edwards lived here and ran a cement business, building silos, cement floors and doing other custom work. William's sister, Mrs. Trafford and three children, William, Eliza and James lived here also.

Hector McLean and then Gordon and Ruby (Gomm) Brown were the next owners. Neil Macfarlane bought it in 1965 from Gordon when he was transferred by the Department of Lands and Forests to Tiverton, Bruce County. Neil and brother Charlie lived here after selling their farm across the road, Lot 11, Concession 1, N.D.R. They later moved to Durham.

LOT 16, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

The present owners and occupiers of the land are the Peach family, formerly of Windsor, Ontario. Vernon Peach and his wife Doreen bought the land from Edgar Patterson in April, 1968. There were no buildings on the property. A former log cabin had been demolished and burned in the bush as fuel for boiling down maple syrup. Doreen and Vernon wanted a summer cottage and in 1970 started to build a garage with living accommodation above. This was never used as a garage and so many improvements were added that it finally became a house, with a two storey addition built in 1974. On Vernon's retirement in 1976, a decision was made to sell in Windsor and move to Glenelg. Three years later son David with his wife Barbara and children Kristin and Gregory moved up from London. A severance was granted by the Council so that they could build their home and establish his office here. The firm of D. J. Peach and Associates, Consulting Engineers for Civil and Municipal engineering was started.

The Crown grant had been given to a John Sinclair in February 1856, and the deed has passed through several hands to the present owners. Alex Aljoe earlier owned the property as an extra farm, but did not live here. Ed Patterson bought the farm from Mr. Aljoe and took out the bush before selling to the Peaches.

LOT 18, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

Lot 18 was taken from the Crown by John Brown in 1854 and later owned by John Gray. It was sold by the Executors of the John Gray estate to Melville Watson of Normanby Township in 1938. A lovely spring fed creek runs through this property and is sheltered by evergreens on the west and north sides. It is very convenient for watering cattle in the winter as it never freezes over unless the weather is extremely cold. It also contains some nice speckled trout.

In 1976 Larry and Eileen Watson built a modern new house on this Lot and in 1984 erected an equipment shed.

John Gray farm and also the Bunessan Post Office from 1892-1909

LOT 19, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

Lot 19 was taken from the Crown by William Mundell in 1854. In 1862 it was sold to Thomas Gray. In 1888 it went to John Gray. In the early 1890s, the Bunessan Post Office was in the Gray home. The original house had been south of the barn in the orchard, but for the convenience of the stage which carried the mail, a new house was built closer to the road. In the third field back on the farm facing the hill, a lime kiln was operated. Some of the old lime can still be seen there to-day. In 1938 the farm was sold to Melville Watson from Normanby Township. In 1940 he married Elizabeth Brown. They resided here until 1952 when they moved to Lot 48, Concession 1, S.D.R. In 1970 this lot was taken over by Beverley Watson, who has since built two large bunker silos.

LOT 20, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

In 1865 this fifty acre lot was owned by Dougal Boyd who farmed it until selling to John Stewart in 1880. His sister, Jane Stewart, married Crispin Stoneouse in 1875 and another sister, Margaret, married George Newell.

Later, ownership passed to George Stewart, who married Blanche Bell and their family was Irma (Mrs. James Wilson) deceased, and a son Kenneth, who with his wife and family reside in Owen Sound.

The farm had remained in the Stewart family from 1880 until 1958, when it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Hans Bothe, who had emigrated from Germany the previous year, and are the present owners.

LOTS 21, 22, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

Lots 21 and 22, Concession 1, S.D.R. were settled in 1848 by James McArthur. In 1858 he sold to Dougall McInnes who was one of the first teachers in Glenelg. Later the farm was owned by Donald McInnes who took full possession in 1889.

The Bunessan Post office was kept at the McInnes house from 1874 until it was moved to Thomas Gray's house on the Durham Road in 1892.

In the 1880s a Presbyterian Church was built west of the house where two poplar trees stood at the curve of the entrance to the Glen. This church was closed in the latter part of the eighties. The building was moved by Donald McInnes to be used as a driving shed and erected to the east side of the barn. It was later remodelled in the year 1944 by William Brown and his son James A.

In 1913, Donald McInnes sold to William Thomas Brown, son of James Brown and Mary Ann Wright. In 1913, William married Sarah Ann McCuaig, and resided there until his death in 1955. They had a family of two daughters, Elizabeth (Mrs. Melville Watson), Marjorie (Mrs. Rowe) and one son James Archibald.

In 1921, the barn was remodelled and an ell put on it, a hen house and garage built in 1939, the cement foundation and floor being mixed by hand by William Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brown family

Left to right: **Marjorie, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, James A., Elizabeth (Watson)**

In 1947 hydro was installed in the house and barn. Before the advent of hydro, the livestock had to go to the creek which ran through the barnyard for water. This was a great thing in summer but in winter it made a lot of work keeping the ice and snow out of a water hole.

In 1947 William Brown and son J. A. dug a trench with pick and shovel from the well in the house yard, across the road to the barn. This trench was four feet deep, having to go under the road. This was a very hard job but when completed with water bowls and water trough installed, it was a great convenience.

In 1953, the farm was taken over by James A. and his wife Ruth Bailey, who farmed it until 1974. In 1969 a steel implement shed was erected by J. A. and Ruth Brown. The farm was later sold to Standard Industries. This farm is now farmed by William Brown's grandson Beverley Watson, for Standard Industries.

LOT 23, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

Archie McArthur, a young man, native of the Isle of Iona, County of Argyle in Scotland, was a sailor and thus became acquainted with many families emigrating to Canada. His parents were John McArthur and Catherine Campbell. In 1848 he came to this new country, and took up Lot 23, Concession 1, S.D.R. He married Mary McArthur, daughter of Donald McArthur and Mary McKinnon, who had come in 1849 from the Isle of Mull, living on Lot 15, east of Bunessan School, Concession 1, N.D.R.

After living for a time in Bruce County where their first child was born, this couple came back to Glenelg, and farmed the 50 acres, Lot 23, S.D.R., receiving the Crown Deed in 1853. They had a family of five daughters and two young sons when Archie died suddenly, leaving his widow and family to continue on the farm.

A son John went West to homestead in Saskatchewan, and Glen Dan worked with his mother, eventually taking over the 50 acres, and also adding more land on the north side of what is now Highway #4. He married Catherine MacGillivray of Glenelg. Their family was Archie, Neil, Annabelle and John.

Following the death of Dan McArthur in 1951, Lot 23, S.D.R. was transferred to his son John, and in 1973 it was sold to daughter Sheila and her husband, Alex Hamilton. Their son and daughter are now the fifth generation living on this farm, which has been in this family since 1848. A century old log home has been reconstructed here, a fitting reminder of the pioneer type of dwelling.

LOT 25 AND 26, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

Lot 25 was settled in 1849 by Donald McDonald who received the Crown deed in 1853. Lot 26 was settled in 1849 by Peter McGregor who also received his deed in 1853. Owners of both lots (100 acres) were Hugh and George Wilson and later Duncan McArthur.

The next owner was William Jackson, who came from Northern Ireland to New York and then moved north and settled here in Glenelg in 1869. Their family was: John, Frank, Samuel, Thomas, Archie and Mary. John and Archie went to British Columbia. Thomas and his wife Margaret (Nelson) married in 1901 and took over the farm and lived here until the sudden death of Thomas in 1904. Mrs. Jackson, with son Robert and daughter Winnifred, moved back to her parents' home on Concession 4, N.D.R. The grandfather, William continued to live here until his death. About 1912 the farm was sold to Thomas McKeown, whose son Lawrence and family moved here and worked the farm, until moving north to Concession 5, N.D.R. In 1936, William Brown and son James A. were owners till 1974 when it was purchased by the present owner, Keith MacArthur. There was a large orchard on this farm, but the hard winter of 1934 killed many of the trees.

LOT 28, 29 AND 30, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

The MacArthur family came to Canada in 1849 from Bunessan, Isle of Mull, Scotland.

They lived in Vaughan township near Toronto before moving to Glenelg Township near Bunessan on the Durham Road now #4 Highway, in 1854. They had a family of four girls and three boys. The second youngest son, John, was born in 1839. He married Isabelle Black in 1863 and they settled on Lot 27, Concession 1, S.D.R. in Glenelg Township known as "The Glen". They had a family of five. They celebrated their Golden Wedding in October 1913.

Their son Angus A. MacArthur married Jennie Beaton and continued farming this land. They had a family of three daughters and four sons, Mary Belle, Jean, Laura, J. D., Douglas, Kenneth and Lloyd. Angus A. MacArthur took a very active part in municipal and government affairs. He was President of the Grey and Bruce Mutual Fire Insurance Co. He was Reeve of Glenelg and became Warden of Grey County in 1937. The children, J. D., Marybelle, Douglas, Laura, Jean, Kenneth and Lloyd attended school at Bunessan, S. S. #1, and often had to be driven with the team of horses and sleigh in the winter time. Highway #4 went through the farm but later went over the hills to the north. The old highway is still maintained as the Glen road.

John MacArthur family

Back Row, left to right: **Archie, Alexander, Donald**
Seated: **Mary, John and Isabelle (Black), Jack**
Sitting: **Angus**

The large brick house which still stands was built in 1892. There has never been a well drilled on this farm. The water supply comes from springs high up in the bush. The Canadian Pacific Railroad went through this farm in 1906-1908. When the railway was built it was going to cut off the water supply so they piped the water from the bush to the house and barn. It was the first house in the area to have a bathroom and running water. This system still supplies pure spring water.

In November 1984 these same railway ties and railway tracks were all taken up and abandoned. There was a "Glen" railway station at one time at Lot 26, Concession 1, S.D.R.

Angus A. MacArthur died in 1960. His son Kenneth L. MacArthur married Marjorie Tucker and continued farming. They have a family of twin sons; Kenneth A. is married to Sue Mitchell and Keith T. is married to Mary Lou Quinn. They have a daughter, Krista.

Kenneth L. MacArthur resides in Markdale, most of the year, where he and his family own a fleet of school buses.

LOT 30, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

John and Catherine Livingstone, née Campbell, were born on the Isle of Mull, Scotland. They emigrated to Canada in 1843, with a young family, Alexandra, John and Neil, the youngest, who was seven years of age. They settled on what is Lot 30, Concession 1, South Durham Road, commonly know as the 'Glen'. However, the lot was not bought from the Crown until February 12, 1856 for the sum of $200. Sarah-Anne, Christina and Bessie were born there.

Needing more land, John Livingstone then acquired Lot 27, Concession 1, South Durham Road in 1876, from the Canadian Landed "C" Company for the sum of $500.

In 1882, John Livingstone Sr., sold both Lots 27 and 30, Concession 1, South Durham Road to his youngest son, Neil Livingston, for the sum of $1.00.

John McArthur home 1907

Standing: **Francis Frank, Thomas White, John McArthur, Alex, Mrs. John McArthur, Angus, Archie B.**
Sitting: **Mrs. Frank, Don McArthur, Mrs. Alex McArthur, Marie, Mary, Dan L., Irene (Mrs. A. B. McArthur)**

John Livingstone Sr., died in 1883 at the age of 68 and is buried at Pioneer Cemetery in Priceville, Ontario, on the south side of Highway #4. His wife, Catherine, died in 1892 and is also buried there.

Neil Livingstone was united in marriage to Janet McQuarrie in 1878. They remained in the 'Glen' and had four sons and one daughter: John Alexander, Donald Hugh, Campbell, Ann Amelia and Neil Albert.

In 1890, Neil and Janet Livingstone sold their holdings in the 'Glen' to John McArthur for $800. They then moved to Lot 8, Concession 13, Glenelg Township, known as the Dutch Line, and their family history continues at that location.

LOT 43, 44, 45, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

The first owners of Lots 43 and 44 were the McLachlans — John and John Jr. in 1855 and 1856. Janet McLachlan owned both lots later and then Robert Shortreed. Robert was the first mail carrier out of Priceville, R. R. #1, in 1914, after the Post Office was discontinued in the MacCuaig home at Topcliff.

Lot 45 was first owned by Donald Ferguson in 1854. This farm passed through several hands — Neil McLachlan, John Lamprey, John Keyland, William McLeod, John McLeod and John Shortreed. All three farms were sold to Farquhar MacKinnon. David Koch at present owns the 150 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shortreed and Neil, John and Annie

LOT 47, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R.

Originally Donald McKechnie lived on Lots 45 and 46, North Durham Road and in 1863 John McKechnie was born, the eldest of five children, Pete, Kate, Neil and Dan completing the family. Apparently he was a conscientious, ambitious boy, because when his father died, he was not yet in his teens but he felt responsible for the family. He set out one spring day to find work along the gravel road, now Highway #4, and walked eastward stopping at farms to seek work. None could be found and finally, his Mother's lunches depleted, and with sore feet, he sat down by the roadside and cried bitterly. He had reached the turn of the road to go into Singhampton. The very next farm gave the boy employment.

Those were the days of "Going West", so Peter, Neil and Dan homesteaded in North Dakota around the town of Calvin. Sister Kate later joined them. It must have been after his mother's death that John too homesteaded and lived in a sod house, but the West was not John's choice. He kept property there, tended by Peter, until the 1940s but he returned once more to Priceville.

He needed a house on Lot 47, so his brother Peter, temporarily back East, built the house. But it takes a good carpenter to build stair steps and Peter's stair steps were the source of many sore leg muscles and nasty tumbles. John married but his first wife died in childbirth. Her tombstone can be seen in the "McKechnie Cemetery", on the north side of Highway #4. The cemetery land was donated by the McKechnies, ancestors of Archie and John who were cousins.

John's second marriage was to Carrie Watters from the old Durham Road. Carrie's brother Richard and her mother had moved to a Thornbury area farm, now a prosperous apple orchard owned by the MacMurchy brothers. It may be that Carrie, soon to bear a child, wished to be near her family, so John vacated the farm once more for a farm on the 8th line of Collingwood Township. The Glenelg farm was rented to Jack McMeekin who was a section foreman on the railway.

About 1917, the family, now consisting of parents and children Mary, William, Hilda and John C. returned to Priceville. So rapidly had the four children been born, Carrie said that when John was born she ran out of names so she gave him only the initial of her first name — he never had a second name. Sister Kate returned from the West and lived with the family. Kate was completely deaf and the four tiny youngsters played many a trick on her. Each family usually has a mystery but who licked all the icing off an entire cake? To this day no one knows for sure.

In the middle 1940s son Bill, who married Annie McLeod, a local girl, had lived north of Highway #4 to the west of Donald Nichol's farm, Lot 43 and 44, N.D.R. Concession 1. They now moved across the road to his father's farm and the rest of the family moved to Durham. Annie died and then Bill. The farm, which had

John and Carrie McKechnie family

Carrie (Watters) McKechnie, John, Mary Hilda, William and John McKechnie.

increased in acreage with the purchase of Lot 46 to the west from the John Nichol farm, was bought from John C. and Hilda by Bev and Tyna Watson in 1970.

Now the home, much improved by the Watsons, echoes with children's voices and "Peter's stairs" still trip youngster's feet and tire a mother's legs. Since 1970, Bev and Tyna have made many improvements to their farm and home. A bunker silo, driving shed, and additions to the barn have been made as well as additions and changes to the house. Bev operates a beef feedlot.

Bev and Tyna's family are Dana, Derek and Dawn.

LOT 48, CONCESSION 1, S.D.R

Lot 48, Concession 1, S.D.R. was settled in 1849 by John Robertson, who received his deed in 1853 and that of the adjoining Lot 49, in 1855. He was an ancestor of John Robertson who was a tailor in Durham. In 1875 this farm was sold to John Nichol who came from Bentinck Township. In 1909 a son, David Nichol, bought the farm. He married Christina Smellie and they had a family of two girls Mabel (Mrs. John Cook), Margaret (Mrs. John Shortreed) and one son, William. David Nichol died in 1943 and William then took over the farm and farmed it until his sudden death from a heart attack in 1949.

William Nichol had been a trucker and sold his truck and business to Archie McKechnie.

During the 1930s, "Professor" James Kyle made his home with the Nichol family. Originally an orphan from Scotland who was raised in Egremont Township, he grew to be a man of considerable musical talent. He moved around the district, giving lessons on the violin, organ and piano. He helped with concerts, played for dances and conducted choral groups.

In 1949, the farm was purchased by Gordon Steer who sold it to Melville Watson and his wife Elizabeth (Brown) Watson in 1951. The Watsons had come from Lot 19, Concession 1, S.D.R.

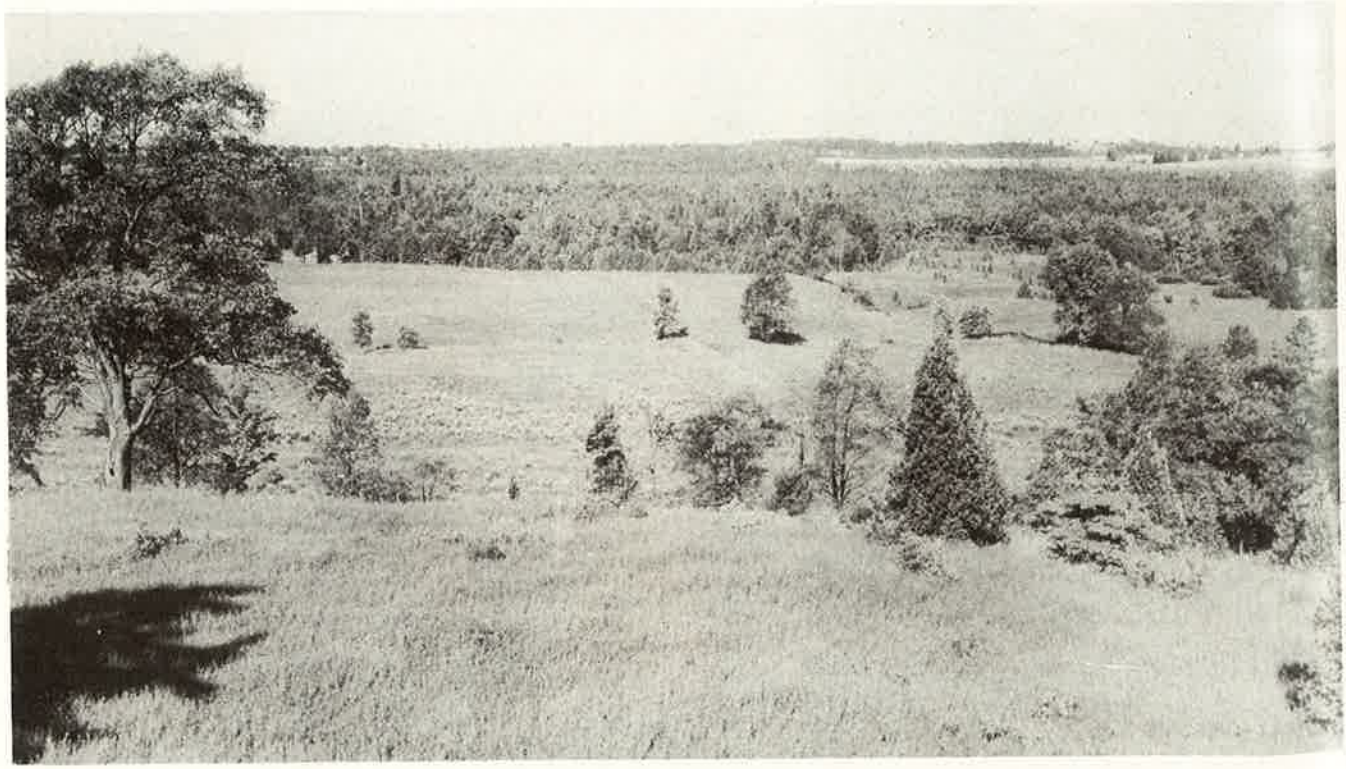
Hydro was installed in the house and barn in 1952.

In the fall of 1952 Melville took the lean-to on the east side of the barn down and extended the stone wall, giving more stable room, installed steel stanchions to tie up cows, and put in cattle pens. In 1957 during a high wind storm in early summer the windmill which was one of the highest in the neighbourhood was blown over. This windmill pumped water to the house and barn. After it was damaged the water system was changed to a hydro pressure system.

Melville and Elizabeth had a family of four sons, William, Beverley, Larry and Kenneth and one daughter Marilyn (Mrs. Milton Ellis).

In 1979 their youngest son Kenneth and his wife Catherine (McNeill) took over the farm and reside there. Melville and his wife retired to Durham.

Kenneth built a bunker silo in 1980 and has a herd of Limousin cattle. He is also employed by the Bell Telephone Company.



The Bell's Lake Spillway.

This is characteristic of the Saugeen Swampy Flats. The poorly drained section in the bottom of the spillway usually remains in cedar swamp.
(Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority)

CONCESSION 2,
SOUTH DURHAM ROAD

Mr. and Mrs. James Hopkins home about 1907

Back Row, left to right: **George Hopkins, Mrs. Wes Arnett, (sister of Mrs. Hopkins), Mrs. James Hopkins, Mr. James Hopkins and C.P.R. surveyor who stayed at the Hopkin's home.**
Front Row, left to right: **May Hopkins (Mrs. Herb Allen), Mrs. Sam Lawrence (Mother of Mrs. Arnett and Mrs. Hopkins), Mildred (Mrs. James Porter), Pearl (Mrs. Robert Whitmore), Vera Hopkins and dog in front.**
This home was given to the 1192 Orange Lodge about 1907, where their meetings, fowl suppers and all were held. James Hopkins built the big red brick house across the road, now owned by David Arnett.

LOT 6 AND 7, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

James Brown Sr. emigrated to Canada from Northern Ireland at the age of eighteen years along with other members of his family and settled in the Toronto area. All his brothers became train men, one of whom took the first passenger train from Toronto to Collingwood as the engineer.

Mary Ann Wright (Mrs. Brown) also emigrated from County Derry, Ireland at the age of two with her family. After Mary Ann and James Brown married they came to Glenelg and bought Lot 6, Concession 2, S.D.R. from Lachlin MacDonald. Later they bought Lot 7 from Mr. MacDonald as well. Their family was: James, William, Joseph, Lottie, Jennie (Mrs. William Hargrave), May, Emma, James, William and Jennie were the only ones to remain in Glenelg.

James remained on the home farm and married Christena McDonald. Their family was: Margaret, Cecil (who served in the R.C.A.F.), Charles, Donald and Jean, who died at the tender age of eight years. Charles lived on the farm until retiring to Durham some years ago. Since 1956, the ownership has changed several times.

The James Brown family

Back Row, left to right: **James Jr., William, Joseph, Jennie**
Centre Row, left to right: **James Sr., William Wright, Mrs. Brown**
Front Row, left to right: **Lottie, Emma, May**

LOT 9, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

James Whitmore came to Glenelg in 1851 from Drummond Township, Lanark County where he was born. He settled on Lots 8 and 9, Concession 2, S.D.R. After living here and clearing bush for a few years, he turned his attention to lumbering and mining in different parts of Ontario. About 1867 he and Jonathan Davis went to work in the gold mines in California and spent about nine years in the West.

When he returned, he married Mary Staples and farmed on the South Line until his death. His youngest son Ben continued to farm until sickness forced him to sell and he moved to Durham in 1929.

The other members of the family were: Maud (Mrs. William J. Firth), Robert, Kate (Mrs. F. F. McGraw), Herbert, Fred, Laura, Annie (Mrs. C. MacDonald), Millie (Mrs. Al Saunders).

LOT 11, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

Thomas Whitmore was born in the Township of Drummond, in Eastern Ontario. He took up lot.11, Concession 2, S.D.R., acquiring the patent of his 50 acre lot in 1857. He was married to Elizabeth Edge and after her death, was again married to Annie Davis. There was a family of eleven — four sons and seven daughters: Elizabeth, Rouston, Benjamin, James, Jeff, Mary Ann, Maria, Victoria, Harriet, Lavina and Adeline.

By 1881, Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore had acquired Lot 10 of the same concession, having now property on both sides of what was then Rob Roy Sideroad. To have property at both sides of the road was in some cases, considered a distinct asset at the time. In this way, it was not necessary for a settler to have to use part of his property for a laneway in order to have access to his fields.

James Whitmore family

Back Row, left to right: **Robert, Kate, Fred, Bert, Maud**
Centre, left to right: **James Whitmore, Laura, Annie, Mrs. Mary (Staples) Whitmore**
Front: **Ben and Amelia**

Mr. Whitmore was well known in the area as having an ability to use his hands in the fashioning of many necessary wooden items normally used on a pioneer farm. Not only was he an expert axe man in the making of timber for framing, but also had the gift of making oxen yokes and bows, whiffletrees, axe handles etc. At one time, he and his two eldest sons, Rouston and Jeff, constructed an arrangement on their farm whereby water was diverted from a spring at a higher level, through a series of wooden pipes, into another field, thus making available a watering place for their livestock. This spring flowed continuously without freezing in winter, as well as being a cool place to keep cream in the summer months. No doubt these wooden pipes were made by his brother, George Whitmore who at the time had a business making wooden pumps and pipes.

It was often said that if a neighbour needed an axe handle, all he would do was go to Mr. Whitmore with his axe head, and in a couple of hours, he would have fashioned out a handle and hung it in the axe, asking only that the neighbour give him the same amount of time in exchange for whatever task he had been doing when his neighbour arrived. This neighbourly philosophy was probably a factor whereby pioneers surmounted the problems of the day.

The early nineties saw three consecutive years of large infestations of grasshoppers in this area that in some cases almost destroyed hay and grain crops. Among those who experienced great crop damage was the Whitmore family. As this was the period of settlers migrating to Manitoba, this family decided to follow one of their sons who had previously gone West. So, in 1896, the remaining family left this farm with the intention of going to Manitoba the following year.

The Lot was finally absorbed into the holdings of the Moore family who had settled on Lot 12.

James Moore family

Back Row, left to right: **Margaret, William, Cunningham, Elizabeth, John**
Front Row, left to right: **Thomas, Mrs. Moore (Esther Brown), Mr. Moore, Isabel**

LOT 12, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

James Moore of Glenglush, Ireland took up Lot 12 in 1859. He continued working on a farm in the Bolton area during the summer months, returning in the fall to start clearing his land, and to build a log house, thereby fulfilling the requirements relative to his Crown Deed.

In the autumn of 1859 he married Esther Brown of Derry, Ireland. They moved to their lot and cabin in 1861. Two years later, they acquired the adjoining Lot 13 from a settler who had decided to give up this lot and seek land elsewhere.

In the summer of 1861, a small log stable was built to house a team of oxen and two cows. The following year a larger stable with an upstairs loft was erected. As time went by, more land was cleared, so more hay and grain were gradually being harvested. Consequently, the number of livestock to be housed was increasing also, and the need for a more conventional frame barn became a necessity. In 1881 a forty by sixty foot timber frame barn came into being.

By now there was a family of eight children: Cunningham, Sarah-Jane, William, Margaret, Elizabeth, John, Thomas and Isobel. As the family by now had outgrown the original log house, a new brick home was built in 1893.

In 1905, the son Thomas took over the home farm and in 1910 he married Christena Firth of the Edge Hill Community. Their family was: Esther, Mary (Mrs. Briscoe) and Glen. In 1931 they built an annex to the existing barn which, coincidentally, was raised 50 years to the day after the original raising. During these years four more adjoining lots were acquired. Their son Glen took over the farm in 1953, having purchased adjoining Lot 17. He gave up farming in 1961, the original home Lot having been in the Moore name one hundred years. The buildings, built over the last century are still in use.

Children from Lots 7 and 21, south of the Durham Road, and as far as Concession 4, walked to Bunessan School. Many of the settlers in this neighbourhood received their mail at Bunessan Post Office.

In 1908, the Canadian Pacific Railroad passed through this farm and located a flag station and sidings here which were known as McWilliam's Station. For quite a number of years, the Moore farm became more or less a stopping place for those coming some distance, by horse and rig, to meet the passenger trains.

LOTS 29 AND 28, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R. AND LOT 29, CONCESSION 3, S.D.R.

Lot 29, Concession 2 was received from the Crown by Samuel Chislett on June 2, 1859. In 1879 it was sold to his son Amos who at that time was not married. In 1906 Henry Eckhardt bought this lot (less 1/4 acre in the southeast corner for a cemetery). The same amount was received from the adjoining Hooper farm and at one time Ebenezer Church was located on that half acre but later a new one was built at Lot 31, Concession 4, S.D.R. on the Tucker farm. Although now closed, Ebenezer cemetery is still on Concession 2. After the church at Tuckers was closed, Henry Echkhardt bought and demolished it in 1941, and the lumber was used to build the stucco house now located on Lot 29.

In 1907 Henry Eckhardt married Ida Beaton of Glenelg and together they farmed it along with Lot 28. To them were born two sons, George and John James. John James married Mary MacDonald of Artemesia in 1938 and took up farming on Lot 27 the next farm, and Lot 28, Concession 3 across the road. They had one son Donald. George married Eleanor Mather of Priceville in 1942. To them were born two sons, Elwon and Bev. George became owner of Lot 29 and 28 at the time of his father's demise in 1958.

Elwon bought the farm from his parents in 1979 and also works for the Department of Agriculture out of Owen Sound. In 1968 Elwon married Anita Schuett of Durham and to them were born four daughters, Angela, Erin, Julie and Laura. Bev Eckhardt married Barbara Glass of Durham and took up residence in that town where he operates a small factory and a furniture store. Their children are Sarah and Scott. He now lives in Glenelg on Lambton Street (#4 Highway).

In 1926 Henry Eckhardt started a herd of pure bred Hereford cattle for which he and his son, George, received many prizes at the local fairs from Orangeville to Owen Sound. Elwon still has the same breed.

Lot 28, Concession 2, S.D.R. now owned by Elwon Eckhardt, was taken from the Crown in 1854 by George Tucker. In 1858 it was sold to Walter Tucker, then James Seeley of Sweaburg, near Woodstock, in 1874. Mr. Seeley sold it to his brother-in-law, John Eckhardt Sr. in 1891, and John sold it to Henry in 1907, then to George and now Elwon.

Lot 29, Concession 3, S.D.R. was bought from Abraham Hooper by Henry Hooper in 1888. Henry Eckhardt bought it in the 20s and it is also now owned by Elwon Eckhardt and used as a pasture farm.

Henry Eckhardt and his wife, Ida Beaton on their wedding day, 1908

LOT 30, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

On March 11, 1859 Joseph Hooper took Lot 30 from the Crown. He married Margaret Gillis who bore three children, Angus, Maggie, who married Thomas McDougall of Glenelg, and May who married William Burnett, also of Glenelg.

In 1898 Angus Hooper took over the farm. He married Ann Lawrence and their only child was Alma who married Murray Nichol of Glenelg. In 1911 Angus Hooper added Lots 32-33-39 of the Third Concession S.D.R. to his property. In 1967 Lot 30 was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Hiram C. Chamberlain as a retirement home. They have since reforested the southern half of the farm.

LOT 31, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

Isaac Hooper received Lot 31, Concession 2, S.D.R. from the Crown in 1853 and at his death in 1886 his son Abraham became the owner. He and his wife Johanna Greenwood of Glenelg raised ten children there: Minnie, (Mrs. Tom Bothwell), Clara (Mrs. Victor Adams), Louisa (Mrs. Thomas Harrison), Bertha (Mrs. Gordon Geddes), Isaac, William, Joseph, Flossie (Mrs. Hardy Harrison), Elmer and Eva (Mrs. William Muir). His sister Miss Sarah Hooper always resided with them. In December 1934 his son Elmer became the owner. He married Martha Eckhardt and they had one daughter, Loreen. Elmer passed away in 1946. In 1951 the farm was sold to Jan Bouwman and Ties Kremer. Mr. Bouwman, who with his wife came from Holland, had a family of three daughters and one son. In 1952 H. Gordon Steer became the owner and farmed Lot 31 along with Lot 30, Third Concession S.D.R. until 1959 when it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Itzek, from Niagara Falls. Their children were Monica and Gus. In 1973 Warren Daniel Bezusko and his wife Joyce Marie took possession. In 1975 it was sold to Harriet Wolman who is the present owner.

LOT 33, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

William and Sarah McLeod came from Scotland in 1871. They settled on Lot 33, Concession 2, S.D.R. Their family consisted of four boys and one girl: John, Neil, Elizabeth, Archibald and William.

The 1871 Census shows that William McLeod owned a 100 acre farm — Lot 33, Concession 2, S.D.R. in the Township of Glenelg in the County of Grey. On the farm were one house and four barns and/or stables. He possessed one carriage or sleigh; one car, wagon, or sled; one plough or cultivator; and one fanning mill. He did not own such things as a pleasure or common boat, a reaper or mower, a horse rake, or a threshing machine. Of the 100 acres, 40 acres were improved. Three acres were in pasture. Five acres were in wheat, one acre was in potatoes, and 10 acres were in hay. Interestingly, no acres were in garden or orchard. William produced 40 bushels of spring wheat, 30 bushels of fall wheat, 10 bushels of barley, 200 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of peas, 100 bushels of potatoes, 10 tons of hay, and 100 lbs. of maple sugar. The farm had two working oxen, three milch cows, five other horned cattle, fourteen sheep, and five swine. Two cattle, five sheep, and five swine were killed or sold for slaughter or export. During the year, 200 pounds of butter and 56 pounds of wool were produced. Finally, William harvested 15 cords of firewood.

The 1881 Census indicates an unoccupied dwelling on William McLeod's farm. Presumably he constructed a new home elsewhere between 1871 and 1881.

Glenelg hills too steep for cultivation.

(Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority)

Archie McCuaig family homestead with family members in front

LOTS 34, 35, 36 CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

Neil McCannel, Sr., got the Crown Deed to these lots in 1862, though he had settled on this land in 1848. His son, Neil, succeeded him as owner. He married Jane McLean in 1890. Owing to ill health, he sold the farm in 1906 to his brother-in-law, John McLean.

John McLean was married to Mary Smellie. Their family was Elton and Catherine (known as Kathleen). On his death in 1932 his son, Elton, became the owner. Upon Elton's death in 1964 the farm was rented to David McIntyre, who bought it the following year. The present owner is George Wight.

LOTS 37 AND 38, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

Lots 37 and 38, Concession 2, S.D.R. were taken from the Crown in 1851 by Findlay MacCuaig and remained in the MacCuaig name until May 1967 when Archie MacCuaig, grandson of Findlay, moved to Durham.

In 1849, Neil McCannell had established a home on Lots 35 and 36, Concession 2, S.D.R. Living conditions were so bad and getting worse in Islay, Scotland that, two years later, his brother-in-law Findlay MacCuaig with his wife and family and brothers, as well as many other stouthearted Scottish natives, left Scotland on sailing ships, enduring many weeks' voyage enroute to Canada but hoping for better opportunities for their families. With team and wagon Neil McCannell met the MacCuaig company at Holland Landing. The women, children and baggage rode in the wagon while the men and older children walked one hundred miles to Glenelg to Lot 38, Concession 2, S.D.R.

Their son Archie was born here in 1854. That same year the original log house was destroyed by fire and Ann, aged ten, carried her brother Archie from the burning house. The next house was a two storey log house where ten of the twelve children of Archie and his wife Elizabeth MacLeod were born, the two youngest being born in the new red brick house built in 1904. Archie attended #2 School until S. S. #10 was organized and a school built on his father's property. This was the "Haunted School".

The MacCuaig family expanded their holdings over the years. In 1882 the south half of Lot 38, Concession 1, S.D.R. was purchased from Archie McArthur. Lot 40 of Concession 2 was bought from Crispin Konold in 1896. Two Lots to the north, 36 and 37 of Concession 3, previously owned by Jim Stonehouse, were added in 1900, eventually being sold to Mr. & Mrs. Neil Aldcorn in 1956. Thus the MacCuaigs at times had a very large farm enterprise.

In 1898 the large MacCuaig barn was built with J. McDougall as framer. This is one of the largest barns in Glenelg, being 66' x 76' and 60' high from ground to peak. The raising took three days. Some concern was caused the first evening when a meteor passed over but the raising was accomplished without any accident.

A windmill 84' high was built from the top of the barn frame and extended through the roof. It was used to pump water, pulp turnips, cut straw, grind grain and even run a churn. The windmill was wrecked by the Good Friday windstorm of 1913. A new mill was erected and used four or five years.

In 1900 Archie MacCuaig Sr. dug a forty-five foot well and sprained his ankle when he fell forty feet into the well. Maple trees were planted for forty rods around the residence and another forty rods along the apple orchard. A cedar hedge was planted along the one acre of orchard as well, all circa 1900.

The new red brick house was built on Lot 37, Courdt Brothers did the stone work, Moody's the brick, Charlie Texon the painting, Charlie Watson the stairs, MacDonald's of Durham, the plastering and Archie did most of the carpentry work and roofing.

In 1905 the Topcliff Post Office was established in this new house, with Archie being Post Master until 1912 when rural mail began with Robert Shortreed as courier. The telephone from Durham was installed in 1912. Mrs. MacCuaig died in 1909, and Archie in 1929.

On their father's death, John Alex and Archie Jr. operated the farm jointly until 1936, when Archie and his wife Orma Meuser, a former school teacher, purchased John Alex's share and operated it until they moved to Durham in 1967.

In 1950 hydro was installed with a pressure system and in 1955 a bathroom with soft water on pressure. In 1947 new brick gate posts were erected and the name "Glen Islay Farm" was put on the gate, a reminder of the origin of the MacCuaig family on their native Isle of Islay, Scotland.

In 1967, George and Leona Wight took over the farm. They have six children: Ronald, Peter, Gary, Georgina (Mrs. Peter Symons), Wilda (Mrs. Paul Allen), and Sherry (Mrs. Bruce Armstrong). They have an extensive beef cattle operation on this productive acreage.

Archie McCuaig family

Front Row, left to right: **Gertrude (Mrs. Russell Baird), Wilda (Mrs. Earl Siegner), John Alex, Ida J. MacCuaig, Pearl Lillian (Mrs. Lavern McCallum)**

Back Row: **Archie N. MacCuaig, Islay (Mrs. Henry Tucker), Mary (Mrs. Robert L. Lawrence), Katherine (Mrs. Robert L. Lawrence), Findlay, Elizabeth (Mrs. Alex MacDonald), Sarah A. (Mrs. William T. Brown)**

LOT 42, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

Archibald MacKinnon was born at Heylipoll, Tyree Scotland, November 10, 1835. He came to Canada with his parents in 1847. He lived in Ontario most of his life except for a few years spent in Michigan. He married Katherine MacMillan in 1863 and she passed away in 1880. He died in September 1906.

They had a family of five sons and two daughters Daniel, Charles, Jack, George, Neil, Anne and Mary. Mary lost her eyesight from scarlet fever, in childhood. She was educated in a Michigan state school. She lived with her brother Neil until her death.

Neil MacKinnon, born 1868, married Jeanette MacEachern and he took over his father's farm in 1906. He farmed many years on Lot 42; later added Lots 45 and 46 and in 1922 they acquired Lot 47. They raised a family of six boys and six girls, including two sets of twins: Neil, Ann (Mrs. M. MacMillan), Katie (Mrs. C. Harrison), Gladys (Mrs. D. Baxter), Alex, Donald (D. K.), Rosalie (Mrs. B. Watson), Orval (Rosalie and Orval were twins), Sadie (Mrs. A. Dunbrack), John and Earl (twins) and Jean (Mrs. B. Downey).

Neil MacKinnon, being a violin player, had many parties in his home. His blind sister Mary accompanied him on the piano, along with other members of the family. He farmed all the property until 1948, when his son D. K. was married. The home was divided and D. K. took over the farm. The mother died in 1957. Shortly after, due to ill health, D. K. sold the farm and moved to Toronto. The father remained with them until his death in 1962. Six years later D. K. passed away, leaving his wife and two daughters.

This farm has had several owners since the MacKinnon family.

Neal McKinnon family

Back Row, left to right: **Gladys, Rosalie, D. K., Alex, Ann, Neal Jr., Orval**
Front Row, left to right: **Mrs. N. McKinnon, John, Sadie, Earl, Neal McKinnon Sr., Katie, Jean**

LOT 43 AND 44, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

James MacDonald took this Lot from the Crown in 1854 and in 1862 it was taken over by Hugh MacDonald. He continued on until 1906, when William McLeod purchased the farm and operated it until 1946, selling to John Woollard. Twenty years later, in 1966 it was sold to Calvin McAfee who a year later sold to Morris McIntyre. In 1977 he sold it to his son Robert McIntyre and in 1983 it was purchased by the present owner, Kenneth McIntyre.

LOTS 48 AND 49, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

This Lot was taken from the Crown in 1859 by Jesse Boaks who had no family. In 1883 it was taken over by Alfred Hincks who had a family of nine, five girls and four boys. Then, in 1904, it was purchased by Hugh McKinnon who had a family of eight or nine children. In 1925, his son Lauchlan McKinnon took over the farm. He had no family and in 1962 it was sold to Douglas Boyle who had a family of five. For several years Edith Gadd owned this property and the land has been worked by Kenneth McIntyre.

LOTS 50, 51, 52, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

These three Lots were taken from the Crown by the McKinnon family, John, Hector and John Jr. in 1855. In 1885 Roderick McEachern purchased Lot 50 from Hector McKinnon who had become the owner in 1876. In 1890 Roderick purchased Lots 51 and 52, also from Hector.

Roderick and his wife Annie McKinnon lived on Lot 51 until 1916 with their family, Angus, Hector, Alex, John, Janet and Mary. John and his wife Eva Pearson took over the farm in 1916. Their children were Mae, Sadie and John E. They lived here until 1927, and then John and his family moved to Durham.

Hector McEachern bought the home farm and the family moved across the road to live on Lot 51, on the north side of the South Line. Their family was: Archie, Anna, Florence and Mary. Son Archie, his wife Agnes Harrison and their family, Ross, Russell and Lorna, were living further down the sideroad, and after his mother's death moved to Hector's home on Lot 51. Hector lived here with Archie and his family until his death in 1967.

In 1967, they moved to Durham and the three Lots were sold to Gerrard Coulas.

Roderick McEachern family known as (Rodger)

Back Row, left to right: **John, Angus, Hector, Mary**
Front Row, left to right: **Rodger, Alex, Janet, Annie (Mother)**

LOTS 53 AND 54, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

In 1861 Lot 53 was granted to Allen McDougall with a similar deed from the Crown going to Charles MacDougall for Lot 54 in 1862. Lot 53 was later willed to Alexander McDougall who sold it to Charles in 1868 for $350. He in turn sold both lots to Richard Collier the same day. In 1869 Collier sold back to Alexander McDougall, who then sold it to John Mather in 1871, with the deed being subject to two mortgages which had payments of $2.50 and $1.50 annually.

John Mather married Mary Laidlaw who had four children, one dying in infancy; William, who later took over the farm; Elizabeth; and Thomas who was killed in action in World War I.

In the years 1895 and 96 they replaced the log house and barn with the house and barn that are presently being used on the farm.

In 1913, William married Rebecca Park and their family members were: Eleanor (Mrs. George Eckhardt), Mary (Mrs. Albert O'Dell), Isabel (Mrs. Henry Boujard) Thomas and Jean (Mrs. Robert McIntyre).

The Mather family came from Gallashields Scotland, settling in the Fergus and Guelph area then to Bentinck Township from where John made many trips on foot to his holdings in Glenelg, about 16 miles away.

As a teenager Elizabeth (Lizzie) Mather lost a leg as a result of an accident when the horse she was driving became excited and slammed the buggy into the side of a moving train at the level crossing east of Priceville.

A slaughter house was built on the farm by John Burnett in the early 1920s from which a beef ring was operated. William Mather and a neighbour, William Burnett, did the slaughtering.

John Mather family

Left to right: **William, Lizzie, Thomas (killed overseas), Mrs. Mary (Laidlaw) Mather, Father deceased.**

In 1950 the hydro became available on this line and was installed in most of the farm buildings. About 1970, Dutch Elm Disease killed almost all the elm trees but some small ones are reappearing now. About the same time, our highly respected emblem the beaver suddenly became a nuisance, flooding most of the small stream areas, leaving a wake of dead trees and making eyesores of many beautiful areas and sour water for the livestock to drink.

In 1950 Thomas married Lavina Stevens and purchased the farm that same year. Tom and Lavina's children are Jim, Lois, Lynn and Bob.

In 1951, July the 18th, a hail storm consisting of up to 2-1/2 inch cubes of ice went through the area, breaking almost all the west windows, cutting crops to the ground, ruining many roofs and blistering the backs of cattle.

Recently this farm was sold, having been in the possession of the Mather family for over 110 years.

CONCESSION 3, SOUTH DURHAM ROAD

LOT 1, CONCESSION 3, S.D.R.

James Lawrence of County Wicklow, Ireland, took out 50 acres from the Crown, Lot 1, Concession 3, S.D.R., Glenelg, in November 1866.

In 1886, his son Anthony bought this farm and he and his wife, the former Charlotte Wright, daughter of William and Frances Wright, raised ten children, three sons and seven daughters: James, William, Robert, Mary (Mrs. Philip Lawrence), Charlotte (Mrs. William Porter), Anne (Mrs. Angus Hooper), Alice (Mrs. Robert Hopkins), Susan (Mrs. Palmer Patterson), Nancy (Mrs. Findlay MacCuaig), and Martha who died at age 11.

In 1916 Anthony Lawrence sold the farm and other land to his son Robert and his wife Catharine MacCuaig, daughter of Archibald and Margaret MacCuaig of Priceville. They had three children, Dorothy (Mrs. David Aljoe), Archie on the home place, and Mary (Mrs. Charles Sharpe). Mrs. Lawrence died in 1933 and Robert Lawrence died in 1975. Dorothy Aljoe died in 1979.

In 1951, Robert Lawrence sold the farm to his son Archie and his wife Norma Lindsay, daughter of Edward Lindsay and Agnes Allan. This makes four generations on this farm. The children of all these families attended S. S. #9 School.

Anthony and Charlotte Lawrence family

Back Row, left to right: **William, Ann (Mrs. Angus Hooper), Charlotte (Mrs. Wm. Porter), Mary (Mrs. Phillip Lawrence), James Lawrence, Alice (Mrs. Robert Hopkins)**
Centre Row, left to right: **William Wright, Mrs. Lawrence's father, Anthony Lawrence and his wife Charlotte Wright**
Front Row, left to right: **Robert Lawrence, Nancy (Mrs. Finlay MacCuaig), Martha, died at age eleven, and Susan (Mrs. Palmer Patterson)**

Alexander Bell family

Back Row, left to right: **Allan, Alex (Sandy), William, Robert, John, James**
Front Row, left to right: **Jane, Alexander Sr., Margaret,** *Absent* **— Mary Ann**

John and Lucy Eckhardt and children Henry and Annie, 1874

LOTS 25, 26, 27, CONCESSION 3, S.D.R.

John Eckhardt was born in Germany on February 15, 1840. As a young lad he worked at the trade of cobbler. At approximately 14 years of age, he came by boat to Canada and made his way to Woodstock, Ontario, and, at that point in his immigration, had only change left in his pocket. In Woodstock he acquired work on a farm and remained there until he was able to move to Glenelg Township where he purchased Lots 25, 26, and 27, Concession 3, S.D.R. in 1869. This lot had been taken from the Crown in 1858.

Shortly after arriving, he married Lucy Jane Sealey from Somersetshire England. John built a log house and barn on Lot 27. However the first log house was burnt in 1874. By the fall of the same year another house had been built.

John and Lucy had a family of eight children: Anne Elizabeth (Mrs. Roy Tefft), Martha Anne (Mrs. John Stevenson), Henry, Catherine (Mrs. George Mitchell), Margaret (Mrs. Dave Hooper), John William, Christina (Mrs. George Ostrander), and one child who died in infancy.

John Eckhardt family

Back Row, left to right: **Catherine, Henry, John Williams**
Front Row, left to right: **Martha, Christina, John, Margaret, Annie**

John W. Eckhardt family

Standing, left to right: **Sadie, Mary, Andress, Edna, Joe, Allie**
Seated, left to right: **Alice May, Martha, John William, Ada**

John's wife Lucy died at a young age in 1888. The older girls assisted John in raising the family. John remained on the farm until his death in 1918.

His son John William married Alice May Ostrander in 1910 and the same year a new barn was built on Lot 27. In 1916 he acquired the farm from his father. John also built a maple sugar camp where they made maple syrup each spring.

John and Alice had a family of eight children — Martha (Mrs. Elmer Hooper, later Mrs. Frank Dingwall), Allie (Mrs. Harold Randall), Edna (Mrs. Orval Bowman), Andress, Sadie (Mrs. Bill Morrison), Joe, Ada, (Mrs. Jack Wells), and Mary (Mrs. Willis Rogers).

John and Alice remained on the farm until 1945 when they moved to a small farm on Lambton Street near Durham until his death in 1975 at 92 years of age. His wife Alice sold the farm and lived with her daughter Allie and husband Harold in Mount Forest until her death in 1982, aged 96 years.

John Andress Eckhardt, the eldest son of John William Eckhardt, took over the farm in 1945. He married Doris Irene Robbins and they lived in the family log house until 1951 when Andress built the present house. They had a family of five children: Douglas, Kenneth, Peter, Wayne, Carol (Mrs. Kiddle) and Robert.

At present all the family are married and living away from Glenelg Township, except Andress who is still farming the family farm.

LOT 28, CONCESSION 3, S.D.R. AND LOT 27, CONCESSION 2, S.D.R.

On January 12, 1853, Lot 27 was received from the Crown by John Tucker Sr. and passed on to Frances R. in 1873. In 1875 she sold it to Samuel Chislett who, in 1877, sold it to John Tucker Chislett. In 1888 Thomas P. Tucker bought it and ten years later Henry Tucker became the owner. In 1900 Henry Tucker sold it to Henry, William and George Courdt and in 1929 it was sold to the family of Archibald MacCuaig Sr. In 1935 four acres containing a spring was bought off the north-east corner by Henry Eckhardt and in 1936 the 96 acres remaining were bought from MacCuaigs by Gordon MacEachern. It was later sold back to the MacCuaig family who in turn sold it to John James Eckhardt in 1938. In May of the same year John James married Mary MacDonald of Artemesia Township and they had one son Donald. The family farmed here until the early sixties when they moved to Toronto, renting out the land but using the home frequently.

For two or three years, a summer camp was operated here by Don who is in charge of Eastview Centre where he does social work under the auspices of Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Canada and other organizations.

At one time a Mr. Bone lived on and farmed Lot 28, Concession 3 and it was later purchased by the Eckhardt family. John James passed away in 1982 and the property is now owned by Donald and Mary Eckhardt.

LOTS 40, 41, AND 42, CONCESSION 3 S.D.R.

The McEachern farm consisted of three 50 acre lots. Alexander McEachern Sr. came from Scotland as did many others in the Priceville area. Needless to say, Gaelic was spoken fluently. He bought Lot 41, S.D.R. in 1883. His wife, the former Janet McIntyre died in 1897 at age 76, living in the house until the time of her death.

He sold the farm to his son Alex McEachern, or Sandy, as he was known to friends and acquaintances. He married Annie McDonald and they had four daughters, Janet, Mary, Emma and Sarah who died at the early age of 31 in 1887. He married Annie Stephenson in 1894 and bought Lots 40 and 42 in the same year. They had a family of nine: Margaret, Minnie, Effie, Allie, Hector, Gordon, Frances, Roddie and Annie Mae. He died in 1916, leaving his wife with a heavy load. She had an auction sale of stock and implements and let the farm out on shares. The oldest son Hector was not yet 11 years old. Later Hector farmed it for a while, as did his brother Gordon. The Mother died in 1951 and Roddie took possession. A sister, Minnie Smith, lived here with her family, caring for her mother, then keeping house for Roddie. Later she spent the winters with her daughter Anne and her husband in Toronto. Roddie died in 1972 and Minnie in 1975, leaving Lot 41 to her son Alex and daughter Anne. So, although not in the McEachern name, it is still in the family, in fact the fourth generation. Lots 40 and 42 were sold.

The farm is situated in U. S. S. #10 Glenelg and Egremont, or Top Cliff section. Some of the older members of the family attended the "Haunted School".

The Alexander McEachern family

Back Row, left to right: **Mrs. Mary Slater, Mrs. Janet MacKinnon, Mrs. Emma Campbell, Mrs. Sadie Townley**
Front Row, left to right: **Alexander (Sandy McEachern), Mrs. Allie Kane (on his knee), Mrs. Margaret McDermid, Mrs. Minnie Smith, Mrs. Effie Fritz, Mrs. Annie (Stevenson) McEachern**

LOTS 46, 47, 48, 49 CONCESSION 3, S.D.R.

Lots 48 and 49, Concession 3 S.D.R. have always been in the McIntyre name — for four generations. In the 1850s the Reverend Robert McIntyre was a Baptist minister in Priceville. His wife was Catherine McDonald. In 1846 he preached at Aberdeen, Bentinck Township at the home of Hugh McLean. He either walked or rode on horseback from Priceville every Sunday. His pay was a bag of oats for his horse or a bag of flour for his family. The services were preached in Gaelic.

The first buildings were of log and they stood until 1879. The stone house that was built then is still standing today. They had a family of twelve — Jim, Robert, Dora, Alex, Margaret, Katherine, Flora, Minnie, Jeanette, Dan, Sara and Norman.

In 1909, the farm was taken over by their son Norman and his wife Janet McEachern. They had a family of Robert and Annie Mae (Mrs. Jack MacMillan).

In 1948 the farm was taken over by their son Robert and his wife Jean Mather. They had a family of eight — twin girls Mary and Ruth, Kenneth, Linda, Glen, Anne, Keith and Larry. Also in 1948 they took over Lots 24 and 25, Concession 4, formerly the McPhail farm, and in 1960 they bought Lots 46 and 47 Concession 3, known as the McDonald farm.

Norman and Janet (McEachern) McIntyre

In 1978 their son Kenneth and his wife Sue McIntyre took over the farms. They have one son Bradley and are the present owners.

Robert McIntyre family

Back Row, left to right: **Linda (Mrs. Seeley), Anne, Keith, Ruth (Mrs. Timbers), Ken, Glen**
Front Row, left to right: **Larry, Parents Jean (Mather) and Robert, Mary (Mrs. Ralph). Ruth and Mary are twins.**

LOT 50, CONCESSION 3, S.D.R.

In 1872, Lot 50, Concession 3, S.D.R. was taken from the Crown by Robert McConkey, and in 1873 the Cash Brothers got the right to take off all the rock elm timber. After several owners, Hector McEachern bought the fifty acres. Hector and his wife Euphemia lived here with their family, Archie, Anna, Florence and Mary, until moving to his father's farm across the road. His brother, John, moved to Durham.

Hector owned this Lot until his death, when it passed to his son Archie. The present owner is William Snaar.

CONCESSION 4, SOUTH DURHAM ROAD

LOTS 16, 17, 18 CONCESSION 4, S.D.R.

James A. Tucker, a school teacher, came from Sunnyset, England to Canada about 1849 accompanied by his son Henry. They settled in Glenelg on Concession 4, Lot 17, South Durham Road where they erected a log house and stable. Another son Ben, and daughters, Mary and Ruth came at this time or shortly after. Mrs. James Tucker (who was English and French) must have died in England as there is no record of her coming to Canada. James attended the Roman Catholic Church in Glenelg as it was the closest and he was buried in the old cemetery there. It is believed James and his family cleared and cropped Lot 17 for several years before taking it up from the Crown in 1859. His son, Henry, took up Lot 16 in 1864 and Lot 18 in 1875. Lot 17 was latter transferred to Henry.

Henry Tucker married Mary Anne Hooper. Their first two children Thomas and Hephzibah died in infancy. Others were Alfred and Thomas Purdle Tucker. Mrs. Tucker died in 1855 at the age of 48 years. Henry then married Emma Cushnie of Holstein. Their children were Robert and John and James who died in infancy. Emma had two children from her first marriage, George and Annie Cushnie.

The Ebenezer Methodist Church and shed were built on the southwest corner of the Tucker farm on land donated by Henry Tucker. After its closure it was dismantled in 1942 by Henry Eckhardt and the lumber was used in the home now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Elwon Eckhardt. The cemetery is located beside the Eckhardt farm.

Some of the first buildings erected by Henry Tucker were a frame shed and horse stable 25' x 50', and later, a frame barn 40' x 50' that was built on short posts. A frame building 30' x 50' with a stone foundation was also built. Another house with grout on the outside was built.

Henry Tucker, a cattle dealer as well as a farmer, retired to Ceylon when the farm was transferred to his son Thomas Purdle Tucker in 1895.

Thomas married Annie Watson of Egremont Township in 1895. They had four children: Gladys (married Joseph Dixon), Henry, Mabel (married Robert Byers) and Charles.

Thomas removed the grout on the house in 1901 and applied brick. A new wing 14' x 18' with full basement was added. In 1906 the barn was split, a stone wall built, and 14 feet was added to the centre to make it 50' x 54'.

Another farm was purchased by Thomas from Bill Hooper in 1921. It consisted of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 4, Glenelg. The only building on the farm at the time was a barn that was built in 1914.

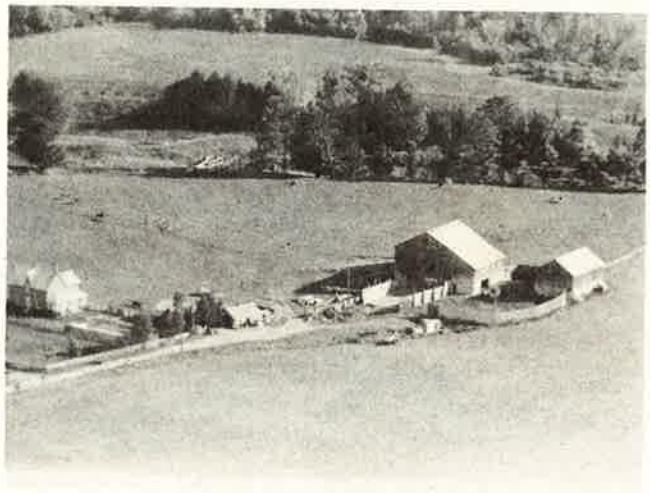
Lots 16, 17 and 18 were transferred from Thomas and Annie Tucker in 1927 to their son, Henry. During his ownership, the woodshed was demolished and the summer kitchen became the new woodshed (now a workshop).

In 1929, Lots 14 and 15 were transferred from Thomas and Annie to their son, Charles. The same year Henry sold Lots 16 and 17 and 18 to his brother Charles.

Charles married Ida Mae Hincks in 1930. Their children are Gerald and Thelma (married John Gibson).

While Charles owned the farm, a windmill was erected in 1937 and a cistern and water tank were put in the stable. In 1939, a wind charger, using four 32 volt batteries was installed for lighting purposes until hydro was installed in 1950. The wooden stabling was replaced by loose housing in 1958.

The farm had been in the Tucker name for 100 years when once again, the deed was transferred from father to son on March 10, 1959 when it was signed over to Gerald. Charles and Ida retired to Clifford, Ontario when Gerald married Jill Hayward of Owen Sound, in 1959. They have two children: Lori (married Steven Beaton) and David.



Gerald Tucker farm

One major change was the sale of 33 acres from Lot 18 to Robert Fowler in 1969. He has made a year round resort named "Stonehills Park" along the townline. Many of the buildings on the farm have been remodelled and their functions may have changed over the years but many of the first buildings are still in use.

The most recent change was the building of a new house on Lot 15 when David Tucker married Debbie James of Acton in 1983. David and his father are both involved in operating the family farm at this time.

This is a heritage farm with David being the sixth generation to live on and work Lot 17 and the fifth on Lots 16 and 18. Lots 17 and 18 have always been in the Tucker name.

Charles McDonald family

Back Row, left to right: **Sarah (Mrs. Neil Cameron), Alexander McDonald**
Seated: **Charles, Archie, Margaret (McEachern), with Charles on knee**
Front Row: **Janet (Mrs. William Leith), Christena (Mrs. James Brown)**

LOTS 26 AND 27, CONCESSION 4, S.D.R.

Hector McLean married Catherine Black at Vaughan in 1849. They settled on Lots 26 and 27 in the 4th Concession South of the Durham Road, Glenelg, getting their deed from the Crown in 1877.

To them was born a family of ten, the oldest dying at the age of four years. The others in the family were: Margaret, Catherine (Mrs. John A. MacDonald), Hugh, John, Neil, Archie, Mary (Mrs. James Black), Jane (Mrs. Neil McCannel), and Flora (Mrs. Alex McPherson).

Hector died suddenly in 1887, as the result of sunstroke and John took over the farm. Hector's widow died in 1904 and in 1906 John sold the farm to Joseph Campbell. The present owner is Ralph O'Dell.

Hector McLean hewed the logs for the first school in the section which later was famous as "The Haunted School", S. S.#10.

He and his wife, Catherine, were members of the Priceville Presbyterian Church, and in memory of them, their descendants donated a window in the present St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Priceville.

Mr. and Mrs. Hector McLean

CONCESSION 1, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOTS 1 AND 2, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

Thomas Whitmore was born in County of Wexford, Ireland in 1784 and with his wife Elizabeth Rousam came to Canada as bride and groom. They took up residence in Drummond Township, County of Lanark. While residing in Drummond Township, Thomas took part in the "Attack on the Windmill" near Prescott, an incident in the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837-38. After the rebellion the family moved to Montague Township and later in 1849 to Lot 1 and 2, concession 1, N.D.R., Glenelg Township. The children were: William, Samuel, Thomas, Mary Ann, John, George, James, Robert and Nathaniel, all born in Canada.

Thomas married Mary Ann Edge who died after the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth. Elizabeth was raised by her grandparents and married William Gillis of Egremont Township.

Nathaniel inherited Lot 2, 50 acres, after his father's death in 1871. In 1885 he married Catherine Turnbull who had come to Glenelg in 1867 or 1868 from her birthplace in Eramosa. To Nathaniel and Catherine were born the following children: Thomas and Robert (twins), Sarah Ann (Mrs. Wells), William Nassau, Howard, George and Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Ryan). William Nassau served Canada during World War I with the 147th Battalion, suffering the loss of one limb.

The family lived in a large log house a short distance from the Durham Road, now Highway 4. On Lot 2, a stone house was built across the creek on a high hill. A large barn was erected on Lot 1. Thomas Whitmore and son Nathaniel worked very hard to clear the fields of trees to make room for rotating crops. However, now it is a treed farm again — Dr. Glaug, the present owner, having planted it with pine trees.

Nathaniel apparently was a close friend of our native people as evidenced by the number of artifacts around his home and barn. Also his skills related back to Indian ways. He was one of the early members of Loyal Orange Lodge 1192, followed by his sons, who were all members. The Whitmore family supported Trinity Anglican Church, Durham. Nathaniel passed away in 1916, Catherine passed away in July 1926.

George Whitmore, who took over the farm after his father's death, married Ellen McFadden in 1927. He served the Township as tax collector for a number of years and also as Councillor for a short time. George and Ellen had no children; so when George sold Lots 1 and 2 to Joseph and Rosalinda Glaug it was the end of the Whitmore family on Concession 1, N.D.R.

LOTS 11 AND 12, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

Alex Macfarlane and his wife Margaret came to Canada in 1848 from the Isle of Mull in Scotland. They were a month on the boat with their daughter Margaret and one year old Donald. Two daughters were born in Canada, Mary Ann and Katie.

They farmed in Proton Township. In 1884 Donald married Mary McQueen and in 1903 moved to Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1, N.D.R., Glenelg Township at the Rob Roy corner on Highway #4, purchasing the farm from Sandy Beaton. Alex had taken out the timbers for a barn in Proton but decided to move and sold his farm and timber to Bob Kinnell.

The Macfarlanes lived in the log house on their farm until 1917 when they bought the five acres of land and the brick house on the corner from Emma Brown. Neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Poole, lost their house to fire that winter and lived in Macfarlane's log house until spring with their family of three boys.

The family of Donald and Mary MacFarlane — 1907
Back Row, left to right: **Alex, Jean, Katie, Mary and Charlie**
Front Row, left to right: **Donald, John, Neil, Flora, Mary (McQueen) holding baby Margaret**

Before moving into the big house, Donald Macfarlane hired Bert Willis and Kelly Horn to paint the house inside and out for $100.

Donald and Mary's family was: Mary, Jean, Katie, Alex, Flora, Margaret, John, Charlie and Neil. After the deaths of the parents the family scattered, some going to Toronto and some to Saskatchewan. Only Charlie, Neil and Jean (Mrs. Charles Moffat), remained in Glenelg.

Neil and Charlie remained on the home farm and Neil married Mary Bailey. Their children are Lorna, (Mrs. Stan Middaugh) of Halifax and John of Guelph. They sold the farm to Harvey Cates in 1965 and Neil purchased the house across the road from Gordon Brown.

Allan and Leona Boyd bought the farm from Harvey Cates in 1972. They lived in a rented trailer during the three months when their house was being erected and completed the interior of the house throughout the years.

Mr. Boyd is a brick layer by trade. The Boyds are gradually increasing their livestock.

LOT 15, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

Donald McArthur and his wife Mary McKinnon came to Canada from the Isle of Mull, Scotland and received Lot 15, Concession 1, N.D.R. as a Crown Grant in 1854. They built a small log house and a barn. Their family was Kate, Merron (Gaelic for Sarah), Mary, Annabelle, Archie, Charles, John and Donald.

In 1871, Charles took over the farm. With his wife, he had three daughters — Sadie, Lizzie and Kate. The house was enlarged in 1872 and the barn was raised onto a stone foundation. Besides farming, Charles teamed sides of beef or pork to Guelph and returned with a load of supplies for the stores in Durham. The first day he went as far as Fergus, rested his horses and stayed overnight. The next day he went on to Guelph, changed loads and returned to Fergus for the night and then home again the next day.

In 1911 Charles' nephew Archie B. McArthur took over the farm and passed it to his son Dan L. McArthur in 1936. For many years the farm has had no occupant, but was used for pasture and some cropping. Dan L. moved the buildings and used some of the logs on his own farm further east.

In 1964 the farm (50 acres) was sold to John J. Gampe who still owns it.

This Lot had been in the McArthur name for over 100 years.

LOT 18, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

In 1855 John Wood and his wife received the Crown deed to Lot 18, Concession 1, N.D.R., keeping it for two years, then selling to William Darby. He and his wife farmed it for eight years and added Lot 17 before selling both 17 and 18 to Charles and Elizabeth Kennedy for $556 in 1865. The farm passed to several members of the Kennedy family and was willed to Charles H. Kennedy in 1904. He had four brothers and four sisters, Alexander, John, Dan, Archie, Cassie, Susie, Mary and Flora.

In 1928, he built a new brick house on Lot 18.

Charles was very active in farm organizations and community affairs. He was Secretary of the School Board for many years. In later life, his sister Mary kept house for him.

In 1955, the farm was sold to Stanley and Margaret Reany who, ten years later, sold it to Roy George Hooper who is still operating it, and also sailing on the Great Lakes part of the year.

LOTS 19 AND 20, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

Archibald McCormick settled on Lot 19 in 1848 and received his deed from the Crown in 1855.

Hugh McCormick, likely a brother, settled on Lot 20 in 1849 and also received his deed from the Crown in 1855. These two lots, comprising 100 acres, were later owned by Hugh's son, Donald McCormick until 1913 when they were purchased by Walter Ewing. Donald McCormick and other members of the family moved to Castor, Alberta.

The farm stayed in Walter Ewing's name for 43 years until he sold to Alvin and Madeline Tremble in 1956. They operated this farm until 1958 when it was sold to Howard and Hazel Paige, who retired to this area from Niagara Falls, N. Y.

This was like coming home for Howard because he was raised by his grandfather Donald McArthur, who resided on Lot 24, Concession 1, S.D.R., so he had spent his early years in this area.

The Paiges have one son Howard Jr., who is married to Debbie McKinnon and lives in Durham. Mr. Paige died in 1985 but Mrs. Paige still lives on the farm.

LOTS 21, 22, 23, 24, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

In 1887 Dan McArthur (sometimes spoken of as Glen Dan) purchased Lots 23 and 24 north of the Durham Road from John McKinnon, and in 1907 bought Lot 22 from Alex Campbell, and Lot 21 in 1915 from Donald McKinnon, and Dan McInnes. During his ownership he built a new brick home on Lot 24, and three new barns.

The first barn, which was built in 1903, was burned at night in 1933 after threshing had been in progress all day. Lost in that fire was the season's crop, plus a new threshing separator, owned by Louis Newell, which had been in use less than three weeks. With a great deal of help from neighbours, this barn was replaced that fall. A large part of the timber required came out of the home bush, and 50 foot rock elm beams from neighbouring farms. These were hewn by Duncan McNab and Dan McArthur. Unfortunately, this barn was struck by lightning in July of 1937, and destroyed. A new barn was again erected, and still remains.

In 1951 this 200 acre farm was transferred to son Neil and his wife Dorothy Andrews, and they also successfully farmed this productive land.

In March of 1980, the farm was sold to David and Anne Hartley who, in 1983, purchased Lots 25, 26 and 27 and added to this farm.

Neil and Dorothy MacArthur retired to their home in Durham.

LOTS 25, 26, 27, 28, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

These four fifty acre lots were all owned by Archie B. McArthur and later by his son Dan L. for many years.

Lot 25 was a Crown land grant to Hector McLean in 1854, who sold it to Alex Scott in 1855. Archie B. McArthur bought it in 1899 and farmed it until his son Dan L. bought this Lot and Lots 26 and 28 in 1941.

Lot 27 was purchased from Tom Lawrence in 1906 and Dan L. acquired it in 1946. His father A. B. McArthur lived in the house on Lot 28 after buying the Lot in 1899. In 1900 he married Irene Frank and to them were born: Dan, (known as Dan L.) Marie, Cameron and Frank. A large barn was built in 1907. The logs for the timber and lumber for the barn had been taken to Priceville to be sawed during the winter. Spring came quite early that year and this early break-up of the roads prevented getting the material for the barn home. Spring seeding had to be done early also. A freak snowstorm May 29, made sleighing possible and for three days the neighbours with their sleighs were able to get the timber and lumber home from the mill to the barnyard where it could be framed and the barn erected.

In 1926 a red brick bungalow was built on the west side of the lane across from his father's home, and Dan L. and his bride Edna Nichol began homemaking here in 1926. They had one daughter Elinor who married Alex Robinson in 1957.

In 1928 Dan L. started trucking livestock to Toronto and bringing home a load of fertilizer, machinery or other freight. He was the first trucker in this area to obtain a Public Commercial Vehicle license in 1932. This business thrived and in 1946 he sold the business to Archie and John McArthur, sons of Dan J.

Dan L. often accompanied his neighbour Leonard McKeown on the piano when at garden parties or dances. Mrs. McArthur died in 1984 and Dan L. still lives in his home.

Lots 25, 26, 27 were sold to neighbours David and Anne Hartley in 1984.

Archie and Irene (Frank) McArthur and son Dan L.

LOTS 29 AND 30, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

Lots 29 and 30, Concession 1, N.D.R. were settled by Gilbert McDonald and James McDonald in 1848 and later, in 1855 sold to Lawrence McKeown and family who moved here from the Guelph area. This farm has since passed to four generations of McKeowns.

A son, Thomas, married Mary Anne Gray and they had a family of: Sadie, Lawrence, Thomas, Jack, Matt and Leonard. They were a very musical family, Thomas and four of his sons being accomplished violin players, who generously played for many parties and gatherings.

Many a good dance was held in neighbouring homes or Community halls, with music supplied by the McKeown family, especially by Leonard who continued to reside on the family farm. Leonard also won prizes at the "Old Time Fiddlers" competitions held annually at Shelburne, Ontario.

Three sons homesteaded in Saskatchewan and sister Sadie married John Beatch and lived in North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

The year 1926 was a memorable year on this farm as a new red brick house was built and Leonard was married to Kathleen Moran. They had a family of John, Francis, Rita and Helen. When son Francis (better known as Bob) married Marjorie O'Neil in 1952, a second house was built closer to the road. Their children are Frances, Barbara, Thomas and Peter.

Thomas McKeown family

Seated, left to right: **Mrs. McKeown, Thomas McKeown, Leonard**
Back Row, left to right: **Matthew, Jack (in uniform), Lawrence**
Absent: **Thomas and Sadie**

Bob continued to assist his father in the operation of the farm and became owner after his father's death. In 1937, the acreage was increased by the addition of Lots 31 to 35, Concession 1, S.D.R. which still remains in the McKeown possession.

In August 1945 disaster struck when the barn was struck by lightning and burned. Later that same year it was replaced by a fine new barn which adds a great deal to the appearance of this well-kept property.

LOTS 31, 32 AND 33, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

William Smellie was born in 1836 near Edinburgh. He came to Canada in 1857 or 1858. A letter from Scotland in 1859 is addressed to him at Bunessan. In 1866 he bought Lot 33, Concession 1 North of the Durham Road in Glenelg Township from Donald Muir. His parents lived with him until their deaths, the father dying in 1869 and the mother in 1885.

William married Mary Cameron in 1867 and to them was born a family of eight — Margaret, (Mrs. Albert Flowers) William, Duncan, Mary (Mrs. John McLean), James, Annie, Christena (Mrs. David Nichol), and Jane (Mrs. James Axford).

In 1875 he sold Lot 33 to G. Grueb and bought Lots 31 and 32 on the same concession from John McMillan, less a quarter acre of Lot 31 "for church purposes". A Presbyterian Church was erected in 1859 but was discontinued in 1878. The cemetery surrounding the church is still there, though not now in use.

Neighbours worked together, whether it was cutting grain with the cradle, binding sheaves, building hay stacks, threshing or logging.

William was, by trade, a carpenter, and this skill was often used in helping his neighbours. He made furniture, harrows, axe handles, hung doors, made stairs and laid floors. Neighbours brought saws to him to be sharpened.

He kept a daily journal. He always noted the weather and direction of the wind. Work of the day was recorded as well as community happenings. He took a keen interest in politics and his part was to serve as Deputy Returning Officer for Poll Two in municipal elections, and sometimes in Dominion and Provincial ones.

William Smellie family

Standing: **Jane Cameron**
Seated: **Mrs. Mary (Cameron) Smellie with William Jr. on her knee, Margaret, William Sr., and Duncan**

From William Smellie's Journal

December 7, 1879	at meeting in new church, (Presbyterian at Bunessan) open for the first time.
December 16, 1880	First railway engine on the G. B. & W. R. in to Durham Station.
December 20, 1880	To Express Office, Priceville, for school maps.
September 5, 1881	cutting oats (with Reaper), Malcolm McInnis helping, had to quit at 3:30, all as dark as night, sky red as fire, ashes flying like snow.
January 23, 1882	Side Road blocked. Coldest day for 25 years.
June 23, 1889	Boys and I to Lodge picnic.

December 10, 1889	Came out to Farmers' Institute meeting.
January 29, 1895	Stage came down afternoon, first since Friday.
June 1895	Pastures all dried up, no hay.
June 7, 1895	We raised barn this afternoon.
June 30, 1896	Grasshoppers very bad eating corn and all kinds of grain. Grass fields all red as rust.
June 9, 1898	Army worm bad, stripping bush.
September 21, 1898	Sowed fall wheat with Konold's drill.
February 10, 1900	Stage had a buggy today.
1904	Severe winter — no train to Durham for 28 days, and no mail some days.
October 26, 1907	The first locomotive No. 547 with 4 cars, 2 with rails and 2 with ties, came to our crossing at 4:30 p.m.
June 16, 1908	The first passenger car on the line (Railway).

Scotland was never forgotten. He corresponded with old friends there, and with his brother in New Zealand. He sent them either *The Globe* or *The Family Herald,* and they in turn sent him *The Scotsman* and *The Otago Witness.* St. Andrew's Night was very special and he attended a dinner or a concert, often with Robert McMeekin as his companion. New Year's was celebrated with the McMeekins or William Smiths.

After a severe illness, William's wife Mary died in 1888. The family ranged in age from twenty to nine years. A cousin, John McArthur who lived on Lot 22, Concession 1, East of the Garafraxa Road, Glenelg, was in failing health and had no one to care for him. He left his farm to William in exchange for looking after him and his farm. Duncan, Jim and Ann seemed to be the ones who most often stayed with John. There was a continual traffic between the farms as they used the same implements and exchanged work. John died in 1900 and in 1901 Duncan married and lived there.

Now more attention could be given to the Bunessan farm. A barn had been raised in 1895. In 1902 William began making plans for a new house. They drew brick from Proton and Hector McLean, Priceville, did the brick work and plastering. Glass, stair material, maple flooring and hardware were brought from Markdale.

William's eldest son, Will, died in 1907. The farm was rented to Duncan, who bought it in 1910 when the Garafraxa farm was sold to Kelseys. William kept a couple of rooms in the house and lived there until his death in 1919. Duncan and his wife retired to Durham in 1939, selling the farm to Arthur Leith.

In April 1939, Arthur Leith was married to Margaret Marshall and settled here. They have two of a family, Mary, of Toronto, and Douglas.

In 1971 Arthur retired from farming and Douglas and his wife Carolyn (née Riddell)took over the farm. They have four little daughters Karen, Kelly, Erin and Shannon. Since 1939 more land has been purchased by Arthur and his son Douglas and more recently, Douglas has bought Lots 21, 22 and 23, Concession 2, N.D.R. to carry on farming in a more extensive way.

LOTS 39, 40, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

Martin Stoneouse (Stonehouse) came to Canada from Falndale in Yorkshire, England in 1831, as a Methodist Missionary, with a trade of shipwright. He also farmed and was one of the very few who completed the first Farmers' Census in 1851. He was stationed at Rock Chapel in West Flamboro Township, north of Dundas, Ontario.

Mr. Stoneouse came to the Ebenezer charge in the Durham Methodist circuit in 1855 and purchased Lots 31 and 32, Concession 1, S.D.R. Glenelg. He planned to dam the creek on the lots to provide water power. In 1856, Martin returned to Rock Chapel for his wife, Harriet Walton and their family. They settled on Lots 34, 35, 36 and 37, Concession 3, S.D.R. and son Crispin settled on Lots 31 and 32, Concession 1, S.D.R. Martin died in 1862 before realizing his dream of the dam on Lot 31.

It is known that lumber was sawn by hand on Lot 31, and the house was of frame construction instead of logs. The house is still standing, but is now used for cattle housing. Dressed pine boards were found in the house, wide enough to make a full one-piece stable door.

On Martin's death in 1862, Lots 34 and 35 S.D.R. Concession 3, were willed to his son Martin and his wife, Sarah Livingston; Lots 36 and 37 were willed to son James and his wife, the former Sarah Davis. Lots 31 and 32 had been occupied by son Crispin and his wife, the former Sarah Muir, but Martin willed the farm to his youngest son, George Francis. George and his mother Harriet lived with Crispin for several years until George sold the farm to Crispin in 1876 and returned to Dundas.

Crispin's wife, Sarah, died in 1872 and in 1875 he married Jane Stewart and was a successful farmer there until his death in 1920. His son John C. inherited the farm but he was more interested in motor cars than in farming. Soon the farm was mortgaged and was lost in 1933.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stoneouse also had three daughters grow to womanhood — Hannah married Henry Flowers in 1854; Harriett married Samuel Scott and lived on Lot 26 and 27, Concession 1, N.D.R. and Sara married Nathaniel Grier, a schoolteacher who taught at Bunessan, Edge Hill and in other local schools.

Martin and Sarah purchased Lots 39 and 40, Concession 1, N.D.R. Glenelg, and moved there from Lots 34 and 35, Concession 3, S.D.R. in 1884. He also purchased

Lots 39 and 40, Concession 1 on the south side of the Durham Road in 1901 and lived there until his death in 1913. His wife died in 1915.

Lots 39 and 40 N.D.R. were purchased by Martin's son Alexander (Sandy) in 1916 and Lots 39 and 40 across the road on Concession 1, S.D.R. were bought in 1921. The barn was burned in 1929, and the house on Lot 39 N.D.R. was also burned in 1934 after being struck by lightning. The original house had been burned one night in the early 1920s. Sandy lived on Lot 40, N.D.R. until his death in 1940. His wife Christina Stoneouse predeceased him in 1939. Sandy's son Percy Earle inherited the farm, Lots 39 and 40, on the north side of Highway #4, but because Percy did not wish to accept the obligations, the farm was sold to settle the estate when he came of age in 1945, to William Sayers.

Alexander, another son of Sandy, had rented Lots 39 and 40, Concession 1, S.D.R. and had lived there with his wife, the former Lovina Konold since 1932. In 1939 Alexander purchased the farm and also purchased Lots 41 and 42, Concession 1, N.D.R., Glenelg in 1944, moving there in 1945, because electricity was already in the house and was difficult to obtain at that time. Seven years later he built a large barn which was expanded in 1968.

When property was in demand and values increased, so that it was more profitable to sell than to farm, Alexander sold the South Durham Road farm to Chester Van Wagner in 1972, but leased it for a few years until an accident he sustained in New Mexico caused an early retirement from active farming in 1975. Lots 41 and 42 N.D.R. are now used as a pasture farm and a retirement home for Alexander and Lovina Stoneouse.

Their son Martin Stoneouse, 3rd, and wife, Dorothy Shaughnessy, and their son Curtis live on Lot 29, Concession 2, E.G.R. Glenelg.

Although this family represents six generations of Stoneouses in Glenelg, covering 129 years, none own or reside on a 'Heritage Farm'. Their longest term was 78 years at one place.

Kenneth Russell and his wife Delene (Love) and daughter Lori are the present owners of Lot 39 and 40, Concession 1, N.D.R.

LOT 45 AND 46, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

Donald McKechnie was the first to settle on this lot in 1849. His son Donald, the father of John McKechnie was also the owner and later Peter McKechnie. He sold it to John Nichol who came with his family from the Hampden District in Normanby Township about 1875.

Their family was: Jessie (Mrs. MacCuaig), Murray, Donald and Kenneth. Later John's son Donald sold it to John Weir in the latter part of 1950. John still resides here. When the Canadian Pacific Railway went through this farm in 1906-08 it passed through the front field, making it necessary to have a set of gates on either side of the railroad tracks. This was very inconvenient. Each time you went over the tracks whether drawing grain or just going out the lane, it meant stopping twice to open and shut two gates.

In 1937, the original house was destroyed by fire by someone starting a gasoline engine to pump water. The present house, which had been built by Wilfred Watson, Priceville, was moved by a man from Guelph with a conveyor truck and put on its present location.

Moving house from Priceville to John Nichol farm

LOTS 47 AND 48, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

In 1847, Donald McKechnie and his wife emigrated to Canada from Cartbosge, Islay, Scotland. Their son John McKechnie married Ann McPhee and took out this Lot from the Crown in 1855. This farm was later taken over by their son Angus who was married to Margaret McPhail.

In 1907 when the Canadian Pacific Railway went through their farm, the barn and house had to be relocated to their present location.

On Lot 47, the McKechnie cemetery is situated on the southwest corner next to Highway #4.

In 1919, at the time of the bad Spanish flu, Angus died, leaving his son Archie to manage the farm.

Archie married Ella Genoe and they had a family of two sons, Laurie who lives in Owen Sound and Kenneth who resides on the home farm.

In 1938 Archie bought the livestock trucking business from William Nichol of Lots 47 and 48, S.D.R. and operated it for 22 years, selling out to Farquhar MacKinnon. Archie then became the mail carrier for R. R. #2 out of Priceville for a number of years. You could set your watch each day when you saw him leaving home at exactly the same time to go to Priceville to pick up the mail for delivery. At present Archie is a resident at St. Raphael's Nursing Home, Durham.

LOTS 50, 51, 52, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

In October of 1853, Lot 50 was received from the Crown by James Penelton (or Pendleton). In March of 1854 Austin Dickson received Lot 51 and in September of that year James Washington received Lot 52. All three owners were runaway Negro slaves from the United States who had located on these lots in 1849. A Black cemetery is said to have been located at the front of Lot 50, but the exact site is unknown. All three lots changed hands several times prior to 1900 and it is not known what buildings were erected or which lots may have been lived on.

In 1899 the farm as we know it started to form. Thomas Nichol, born in 1867 in Bentinck Township received Lot 51 from his father, John Nichol, who had owned it since 1877. Thomas was the father of the late Edna McArthur (Mrs. Dan L.). Thomas also bought the adjoining Lot 52 from the estate of William Watson, its owner since 1873. He then moved a single storey frame house from Lot 51 to its present site on the hill. From below this hill flowed an excellent spring which to this day provides a plentiful supply of pure fresh water. The house roof was raised to add three upstairs bedrooms and the exterior covered with red brick. A fine new barn was raised soon after, built from tamarack and hemlock cut on the property. Thomas Nichol called his new farm "Spring Hill".

In August of 1906, Donald McLeod owner of Lot 50, sold it to Thomas, giving him a total acreage of one hundred and fifty. This was reduced by six acres when, later that year, the Walkerton and Lucknow Railway purchased a right-of-way for their new spur line from Saugeen Junction to Walkerton. This line remained in service, owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, until September 1984.

Thomas and Rosa Nichol (née McAllister) had a son John and three daughters, Edna, Donelda and Ena (Billie). All three girls were born in the house on Lot 52 and Edna married Dan MacArthur in 1926. Many good times were enjoyed here, and it is said that during one lively dance party, Mr. Nichol had to rush down to the basement to prop up the floor with extra posts, since it was beginning to "dance to the music" too!

From 1922 to 1935 Thomas Nichol was Road Superintendent on Highway #4 from Durham to Singhampton. He also served for many years on the Glenelg and Grey County Councils. He died in 1937 of a heart attack while unloading a sleigh load of wood in the yard. He was then in his seventieth year.

Mrs. Nichol stayed on here until 1944 when she sold the property to Cecil Hunter who owned it until 1950, when it was purchased by John Shortreed. Mr. Shortreed is now living in a nursing home in Harriston and Mrs. Shortreed lives in Mount Forest.

Haddon and Lottie Hutchinson bought the farm in 1962. They were both very fond of the property and when they sold it in 1969 to their daughter and son-in-law, Ruth and Bob Butler, they continued living here with them. Mr. Hutchinson, who passed away in 1979, was well known as a breeder of hunting dogs. Mrs. Hutchinson (Lottie) now lives with Ruth and Bob and their family in a new home in nearby Priceville.

The Thomas Nichol family

Standing: **Edna (Mrs. D. McArthur), John**
Seated: **Rosa (Mrs. Nichol), Ena (Billie), Thomas and Donelda**

The present owners are Robert and Gloria Stewart.

The farm has seen many changes. Many people have lived happily here and often have left their mark. It may be an oak tree, a lilac bush, a rockery or an improvement or addition to the house. It is this legacy from the past to the present which makes "Spring Hill" feel like home.

LOT 53, CONCESSION 1, N.D.R.

This farm was taken up by John W. Robinson and the Crown deed granted in 1858. The next year it was sold to John Lamprey who continued to own it until 1868. Mr. Lamprey served on Glenelg Council for five years.

Thomas Stothart became the new owner and the farm was transferred in 1901 to his son John who was never married. He farmed and was also a cattle buyer in the Priceville area for many years.

After his death in 1950, the farm was transferred to his sisters, Rachael Donaldson and Margaret Stothart and tenants Percy and Margaret Hunt who had been operating the farm. Another sister Jemima (Mrs. Ramsdell) had been a hair dresser in New York. Mrs. Ramsdell was one of the principal members of the Stothart family who willed funds for the construction of the Community Hall in the village of Priceville. It was named "The Stothart Hall" in memory of the contribution this family had made to the community.

The Priceville Women's Institute held many meetings here. It is still in continuous use for meetings, conventions, showers, dances — a great asset to Priceville and surrounding communities.

CONCESSION 2, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOTS 2 AND 3, CONCESSION 2, N.D.R.

In 1849, Richard Collier settled on Lot 2 and Robert Miller took Lot 3, Concession 2, N.D.R. How long they had these lots is not known, but in 1854 John Weir received the patent for Lot 2 and Adam Weir the patent for Lot 3. In 1864, Thomas Binnie bought both Lots from James Weir.

Thomas Binnie and Isabella Cranston, both born in Scotland, were married in 1849 in Northumberland County, England. In May, 1861 they, with their family of three sons and four daughters sailed for Canada from Glasgow, Scotland on the ship "United Kingdom". After sailing for nineteen days they landed at Quebec. From Quebec they went by train to Georgetown, walked six miles to Ballinafad, then came to Durham by wagon and settled on Lots 2 and 3, Concession 2, N.D.R. on July 2, 1861. Here two more children were born. They lived here for three years and then bought the two lots (100 acres) from James Weir.

Mr. Binnie was an Elder in the Bunessan Free Church (Presbyterian) and frequently held services in his home, and in other homes in the neighbourhood.

As the family grew up and married, many settled in this area. Their son George married Sarah Snell, and lived on the same Concession; Alexander married Elizabeth Ector; Thomas was a prospector in British Columbia and married Christine Brine; Jane married William L. Dixon and went to Egremont Township; Elizabeth married Thomas McGirr and they lived on Concession 2, E.G.R.; Isabella married Daniel Edge and moved to Edge Hill; Agnes married John Weir and they also went to Egremont Township; Mary Ann married John Bell, Concession 3, E.G.R.; and James became a Presbyterian minister and married Jessie Connell.

Descendants of the Binnie family are scattered throughout Canada. Many of the above surnames are still familiar in this area, but the name Binnie no longer exists among the living descendants of Thomas and Isabella Binnie, an early pioneer family of Glenelg Township.

Thomas Binnie died in 1891 and the farm passed to his son Alexander. In 1902 the farm was sold to George McKechnie and Alex and his mother moved to Durham.

Thomas and Isabella (Cranston) Binnie

LOT 8, CONCESSION 2, N.D.R.

Allan Cameron and his wife Catherine (McArthur) who was known locally as "Scotch Kate" lived on this Lot. She was well known in the community as an excellent mid-wife and was always willing to help any family in need of assistance.

It was common knowledge that two families on Concession 4 each had eleven children and never had a medical Doctor, just "Scotch Kate".

The neighbours considered themselves fortunate to have someone like her in the vicinity.

Henry Weppler house

Neil McGillivray family

Back Row, left to right: **Ethel (Mrs. Ferguson), Belle (Mrs. Campbell), Annie (Mrs. Ellison), Laura (Mrs. MacKenzie), Jennie (Mrs. Riddell)**
Front Row, left to right: **Margaret (Mrs. McKay), Ruth (Mrs. Bowerbank), Neil MacGillivray, Angus McGillivray, Catherine (Mrs. McArthur)**

LOTS 13 AND 14, CONCESSION 2, N.D.R.

This property had been owned by John McFadden since 1849. He sold it to Duncan Fletcher in 1860. Fletcher kept it for about three years, transferring ownership to Donald McInnes in 1863. After five years he sold it to Neil MacGillivray who married Sarah McInnes in 1877.

They had a family of eight daughters and three sons. The boys died at an early age, and also the mother, at age forty-three.

The eldest daughter, Margaret, promised her mother to take care of the family, and was heard to remark late in life that she thought she had fulfilled this promise. She had seen her seven sisters and their husbands married and buried before her own death at the age of ninety-two.

One daughter, Catherine (Cassie) married Dan J. McArthur and resided on their farm in "The Glen".

In 1923 the farm was sold to Harry and Josephine Gray. He renovated the house, built a new barn and also some cedar log cottages along the lane way.

Mrs. Gray still owns the farm.

LOTS 18, 19 AND 20, CONCESSION 2, N.D.R.

Alexander MacDonald settled Lot 18, Concession 2, N.D.R. in 1849, securing his deed from the Crown in 1856 and Lots 19 and 20 from Angus McLauchlin at the same time.

George Binnie bought Lot 18 in 1876 and Lot 19 in 1878 and Lot 20 circa 1906. George Binnie, whose parents had settled on Lots 2 and 3 of this Concession, married Sarah Snell and their family was: Thomas, Isabella (Mrs. Beer), Mary (Mrs. J. McGillivray), Elizabeth (Mrs. Stevenson), and Wilena (better known as Winnie).

The family of Mr. and Mrs. George Binnie

Left to right: **Wilena, Mrs. Binnie (Sarah Snell), Bella (Mrs. Beer), Mary (Mrs. J. McGillivray), Thomas, Elizabeth (Mrs. Stevenson), and George Binnie**

He was very community minded, serving as Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board, as Councillor, as Reeve from 1891 to 1896, and Warden of Grey County in 1895. He was one of the Directors of the South Grey Agricultural Society and President and Secretary-Treasurer for many years. He was an officer and worker in other organizations as well, and once stood as Liberal candidate in a Provincial election.

Mr. Binnie along with his son Thomas and daughter Wilena farmed the one hundred and fifty acres, until it was sold to George Bell, who in 1932 married Mary Mather. Their children were Jessie, Allan, Edith and Wilma. The Bells farmed here until 1956, when they moved to Edge Hill. The property was sold to Thomas E. McLauchlin. Fred Lekx rented and lived on this farm for two years and in 1957 bought the one hundred and fifty acres. He sold the property in 1964 and moved to a small farm near Durham where he has a market garden.

Beverly and Sandra Tomalin became owners in 1968 and are goat farmers.

The Glenelg Centre Baptist Church was built in 1893 on the northeast corner of the property, situated on land donated by the owner at that time, Donald Graham.

LOTS 21, 22 AND 23, CONCESSION 2, N.D.R.

This land was first settled on by John McKinnon but by 1862 was owned by Elijah Armstrong.

During the following years the owners were Angus Beaton, Duncan Beaton and in 1881 was purchased by John William Beaton who farmed it until 1926 when it was sold to Angus McArthur.

In 1960 it was taken over by his son J. D. MacArthur who sold in 1965 to the present owner, Douglas Leith.

LOT 30, CONCESSION 2, N.D.R.

The MacMillans came from Scotland in 1849; John settled in 1859 on Lot 30, Concession 2, N.D.R. where he lived until his death.

His son Donald took over the property, and married Sarah MacPherson. Their family consisted of: Annie (Mrs. Alfred O'Neil), Mary (Mrs. John O'Neill), Elizabeth (Mrs. James Doyle), Effie (Mrs. John MacMillan, Durham) Flora and Kathleen of Toronto, and Patrick of Glenelg Township.

When Donald MacMillan passed away in 1932 his son, Patrick, took over the farm. In 1939 he married Evelyn McGrath. They raised a family of eight: Donald, Francis, Patrick, Mary, Michael, Paul, Catherine, Gerard. Patrick audited the Township Treasurer's books for many years.

In 1968 he passed away suddenly, and his son Patrick took over the farm where he and his mother continue to live.

The fifty acre farm was taken out of the crown in 1869 for the price of $250.

Donald and Sarah MacMillan and Norah MacMillan

CONCESSION 3, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOTS 1 AND 2, CONCESSION, N.D.R.

In 1846, Thomas Davis was born in Stoneham, Quebec, son of Ben and Mary (Gannon) Davis. Soon afterwards they came to Ontario with Ben's father Matthew Davis and settled in the Durham area. In 1852 Ben settled on Lots 1 and 2, N.D.R. and in 1858 received the Crown Deed. He built a log house near the road and a barn. He was a shoemaker by trade.

Son Thomas started to Bunessan school in 1853 and continued through the Fifth class. At times there was a large attendance of pupils and he was able to assist the teachers in many ways.

By 1880 Thomas had taken over the farm and built the large stone house, still in use. In 1881 he married Mary Ann Whitmore of Egremont and she was known as Mary Ann Tom. There were several families of Davises in the neighbourhood with a Thomas, William, Matthew and David in almost every family, and three of the men had each married a wife named Mary Ann.

Thomas and Mary Ann had eleven children, with eight growing to adulthood — Annie, Ida, Angeline, Bessie, Kathleen, Percy, Arthur and William. Only Kathleen, Mrs. John E. McGillivray, remained in Glenelg.

Thomas Davis was active in the Township as a Councillor, Deputy Reeve, the Reeve in 1885, and Assessor. After his Council experience he was appointed a liquor inspector, and later an overseer of the care of adopted children. Mrs. Davis died in 1930, and Thomas in 1935.

Thomas Davis family 1905

Back Row, left to right: **Mrs. Mary Ann (Whitmore) Davis, Annie, Will, Ida, Arthur and Percy**
Second Row, left to right: **Catherine, a cousin, Thomas Davis**
Front Row, left to right: **Angeline and Bessie**

In 1925 Thomas sold the farm to Ernest Blodgett who farmed here until his accidental death in 1950. While pouring gasoline into a motor running a milking machine, the motor burst into flames, igniting his clothes and resulting in his death. The farm was then sold to Earnest Murdock and Irva (Fizell), who with their three children, Pauline, Glenn and Sheila lived there until Earnest Murdock lost his life in a road accident in 1973. Irva Murdock then sold the farm to John and Janice Ferguson of Georgetown who used it as a summer home.

Irva severed 5 acres off the former farm on the southeast side and built a house and a small barn.

The former farm was sold to Steven and Lori Beaton in 1983. They have a daughter Karen and a son David.

LOTS 3 AND 4, CONCESSION 3, N.D.R.

David and Ellen (Collier) Davis were granted Lots 3 and 4, Concession 3, N.D.R. Their family consisted of Matthew, William, Luke, Sarah, Catharine, Annie and Jennie. Matthew married Mary Ann Allen and lived on Lot 9, Concession 7, N.D.R. William married Mary Ann Edge and took over the farm for a few years before moving to Manitoba.

From 1874 to 1921, there where several owners. During these years, the land was cleared and a house and barn were built. Later a larger frame house was built closer to the road than the original one.

In 1921, David Watson bought the farm from William Collinson and it has remained in the Watson name ever since. A well was drilled at the barn; also a large cement trough to hold water for the livestock was built. The stables were improved. The wood work in the stable exemplified the neatness and precision for which Mr. Watson was well known.

The small original house was moved to the north of the main house to serve as a summer kitchen.

In 1922, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Watson moved from Lot 19, Concession 8, N.D.R. to live with their bachelor son David until their deaths in 1923 and 1925, respectively. In 1937, Harold and Margaret (McKechnie) Watson came from Lot 19, Concession 8, N.D.R. to live with their brother David. Their children attended S. S.#1, Glenelg (Bunessan) School which was about a two and three-quarter mile walk from their home. They were driven in winter, by team and sleigh, sometimes having harrowing experiences. After a storm the horses would have to leap and buck through the deep snow, sometimes causing them to straddle the tongue of the sleigh or the traces. Sometimes the horses would 'get down' and would have to be unhitched. The snow was then trampled down ahead of them; they were hitched up again and would continue on. This could happen many times along the road.

Bricks or blocks of wood (heated in the oven beforehand), buffalo robes and heavy woollen clothing kept the children warm but the driver was not so lucky.

In January 1939, Mr. Watson and five children contracted whooping cough. Mrs. Watson was left to nurse the sick and do the barn chores.

Since the Glenelg Centre Baptist church was only two miles away on the same Concession, the Watsons decided to make it their church. In winter, services were held in the homes and it was the duty of that family to meet the minister at Highway #4 and bring him to the service as only the Highway was open for cars.

Since the neighbours on each side (the Blodgetts and McGillivrays) had no family, the Watsons shared their time and help with them. There was also time for fun. Proximity to the Saugeen River provided fishing and swimming, and picnics were held. A nearby pond was a ready-made rink in winter. In 1948, hydro was installed and with it, a whole new era began.

After Harold Watson's death in 1961, his youngest son Robert took over the farm. In 1963 he installed a pressure system. In 1965 a new large kitchen was erected by Harry Gray, carpenter and framer, replacing the old summer kitchen. A sun porch was built along the front and the house was covered with white aluminum siding.

Harold and Margaret Watson with Gretta and David

In April, 1970 Mrs. Watson moved to Durham. In May, 1970 Robert married Ruth Kennedy, Lot 15, Concession 10, N.D.R. They have three sons, James, Mark and Lee.

In 1978, a pit silo was built and many improvements have been made to make work easier and more efficient.

Other descendants of Peter Watson now living in Glenelg are Agnes Watson and Catherine Greenleaf, daughters of Robert Watson Sr. (see Lot 19, Concession 8, N.D.R.). Also great granddaughters of Peter Watson are Lisa Burnett and Colleen Long and Colleen's son Kirk.

David's son Peter is a fifth generation Peter Watson to have lived in Glenelg.

LOTS 5, 6, 7, 8, CONCESSION 3, N.D.R.

George Dunn took Lot 5, Concession 3, N.D.R. from the Crown in 1862 and Lot 6, in 1858. Allan Cameron took Lot 7 and 8 in 1862. Through the years Angus and James McGillivray owned these four lots with James being the ultimate owner. At that time, in the 1870s, the property contained only a small barn and shed and a few cleared acres. James married Mary McInnes and their children were Norman, Charles, Robert, Maud, Millie and Sadie.

The Saugeen River flows through this property and was often in flood here, covering part of the front fields in the spring time.

James and Mary McGillivray and family

Standing: **Charles, Norman, Robert and Maud**
Seated: **James, Sadie, Mary (McInnes) and Millie**

Mr. McGillivray worked hard to clear his land and also built the fine white brick house and large barn which still remain. He also operated a lime kiln using limestone off the farm, and this was very convenient when building. Hedges and a small retaining wall make for an attractive front yard.

At his death in 1929 the farm was taken over by his youngest son Robert who was married to Alberta Cuff. Robert owned a threshing machine and did custom work for the surrounding neighbourhood.

In 1946, Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray sold the farm to Mr. and Mrs. Secord Cole and moved to Durham.

Mr. Cole, wife Edith, and family farmed here a few years and then sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. Leendert Lekx and family from Holland. Members of their family were active in the church and community. Their son Fred and his wife Donna purchased the Binnie Farm, Lots 18, 19 and 20, on Concession 2, N.D.R. The youngest son John became a Baptist minister. Another son Anthony married Joyce McGillivray and built a small house on the property. This house was later moved to a new location on Lambton Street, East of Durham, (Highway 4). It was brought along the Upper Road and across the Saugeen River to its present location. Tony was a member of the Glenelg Township Area School Board.

Lots 5 and 6 are now owned by Yaroslav Sokalyk and his wife; Lot 7 by Marilyn Paton, and Lot 8 by Douglas Butcher.

LOTS 11 AND 12, CONCESSION 3, N.D.R.

James MacGillivray received Lots 11 and 12 on Concession 3 N.D.R. as a grant from the Crown about 1850. He had come to Canada from the Isle of Mull, Scotland some years earlier with his third wife Margaret MacFadyen and family. They first settled in Vaughan Township and came to Glenelg about 1850. In the family there were seven boys and two girls: Malcolm, John, Angus, Mary, Sarah, Donald, Neil, Peter and James. Peter and James were born in Canada. Malcolm was the son of a previous marriage and two of his sisters remained in Scotland.

James MacGillivray died in 1882 at the age of 96. His wife, Margaret, died August 24, 1906 at the age of 100.

Donald MacGillivray received the Deed to the farm after his father's death. He married Janet MacNab, eldest daughter of Ewen MacNab. In their family there were two sons, James (Jim) and Hugh, who died in infancy and two daughters, Annie, (Mrs. Harry Gomm) and Christena, (Mrs. Robert Whitelaw).

In the 1880s Donald MacGillivray built a bridge over the Saugeen River. The river flowed through the farm about half a mile north of the farm buildings. The bridge stood for many years but was finally swept away by spring floods on the Saugeen.

The house which still stands was built in 1914 to replace the original log house. The barn was built in 1892.

Jim MacGillivray lived on the farm with his parents and in 1913 he married Mary Binnie. The house was divided for the two families. Jim's family is Beth (Mrs. C. McLean), Jean, Gordon and Alex. Gordon lost his life in the Second World War. Jean married Russell Taylor and resides in Glenelg and Alex lives in Egremont Township.

Donald MacGillivray died in 1924 and his wife Janet died in 1934.

In 1935 Jim MacGillivray moved with his family to Egremont Township and his sister, Annie Gomm came from Saskatchewan with her husband Harry, and their family, to live on the family farm. They had five daughters: Marion, Nell, Blanche, Dorothy and Ruby.

In 1950, after Annies's death, Harry Gomm sold the farm to George Trafford who resold it to Thomas and Rubena McLauchlin. In 1954 Vitas and Grazina Meilus purchased the farm and later in 1965 sold it to Telesforas Valius and his wife Aldona Valius.

Family of Donald and Janet (McNab) McGillivray
Christine, James and Annie

LOTS 15 AND 16, CONCESSION 3, N.D.R.

Angus Beaton and his wife Janet McGillivray filed a claim on Lot 15 in 1848. He was a tailor and did not make much headway in clearing the land. It passed to John Beaton, great grandfather of John E. McGillivray, who received the Crown deed in 1879. He willed Lots 15 and 16 to his son Malcolm Sr. During three generations of Beatons it became known as the "Gambol" farm. The front of the Lot was covered with swamp and on misty evenings some members of the family, being a little superstitious could see the fairies dancing and gambolling about in the swamp in the mist. So sure were they of this that the farm became known among the neighbours as the "Gambol Farm".

After passing through other hands, these two lots are now owned by John E. McGillivray.

John and Grace (McNab) McGillivray

LOT 17 AND 18, CONCESSION 3, N.D.R.

John McGillivray and his wife Christena (Beaton) filed a claim on Lot 17 in 1848 and built a log house and barn. Their family was: Catherine (Mrs. McLean and later Mrs. McTaggert), John, Margaret (Mrs. Ford), Christena and John M. who worked with the Salvation Army. After the parents' deaths, son John and wife Grace (McNab) took over the farm. They had one daughter Mary and a son John E. who is the present owner.

John E. MacGillivray and his wife Kathleen (Davis) had a family of: Florence (Mrs. Dolson), Marianne (Mrs. Matthews), Evelyn (Mrs. Witmer), Joyce (Mrs. Lekx), Catherine, who died when still a young woman following an auto accident in 1965, and one son who died in infancy.

The McGillivrays lived in their log house on Lot 17 until 1971 when the three sons-in-law got together and built a new house closer to the barn and road. This made things much easier in the winter time.

In 1926 a modern steel barn was built and in 1944 a garage and hen house added.

Mr. MacGillivray still owns Lots 15, 16, 17, and 18, but has retired from active farming.

LOT 22, CONCESSION 3, N.D.R.

John Graham (1808-1894) was born at Bunessan, Isle of Mull, Argylshire, Scotland in his parents' stone cottage, which was called "Garrachree", which means, "a basket that is carried on the back", and that is how the stones were gathered in order to build the house. John's father was a wheelwright, who owned and operated a small factory to manufacture spinning wheels, but the Industrial Revolution made the manufacturing of spinning wheels obsolete. As a result, John, his wife Ann McDonald (1811-1861), their son Donald (1831-1912) and their daughter Ann (1840-1910) sailed from Tobermory, Mull, about 1842-3 to settle near Bunessan in Glenelg Township on Lot 22, Concession 3, N.D.R. Their second daughter Mary was born here in 1845.

All the above mentioned are buried at Priceville, Ontario. Their third daughter Agnes, was born in Glenelg, married and moved with her husband to Hull, Quebec.

Donald Graham married Ann McArthur (1840-1893) and their son, John A. Graham, was born here on his father's farm in 1866. When he first attended school at S. S.#1, (Bunessan) he knew only his parents' highland tongue (Auld Scotia). He eventually became a successful school teacher in local schools, and became Principal of Durham Public School in 1919. He continued until 1935, having a goodly number of successful entrance candidates each year.

Donald Graham retired from the farm to live in Priceville, Ontario and the farm was rented for nearly 30 years. The Malcom McMillan family lived here for 18 years.

Stanley L. Pust, son-in-law of John A. Graham, was the last of the family to use the Graham farm before it was sold. He raised sheep.

This farm is now owned by Brian Beaton.

LOT 24, CONCESSION 3, N.D.R.

The Archibald Beaton house

Archibald Beaton, eldest son of Angus Beaton, came to Canada from the Isle of Mull, Scotland, with the family and got a free Grant, Lot 24, Concession 3, N.D.R. in 1848. Later in 1859 he purchased Lot 25, Concession 2, N.D.R.. In 1862 he married Mary Beaton and they lived in the log house, built half way back on Lot 24. Here eight of their children were born: Janet (Mrs. John Fallaise), Angus, John, Duncan, Jessie Anne (Mrs. Colin McIntyre), Malcolm, John (called 'Hohn') James.

The home become too small and so, with the help of the older boys, Archibald built a larger house at the back of the farm. When it was completed, they were clearing up around the house, and burning the chips and shavings. The fire got away on them and the new house burned down. Some of the family were glad as they didn't like the location. In 1878 a fine, large log house, with board siding was built at the front of the farm. Here the last two members of the family were born, Archibald and Margaret (Mrs. John O. Greenwood). With the help of the older boys a barn was built in 1885, across the road on Lot 25, Concession 2, N.D.R.. In 1900 or thereabouts an ell was built on the east side of the barn, with the help of Colin McIntyre. A plaque was placed on the barn "Silver Springs Farm", named after the sparkling springs at the back of the lot.

Archibald, the youngest son took over the farm from his father and in 1904 married Elizabeth Boak of Schomberg. Their family comprised Hazel, Mary, Florence and Keith. Fred Cook of England lived with them for five years. In October, 1920 Archibald Sr. passed away at the age of 87. In 1924, Lot 24, Concession 3, N.D.R. was sold to Henry Beaton and Archie bought Lot 27, Concession 3, N.D.R. from Duncan McArthur, to go along with Lots 26, 28 and 29, which he had previously bought. The family moved to Lot 27 in 1925 into a large white brick house which had been built by Neil McArthur on his return from the Klondike gold rush.

This Lot had no barn, so under the able direction of framer Harry Gray the barn on Lot 25, Concession 2, N.D.R. was moved and rebuilt as a fine, large barn on Lot 27, Concession 3, N.D.R. in the summer of 1925. It is interesting to note that on Lot 25, Concession 2, N.D.R. a great-granddaughter, Mrs. Ben Morris, had their home built on the foundation of the "Silver Springs Barn" over ninety years afterwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Beaton's 50th wedding anniversary
September 20, 1954, with their attendants Mrs. John Boak and Mr. William Beaton

After the passing of his parents, the farm was taken over by their son Keith and his wife Dorothy (Gomm). Their family comprised Shirley, Betty Lou, Gloria, Mary and Bruce. The home farm was sold to Leonard Manion and family in 1978 and Keith and Dorothy built a new home on farm Lots 19 and 20, Concession 3, N.D.R. in 1979. Lot 19 had been purchased from William Fallaise in 1921 by Archie Beaton who also purchased Lot 20 from John MacDonald in 1920. Bruce Beaton had a home erected on Lot 26, Concession 2, N.D.R. in 1980 and he also owns 47-1/2 acres of Lot 25 which was taken from the Crown by his great grandfather in 1859. Bruce married Linda Noble in 1981 and they have one child, Cheralyn.

LOT 25, CONCESSION 3, N.D.R.

Angus Beaton, a descendant of Malcolm Beaton and Flora McCormick, was born in 1803 near Bunessan, Isle of Mull, Scotland. In 1832 he married Janet McGillivray, daughter of Alexander McGillivray and Flora McLean. They had seven children — six born in Scotland and one in Canada — Archibald, Flora, Elizabeth, James, Janet, John and Duncan.

In 1846 the Beaton family left Scotland from Glasgow, spending six weeks on the water and their son John was just six months old when he came with his parents and family to Canada, Vaughan Township, where they remained a short time before settling on the Garafraxa Road, two miles north of Durham. After living there for a year, the family moved to Lot 25, Concession 3, N.D.R., Glenelg Township in 1848 where their descendants still reside today.

John Beaton family

Back Row, left to right: **Mabel, Ida, Henry, Laura, William, Elsie**
Front Row, left to right: **Mrs. Beaton (Mary Ann Patterson), Jennie, Emma, John Beaton**

Lot 25 was taken from the Crown in January 1876 by son John Beaton who married Mary Ann Patterson in 1879. They had eight children — William, Ida (Mrs. Eckhardt), Jennie (Mrs. A. MacArthur), Henry, Laura (Mrs. Edge), Emma (Mrs. Wilson), Mabel (Mrs. Leighton), Elsie (Mrs. Merritt). John Beaton passed away at the age of 80.

In 1918 his son Henry married Mary Ann Peart and carried on the farm. They had two children Blanche (Mrs. Henderson) and Gordon. In 1929 the house burned down due to a chimney fire and in 1930 a new house was built on Lot 24, which had been purchased from Archie Beaton.

Gordon married Erma (Noble) and they have four children: Brian, Elaine, Steven, who married Lori Tucker, and Diane.

On June 13, 1954 the barn was struck by lightning and destroyed, but was rebuilt the same summer with the help of the community and friends, to store the year's crop.

Gordon Beaton is the fourth generation on this Lot which has been in the Beaton family possession for over 135 years.

CONCESSION 4, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOT 1, CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

In the late 1840s, William Burnett and his wife Mary Edger emigrated from Dumfrieshire, Scotland with their family: William, Ellen, Elspy, Jennie, Kate, Elizabeth, Archie, Johana, Henry, David, Robert and James, going first to Georgetown, Ontario and then to Glenelg Township in 1850.

They settled Lot 1, Concession 4, North of the Durham Road. Six of their sons homesteaded on the Fourth and Fifth concessions of Glenelg. Four daughters, Ellen (Mrs. Kirlette), Elspy (Mrs. Kline), Jennie (Mrs. Stewart) and Kate (Mrs. Kearn) married and moved from Glenelg. Daughter Elizabeth married James Laidlaw and lived on Lot 2, Concession 5, for a time, eventually moving to Durham where their son, William, served six terms as Mayor between 1890 and 1917. Her sister Johana married William Anderson and they lived on Lot 18, Concession 6.

Two of the sons, Robert and James, settled on the next two Lots, 2 and 3, of Concession 4 (see below).

William married Martha Anderson and settled at Lot 10, Concession 5 at the Township Hall corner. Both William and his brother James were stone masons and built many fine homes in Glenelg. James did the stone work on Bunessan School.

Henry Beaton farm

Archie became a blacksmith in Hopeville, Proton Township, and his son, William, followed his trade as a blacksmith in Durham.

The family farm, Lot 1, was taken over by David Burnett after the death of his parents. David married Elizabeth (Jameson) and their family consisted of: William, Isabel (Mrs. Vollett), Mary (Mrs. Blodgett) and Herman. In the early 1900s after their house was destroyed by fire, Mrs. Burnett, Mary and Herman moved to Timmins in northern Ontario, and the farm was rented.

In 1920 Herman returned and, with his sister, Mrs. Vollett, purchased Lot 2 on Concession 4 and farmed it along with Lot 1. Mrs. Vollett had a parrot that attracted much attention and played a role in a play put on by the Edge Hill young people. After Mrs. Vollett's death the parrot was adopted by Joseph Haley who gave it freedom and the parrot proceeded to tear the shingles from his barn roof.

LOT 2, CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

Robert Burnett, son of William and Mary who had settled Lot 1 of this Concession, married Margaret Noon and homesteaded on the adjacent Lot 2. Their children were: Edward, Margaret, Jane and Henry.

Edward was the father of Robert and George Burnett, long time merchants in Durham and grandfather of Doctor Royden Burnett, a general practitioner in Durham for over twenty years and Medical Officer of Health for Glenelg Township.

Henry, known as "Happy Harry", farmed here with his mother until the early 1890s, when the Lot was sold to David McAuliffe who lived there a few years, then rented it to a Mr. Noble. The Dougal Clark family had it rented for some time until 1920 when it was sold to Herman Burnett who also owned Lot 1. Both Lots, 1 and 2, are now owned by Allan Bell.

LOT 3, CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

James Burnett and his wife Alexia (Burrows) and their two daughters Louise and Sophia live on Lot 3, Concession 4 till about 1880 when he opened a store in Durham. While on the farm, he was also a contractor and with his brother William and brother-in-law, James Laidlaw, built Bunessan and Edge Hill Schools, and some of the many fine stone houses in Glenelg.

The Lot was sold to Fredrick McLaren, then to James McArthur and Mrs. John Black now owns it.

LOT 5 CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

Robert Allen was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland in 1838, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Allen, and came to Canada in 1841. The family settled in York Township where they resided for four years and where two other brothers were born.

In 1845 they started on their long trip to the "North Country" and came as far as Arthur with horse and wagon. With rough road ahead they had to get oxen to bring the family's household effects the remainder of the journey. The family had to walk, and Robert, still quite young, had to walk too, but his two brothers were carried by Mother and Dad.

When they came to Glenelg they stayed at a little log cabin beside a small stream, Lot 22, Concession 2, then moved on to Lot 49, Concession 3, east of Garafraxa Road. To Mr. and Mrs. James Allen were born six sons and four daughters. The parents died in 1904 and 1907 respectively and are buried in the family plot at Trinity Anglican Cemetery.

Robert Allen as a young man worked in lumbering and timbering around Teeswater and later at Ancaster as a hewer of timber. He later married Elizabeth Jane Brandon at Tecumseh near Stayner. They took up Lot 5, Concession 4, Glenelg Township about 1860 and started to clear the farm. To them were born three daughters and seven sons, namely John, James, Joseph, Herbert, Nina, George and Bella, and Elizabeth, Robert and Thomas who died of Black Diphtheria in 1883.

The Allens lived here for over fifty years, moving to Durham in 1913. Robert, a life-long Orangeman, died in 1925. His wife Elizabeth had predeceased him nine years earlier and they are both buried with three of their children in Trinity Anglican Cemetery. Two of their sons, Herbert and George, worked on the Canadian Pacific Railroad line when it was put through the Township in 1907.

Robert and Elizabeth Allen family

Back Row, left to right: **James, Joseph, Nina (Mrs. Hiram Dean)**
Second Row, left to right: **Elizabeth, Allen, Herbert, Robert Allen, Jack**
Front Row, left to right: **Isabella (Mrs. Hawes) and George**

In 1914 Herbert Allen married May Hopkins of South Line, Glenelg. Not long after, one day when they had gone to Durham with team and sleigh and while away their home and all their belongings, along with wedding presents were destroyed by fire. They had a foundation built for a new house the fall before, and Herb drew red brick to build the new home from Proton Station, by team and sleigh during the winter of 1915. The new home, built but not finished, they moved into in June 1915. About 1918 Herb and his neighbours jacked up the big barn and put a stone wall under it and put in new stables.

Herb took up the Patent for the farm in 1922.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen had two daughters Olive and Mary who attended Edge Hill School. The family attended Zion Church and Mrs. Allen and daughters were members of the Zion Women's Institute.

Olive married Carmen Baker and Mary married W. G. Torry. They all lived on the 10th Concession of Glenelg. Olive died in 1963.

Herb was a member of 1192 Loyal Orange Lodge, Glenelg for many years and later his two daughters joined the Ladies' Orange Lodge, Markdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Allen celebrated their Golden Wedding May 12, 1964. Mrs. Allen, born 1889, died in 1967. Herb went to live with his daughter Mary and W.G. Torry and family on the 10th Concession, Glenelg. In 1968 after eighty years on the farm, Herb had an auction sale and sold the farm to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Noble of Detroit.

Herb died in 1982 in his ninety-fifth year, the last member of the Robert and Elizabeth Allen family of ten children.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen are buried in Trinity Anglican Cemetery.

LOT 7, CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

This Lot was first taken up by Ewen (Hugh) McNab who had emigrated from Killin, Perthshire Scotland, as a young man with his family, consisting of his widowed mother Mrs. Archibald McNab, the former Jeannet McEwen, his three older brothers and a sister Mrs. James Menzies, her husband and family. Another sister, Mrs. John Menzies and her family remained in Killin.

They first settled near Almonte in Lanark County in Eastern Ontario. In 1849 Ewen and his three brothers John, James, Duncan and a nephew George Menzies came to Glenelg, by way of Hamilton. They walked up the Garafraxa Road to Durham in 1849 and filed on four 50 acre grants — Lots 4, 5, 6, and 7, Concession 2, N.D.R.

In 1852, Ewen McNab bought from the Crown, for the down payment of Five Pounds, Lot 7, Concession 4, N.D.R. getting the Crown Deed in 1865. After clearing some land and building a log house and log barn, he returned to Beckwith Township, Lanark County, and married Mary, daughter of Peter and Catherine (McEwen) Dewar who had come from Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland about 1820 with the Lanark Settlement Company. Ewen and Mary had a family of eight girls and three boys, namely: Janet, Catherine, Annie, Christina, Mary, Grace, Ellen, Marian, Archibald, Peter and Ewen D.

Hugh McNab, as Ewen Senior was known, took a great interest in church and community affairs. About 1865 he, along with his neighbour Robert Jardine, organized the Fourth Line Sunday School. They built a log building 18 feet by 24 feet on the McNab farm, Lot 7, near the road, which was used for Sunday School, singing classes, concerts, Prayer and Revival Meetings. Picnics were held each year in a neighbouring bush. Angus Cameron another neighbour, later joined in conducting this Sunday School, which was discontinued about 1893.

The front part of Lot 7 was covered by very large maple and cherry trees so twenty acres was left in bush. In the early 1880s, the choice cherry was sold to a Mr. Hall of Traverston Mills for five dollars a thousand board feet. In 1883, a new house was built in an apple orchard that had been planted earlier.

Ewen McNab
Born in Scotland, and settled in Glenelg in 1849.

Archie took over the farm on the death of his father. He married Martha Anderson and they had two children, Ewen and Mary. Ewen lived his entire life on this farm until 1982, when he and his wife, the former Pearl Johnstone, retired to live in Durham. This farm has been in the McNab family name for 133 years. Ewen and Pearl have one daughter, Linda.

LOT 10, CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

Mr. and Mrs. James Neil came from Paris, Ontario to Lot 10, Concession 4, N.D.R.. Later James' son Peter became owner. The present brick house was built in 1882, and the log barn on this place still remains. Peter and wife Catherine (Doyle) raised a family of Mary, Nellie, Lizzie, Michael, Joe, Jack and Alfred. After Peter's death Alf and Jack farmed the property along with their mother. They did custom threshing for many years.

In 1919 Alfred married Annie McMillan and took over the ownership. Their family comprised Helen, Florence, Elizabeth, Michael, Patrick, Carl and Cyril. The family name was changed from Neil to O'Neil.

In 1924 Alfred O'Neil sold the farm to Ray McClocklin and he and his family moved to Lots 17, 18 and 19, Concession 5, N.D.R., later moving to Artemesia Township, south of Markdale on #10 Highway.

Ray McClocklin married Violet Banks in January 1932. Their family was: Marjorie, Verna, Leanna, Norma, Alva, Donna, Thomas and Maurice.

They sold the farm in 1972 to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Molesworth of Toronto, the present owners.

Peter and Catherine O'Neil and grandson Carl Lenahan

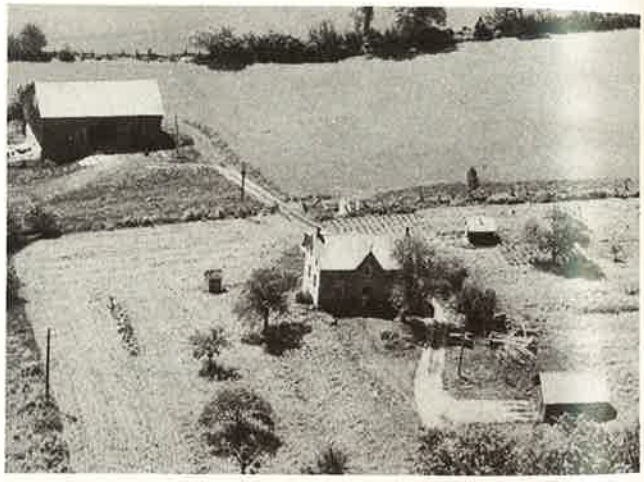
LOT 11, CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

Thomas William McClocklin was born in 1833 and was one of the pioneers of Glenelg Township. He was married to Martha Brooks at a small Anglican Church on James Street in Hamilton. The day after the wedding, they started to walk to their home on the east half of Lot 11, Concession 5, N.D.R.. Here they made their home until, in 1869, they sold the farm to Peter O'Neil and purchased Lot 12, Concession 4, N.D.R. from William Robertson who moved his family to the State of Kansas, U. S. A.

The Robertsons had cleared part of the Lot and had built a log house and a log barn near the Saugeen River that crosses this farm. In 1877, a new barn was built, and in 1878 Thomas McClocklin, being a stone mason by trade, built a new brick house.

Thomas and Martha had a family of nine, five boys, namely: Edwin, Charles, James, Arthur and Fred; and four girls: Elizabeth, Mathilda, Susan and Martha. Susan died of the Black Diphtheria at the age of twenty-one, while working in Toronto. In 1887 Thomas McClocklin died very suddenly of pneumonia and his son Charles took over the farm. He married Martha May Edwards in 1895. They had a family of two sons, Ray and Arthur, and two daughters, Myrtle and Edna. Arthur took over the farm on the death of his father in 1945 and still resides in the house, having sold the farm to Roderick Kembley.

In 1924 Ray bought back the east half of Lot 11, Concession 5, the original McClocklin homestead, from the O'Neils, along with Lot 10, Concession 4, N.D.R. and lived there until selling in 1972, when he put a mobile home on Lot 11, Concession 5. His son Maurice is living on this lot at present.



Charles McClocklin farm

LOT 12, CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

James O'Neil lived on this farm until his death at the age of twenty-one years. Andrew Fogarty who next lived here is listed in Smith's Directory and Gazetteer of 1865 on this property, but it wasn't until 1925 that his son Patrick received the Crown Deed. Patrick married Margaret McCarthy, and, after his death, Joseph Koebel bought the farm in 1944. He and his wife Henrietta (Young) had a family of Veloise, Phyllis (Mrs. Pat Haley, Glenelg), Stanley, Edward, Mary Ann (Sweeney) and Marietta (Switzer). In 1955 Rheinhold Feige bought it and lived there until moving to Lot 6, Concession 5, Glenelg. Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Doner are the present owners.

James and Mary Dunbar family

Back Row, left to right: **Angus, Walter, Philip, Frank**
Centre Row, left to right: **Annie, Cassie, Mrs. Mary (Black) Dunbar, John, James Dunbar, Margaret, Mamie**
Front Row, left to right: **Duncan, Laughlin**

LOT 13, CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

This Lot was taken from the Crown by Angus McVicar in 1902. The Dunbar family of seven sons and five daughters lived here for many years. These were the only two families who had lived here until 1966 when J. Allen and Agnes Eagleson bought the north thirty-five acres of this Lot, along the Concession Road. As there were no buildings left on the farm, the Eaglesons, three daughters and friends lived in tents for a few weekends. Late that summer a cottage was built on the front hill and for sometime was used as a summer cottage. Their three daughters and sons-in-law, Frances and Ben Dawe, Margaret and Donald Hooey, Carol and Jim Ruse and families spent many happy hours in their mobile homes here on this farm which the Eaglesons had named "Eagles' Glen" or "The Acres".

In 1972, seven thousand seedlings of Scotch pine and spruce were planted on the river flats. During 1973, the cottage was transformed into a house by the addition of a basement and extra rooms.

After the first fling at mobile homes, which were small, all three families acquired larger mobile homes, some with basements under them, and all with nice sundecks. Each family takes care of the landscaping around their own place.

Each year brings another project such as moving trees or transplanting shrubs to enhance the place the Eaglesons now call "home".

LOT 14, CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

Donald Beaton settled on Lot 14, Concession 4, N.D.R. in 1848 and obtained the deed in 1874. He married Betsy Beaton and they had a family of four boys and four girls Malcolm, Angus, Duncan, John, Jessie, Bessie, Mary and Janet. Years later after his father's death John became owner. He and his wife Minnie McLauchlin had a family of five girls, Muriel, Janet, Mary, Bessie and Iona.

Over the years they took in four boys from England, sent them to school and gave them a place to live until they reached the age of eighteen and were able to make a home for themselves. The boys helped with the farm work. They were Stanley Graham, Herbert Hollis, Stephen and Hughie Hughes.

The farm remained in the Beaton name until 1943 when Herbert Hollis and family returned and bought it. Herbert had married Pearl Arnold in 1932 and had a family of Arnold, Edward, Donald, Irwin, Ralph and Lorraine, none of whom now live in Glenelg.

John and Effie McGrath

LOT 16, CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

The McGraths came from Ireland and it is believed they settled in Normanby Township first and moved later to Lot 16, Concession 4, N.D.R. in the 1800s. Michael McGrath married Catharine McAuliffe, and had a family of three boys and two girls — John, Dan, Thomas, Minnie (Mrs. Archie McPhee) and Nellie (Mrs. Allan Cameron).

John married Effie McDonald and lived most of their married life on the old homestead, Lot 16, Concession 4, N.D.R. Glenelg. A small area of land was bought from this Lot for S. S.#7 School and yard. They had a family of two boys and two girls, Joseph, John, Elizabeth and Evelyn. Joseph worked in Detroit and after his wife's death he retired to his home at Lot 17, Concession 4, N.D.R. which was where his mother, the daughter of Godfrey and Lizzie MacDonald, was raised. Elizabeth married Wilbert Haley of Glenelg, and Evelyn married Pat MacMillan. John McGrath Jr. died in 1973.

John McGrath, Sr. during his lifetime owned a hotel in Priceville, a dry goods store in Streetsville and a hotel in Holstein. In 1919 he and his wife and family returned to the family homestead on the Fourth.

John was known by many for his step-dancing ability and was always asked to perform.

LOT 20, CONCESSION 4, N.D.R.

Mr. and Mrs. John McPherson took this property from the Crown in 1869.

At their death it was left to their grandson Pat MacMillan.

In 1959 Pat MacMillan sold the north part, (50 acres) to Harry Boryszewski and Bronislaus (Brownie) Jasienski of Buffalo, New York.

They built a house, had a garden and created some ponds.

At the time of Brownie's death in 1979 the property was sold to James and Carol Ann Bouley of Toronto, the present owners. They added to the house and gardens and dug larger ponds.

Around 1962 Pat MacMillan sold the 50 acres of the south part of Lot 20, Concession 4 to Stanley and Minnie Kott of Hamilton. They built a house, have made gardens, and dug a large pond for trout fishing.

CONCESSION 5, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOT 4, CONCESSION 5, N.D.R.

This farm was first settled in the early 1850's by William Jamieson. In 1868 Angus Cameron purchased Lot 4 and twenty-eight years later in 1896 the Crown Deed was registered in his name. He and his wife Elizabeth (Friel) had a family of two daughters, Annie and Agnes, and two sons, Allister and Harold.

In 1898 the farm was sold to John McArthur; later his son Archibald took over ownership and built the present house and addition to the main barn. The McArthurs were one of the first in this area to operate a sawing machine to cut wood. They also made a snow plough with which they ploughed the roads in winter, especially the Fourth and Second Concession E.G.R. This was a service to their neighbours.

In 1940 Archie sold Lot 4, Concession 5, to his brother John C. McArthur who with his wife Jessie, had moved from Alberta. In 1948 after John's death, the farm was sold to Patrick Haley and his wife Phyllis (Koebel). They had a family of five sons and five daughters, Maurice, Gregory, Marie, Paul, Catherine, Gerard, Anne, John, Rosemary and Patricia.

In 1980, two sons, Paul and Gerard, became the owners. The barn was remodelled, a new stable for dairy cows was built, also a silo and other improvements were made.

Paul and Gerard are the fifth generation descendants of the late Nicholas Haley, an early pioneer of Concession 6, Glenelg Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Cameron, Annie and Alice

LOT 5, CONCESSION 5, N.D.R.

In 1856 George Anderson came from Scotland with his parents and settled on Lot 5, Concession 5, N.D.R. In 1862 he married Mary Weir and they raised a family of: Adam, Alexander, Margaret, Jane, Mary and Martha. After George's death in 1900, his son Adam took over the farm. In 1904 he married Mary Marklow and they farmed here until 1911. Adam sold the farm to Robert Allen and moved to Lot 39, Concession 3, E.G.R. with his wife and family, Ethel, Melville and Margaret.

The Allens farmed here for some years and the farm passed to Roberts' son George, who with his wife Isabelle Donnelly, of Bentinck Township and son David lived here until 1926.

The farm was bought by Arthur Robinson, who in 1928 married Mary Glencross, both of the Edge Hill community. During their ownership, hydro was installed, a bathroom and furnace added and many other improvements made. They lived here until their deaths — Mary in 1979 and Arthur in 1983. Their nephew John Glencross inherited the farm and is the present owner.

LOT 9, CONCESSION 5, N.D.R.

Harry and Elizabeth Firth with daughters Martha (Mrs. George Ryan) and Elizabeth (Mrs. William Jack)

Harry Firth settled on Lot 9, Concession 5 around 1870. He married Elizabeth McKechnie and they had two daughters, Martha (Mrs. George Ryan) and Elizabeth (Mrs. William Jack). The girls attended Zion school.

Mrs. Firth received the patent for the farm in April, 1907 and in November sold it to John G. Gray. John Gray married Georgina Bushdin and their children were Harry, George, William, Margaret and Janet. They also attended Zion school. In 1926 the farm was sold to George Ryan.

George had married Martha Firth and lived in Durham, where their two children, Verbena and Harry, were born. He was a cattle buyer and well known in the vicinity. After his death his wife sold the farm to Robert and Velma Jackson in 1949 and it is still being farmed by Robert and his son Franklin.

LOT 10, CONCESSION 5, N.D.R.

William Burnett, a stonemason, was the son of William and Mary Burnett who had settled on Lot 1, Concession 4. He moved to this Lot on the Township Hall corner and married Martha Anderson, daughter of John and Jean Anderson. They had a family of eight children. In 1871, while helping to build the stone house on Lot 45, Concession 3, E.G.R., William died leaving a young family. Only one of these eight children, Mary who married Neil McKechnie, remained in Glenelg, on Lot 41, Concession 1, N.D.R.. Their family was William, Annie, Martha, Jessie (Mrs. Shea), John, May (Mrs. Jay) and Margaret (Mrs. Harold Watson).

The farm was sold to James Deans of Galt for his daughter Mary who had married Paul Nelson and had come to Glenelg Township from Waterloo. They lived in the log house on the farm and raised a family of five boys and two girls: James, Paul, William, Thomas, Robert, Maggie and Janet. All the children received their education at S. S.#5, Glenelg.

In 1882 they built the barn that still stands, the framer being Jack Meagher. In 1883 they built the stone house.

Hugh MacDonald of Durham was the stone mason and Edward Kress and Robert Moffat of Durham were the carpenters. During the winter months these men worked in the new barn making all the doors, sashes, and windows, doing all the carving and trim by hand.

Mr. Nelson and his son Paul had burnt the lime in a kiln, in the back field of the farm, to use for mortar for both barn and house — each of them taking turns, so the flame would never go out, from the start. Paul remained at home and took over the farm at his father's

death in 1901. Thomas being lame, had several hives of bees, and sold a great deal of honey over the years from 1885 to 1922. Another brother, William, bought the nearby Lot 6 of Concession 4, across the road, from the McNab estate. Duncan McNab and his wife Christina had settled this Lot in 1852. They had no family, so on their deaths the farm was sold to William Nelson in 1904. Four years later William sold the farm to his brother Paul.

In the spring of 1904, at her husband's sudden death, sister Maggie returned home with two infants, Robert and Winnie Jackson, where they grew up and went to school.

Paul Nelson owned both farms and worked until his death at 90 years. Robert Jackson continued to help with farm operations. In 1937 he married Velma McNally. They have a family of six: Robert of Markdale, Franklin at home, Dr. Stewart Jackson of Denver Colorado, Eleanor Hotchkiss of Deep River, Janet Templeton of Thornhill and Anne Aitchison of Mississauga.

Franklin operates the farm with his parents.

LOT 12, CONCESSION 5, N.D.R.

In 1855 James Lauder (Sr.) obtained the Crown land deed for Lot 12, Concession 5. James and his wife raised a family of: Abraham, William, Thomas, Angeline, Elizabeth, May, Joe, Maggie and Jim.

At his death in 1890, the property was left to his son, Thomas. The west 50 acres was sold to James D. Nelson, and the east 50 to Paul Nelson, his brother.

James Nelson married Elizabeth McGeahy and they raised a family of: Clara (Mrs. Dave Bradley), Bessie, Cecil and Ralph.

In 1908 Paul Nelson sold his 50 acres to James, his brother, and in 1913 James sold the entire 100 acres to Mrs. Peter Neil. In 1917 she sold the farm to her son John J. O'Neil. John married Mary McMillan in 1917 and they raised a family of: Catherine (Mrs. W. Schafer), Donald, Jack and Murray.

John O'Neil died in April 1962 and at Mary O'Neil's death in May, 1966, the farm passed to her son Jack. Jack O'Neill married Joan Anderson in 1959. They have a family of: Timmy (deceased), Melville, Mary Lou, Allen, Cathy and Norah.

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Nelson

Left to right: **Paul Nelson, Janet, Robert, Mrs. Nelson, James, Will and Tom**

John Fallaise home — 1893

Left to right: **John P. Fallaise, Mrs. Jessie Fallaise holding daughter Noretta, daughter Jean in carriage, Mary Marklow, Mrs. Elizabeth Fallaise and Harry Gomm**

John Fallaise family

Standing: **Elizabeth and Jane**
Seated: **John, Mary, Mrs. Elizabeth Fallaise with Barbara**
Front: **William and John Peter**

LOTS 13, 14, CONCESSION 5, N.D.R.

Around 1860, Patrick Neil, and his wife, Margaret settled on Lots 13 and 14, Concession 5, N.D.R. Some of their children were Thomas, Albert, Joseph, William, Alice and Adeline. They had a sawmill on Lot 14 and this old mill is now the implement shed near the barn. The barn was built around 1890. John Meagher was the framer and Albert Neil was the mason. Pat Neil died around 1900 and two sons, Albert and Thomas moved to Kenilworth, Wellington County.

In November 1903, Margaret Neil sold Lots 13 and 14 to Michael Bernard Burke of Normanby Township. He had farmed with his father Michael Burke Sr. since 1860 on Lot 27, Concession 13, Normanby.

Michael B. Burke and Mary McAuliffe were married in 1894, in St. Peter's Church, Durham by Father Maloney. They moved to Glenelg with their children Alice, Edward, Leo and Mary. The wife and mother died in 1904.

Their house was destroyed by fire in December 1905. The family was fortunate to be able to live in the Fallaise house, while a new home was being built. Michael built a new brick house and the family moved back to their farm in 1907.

In 1906, Michael married Margaret Doyle of Paris, Ontario. He raised Durham cattle and Oxford and Suffolk sheep. His children attended S. S. S.#7, Glenelg and the family were active members of St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

In 1913 Edward enrolled in Business College in Mount Forest and four years later enlisted in World War I on December 3, 1917 and went to England in May 1918. He returned to the farm in July 1919, where he assisted his father until going to work in Detroit in 1925. Mary and Alice moved to Guelph and Leo to St. Catharines.

Edward returned in 1930 and took over the farm from his father, who died in 1935.

In 1937 Edward Burke and Evelyn Connor were married in St. John's Church, Glenelg by Father Grace. They farmed, raising Shorthorn and later Hereford cattle and sheep.

A son, Michael William Burke was born in 1949. After graduating from S. S. S.#7 and Grey Highlands Secondary School in Flesherton in 1969, Michael was employed in Kitchener until 1980. He returned home and now operates the farm, raising Hereford cattle. Michael is an active member of St. John's Church where he is the organist.

Edward Burke farm

LOT 28, CONCESSION 5, GLENELG

William Patterson came from Ireland and settled in Albany Township. He married Matilda Rawn and later moved to his farm on the townline, north of Priceville. This corner was later known as "Patterson's Corner" because William lived on the northwest corner, his son Henry lived on the southwest corner, his son George lived on the northeast corner in Artemesia, and his daughter Mary Ann married John Beaton and they lived on the southeast corner in Artemesia. Another son John J. lived on Lot 26, Concession 5, Glenelg. William's other children were Peter, Isabella (Garrett), Salena (Wilson), Adeline (Fowler), Sarah (Norwood), Jane (Lee).

CONCESSION 6, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOT 1, CONCESSION 6, N.D.R.

Lot 1, Concession 6, N.D.R. was taken from the Crown in 1868 by George Edge, who built a small inn or tavern on this Lot along the Baseline, which he operated for a few years. Several owners lived here and it is not known whether they used any other part of the farm or not. In the late 1800s Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Colbert and family lived here. Son John became the next owner and married Margaret Kenny. They farmed in a small way, keeping a cow and a flock of poultry, especially turkeys.

After a visit to town John often drove his horse home at top speed singing as he went along. The school children got well off the road when meeting him on the way home from school. His last trip was to Markdale. One night around 1911, Jack, in the cutter, started his horse off home down the railway track. Alas, the night train met him and Jack was killed.

The owner of the main part of the farm, William Timmins, purchased in 1914, the farm from Mrs. Colbert, less the small lot on the Baseline. William built a log house into the side of the hill which sloped upwards towards the Concession road. This was too damp, so Will with help, built a red brick house at the top of the hill. A barn was built in the early 1920s.

Mr. Timmins married Lavina Warling of Euphrasia Township. A neice, Viola Neely, lived with them a few years and went to school at Edge Hill.

In 1945 Graham Timmins became owner and lived here with his wife, the former Myrtle Marshall, for five years. In 1950 they moved the house to Lot 4, Concession 7, N.D.R.

The small lot along the Baseline has had several owners. The present owners are John and Janis Stokes and family who bought the lot in 1982 and are making many improvements to their house and holding.

LOT 2, CONCESSION 6, N.D.R.

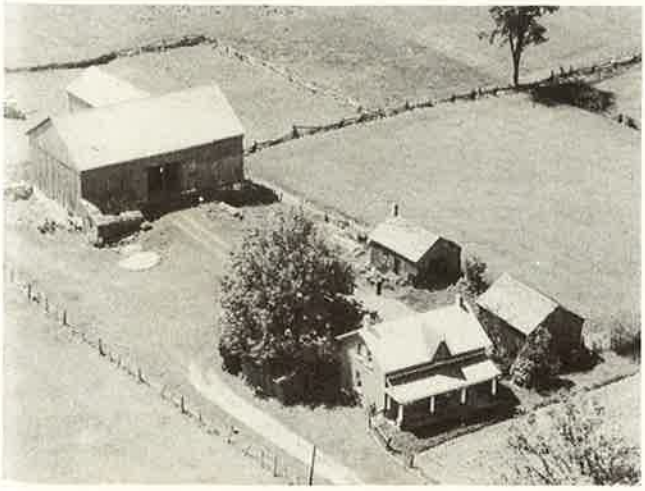
In March of 1876, William Greenwood was granted this land from the Crown and in 1880, the house was built. For $90, a mason, James Laidlaw of Durham, stoned the house with stones gathered from the neighbouring farms. There was no shortage of stones in the area. William Greenwood had three children — two daughters, Sarah and Caroline, and one son John O.

When John O. was married, a frame house was built near the stone house. This was later torn down and used to build the garage and implement shed. William Greenwood died in 1920, leaving the farm to his wife, Mary J. Greenwood, on the provision that after her death the farm would go to their son John O. However, this provision never came into effect as John O. died as a result of typhoid fever caused by the drinking water. He left his wife, Maggie (Beaton), three sons — Wilbert, Archie and Gordon — and one daughter — Alva.

In 1931, Oren Peart purchased the farm and the Greenwood family moved to Toronto. Oren and wife Reta (Barbour) had three children: Lorna (Mrs. Ellis), now of Sault Ste. Marie, Wayne and Ross.

In 1973 Oren Peart sold the farm to his son and daughter-in-law, Wayne and Janet (Luff). They are the present owners of the century old stone home and 100 rolling acres. Their children are Beverley, Timothy and Bonnie (Mrs. Gardiner).

LOT 3, CONCESSION 6, N.D.R.



William Paylor farm

James Falkingham, and his wife Janet (Wise) emigrated from England and settled on this farm, taking the Crown Deed in 1894. Their family Hannah (Mrs. Frank Grasby), Mary, Anne, Elizabeth and three brothers who went to the United States. Mary lived to be over one hundred and four years of age. James Falkingham did the stone work in various wells in the vicinity. Elizabeth married William Paylor who had come out from England and was employed on the William Greenwood farm. Eventually they became owners of the Falkingham farm, and lived there a number of years. He also ran the power plant for Orr Minnis at Hayward's Falls for a number of years, until electricity was supplied by the Eugenia plant.

The Paylor family was: Vincent, Reuben, Mary, Cecil, Lavina, Ada and Grace and all attended S. S. #3.

In 1942, Cecil took over the farm and other owners were Charles Lawrence and James Matthews who sold it to Oren Peart in 1960. Oren farmed it for 24 years. Norman Wilmer is the present owner.

LOT 4, CONCESSION 6, N.D.R.

The first owner of Lot 4, Concession 6, N.D.R. was John Park of Hamilton, Wentworth County, who took out the Crown Deed in 1864 and sold it at once to Joseph and Mary Falkingham. In 1867, John Greenwood bought this Lot from Joseph Falkingham, and also purchased the east half of Lot 3, Concession 7, from Robert and Elizabeth Jaques of Thirst, Yorkshire, England and it was registered in 1885.

John Greenwood was born in Cornwall, England and came to Canada with his parents when he was five years of age. He married Elizabeth McKnight, who died in 1869. They had one daughter, Angeline. His second wife was Ann Cameron, of Scottish descent. They had two children, William John and Susan Elizabeth. Ann died in 1921 and John died in October, 1923. The farm was taken over by their son William John and his wife the former Christena Glencross. They had two daughters, Margaret and Clara. William John Greenwood died in 1956 and his wife Christena in 1957 and the farm was then taken over by Percy D. Greenwood and his wife Clara. They have one son John.

The first house was of log construction but in 1874 John Greenwood erected a stone house. Lightning rods were installed in 1876, telephone in 1927, hydro in 1950. Water was put in the house and barn in 1952 and a bathroom installed in the same year. A well was drilled in 1962.

John Greenwood and his wife Ann Cameron and family
Left to right: **Susan, William John, and Angeline**

William Greenwood farm

The present barn was erected in 1871, and was remodelled in 1900 with a new stone foundation and new stables with cement floors. It was again remodelled in 1960, with new stables and water troughs in front of the cattle. In the early years the farm produced cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, cream and eggs and in latter years the present owners operated a cow-calf operation.

John Greenwood planted an apple orchard with Spies, Greenings, Talman Sweets, Pippins, Astrachan, Yellow Harvest and others. Several other varieties were grafted with some trees having two kinds of fruit on the same tree. There were also two pear trees, one early and one late and plum and cherry trees. Although many of the trees have perished, some of the apple and pear trees still bear fruit.

A farm pond was dug in 1966 and a new implement shed was erected in 1969.

The first taxes paid by John Greenwood in 1867 on Lot 4, Concession 6, were $7.42. Taxes paid by the present owners in 1984, $760.28.

LOTS 5 AND 6, CONCESSION 6, N.D.R.
LOT 6, CONCESSION 7, N.D.R.

Thomas Blair and his wife Anne (Kendrew) and their family, Ellen, Thomas, Mary, Jane, Isabella and George, all born near Durham, England, came to Canada in 1852. After spending a few months in Toronto, where Thomas drove a delivery wagon, the family came to Durham. They purchased 300 acres in Glenelg Township, Lots 5 and 6 of Concession 6 and Lot 6, Concession 7, N.D.R. The family lived in a log house which was located northwest of the present stone house until 1869.

Their eldest son Thomas Jr., while helping to build the mill at Traverston, three miles north of them, fell into the river. He was not injured, but by neglecting to change his clothes he developed pneumonia and died New Year's Day 1857.

There wasn't any cemetery so his father gave one acre of ground on Lot 6, Concession 7 for a community burial ground, later known as Zion Cemetery.

By the fall of 1869, the Blairs had moved into a two storey limestone house. It was styled after stone houses built in Scotland. A contractor, named Laidlaw, laid the stones which formed the walls of the house. The stone sills for the doors and windows were quarried from the river bank near the property. The construction cost of the house was approximately $400. Unfortunately during the construction Mrs. Blair died..

In 1896, Thomas Blair sold the farm to his son George and his wife Isabelle (Kearney). They farmed on the property with their son Arthur until 1927. During this time they built a red clay block silo which is unique to the area and still stands in good condition.

Emerson Peart purchased the property from Arthur Blair in 1927. He married Margaret Anderson and they had one daughter Jean. Unfortunately Margaret died and later Emerson married Ethel Anderson and they had one son Ralph. During his 50 years of farming the property, a number of changes occurred including installation of hydro and water pressure system.

In April of 1977 Emerson sold the farm to his son Ralph and wife Ruth Ann (Hawkins). When they moved in, there were extensive renovations made to the old stone house, such as plumbing, wiring and new plaster and a family room was added. Other improvements included covering the implement shed with steel.

Their children are Lesley, Rhonda and Andrew.

LOT 7, CONCESSION 6, N.D.R.

Abraham Cook came to Canada from County Leitrim, Ireland in 1838. He worked seven years for Mr. Copeland, a lumber merchant, at Bytown, as Ottawa was then called. In 1847 he married Mary Jane Copeland, his employer's daughter. Later he spent some time in Trafalgar Township, learning to farm.

Abraham Cook and wife Mary Jane Copeland

William J. Cook family

Back Row: **Earnest, Jennie (Mrs. Fairweather), Olive (Mrs. McFadden), Thomas**
Front Row: **Mrs. W. J. Cook, Edwin, Kate (Mrs. Waudby Baker), Clifford, W. J. Cook, Evelena (Mrs. Eugene Brown)**

In 1853 Abraham moved to Glenelg Township, and took up a bush farm, Lot 7, Concession 6. His wife and three children stayed with the Timmins family, until a shanty of logs and split cedar was built. Later Abraham built a log house and barn, and when he obtained lumber he built the first frame barn on the 6th Concession.

Four more children were born to Abraham and Mary Jane: Margaret (Mrs. William Glencross), Martha (Mrs. John McNally), Jacob, unmarried, Jennie (Mrs. Embury), and William.

William took over the farm in 1887 and married Catherine (Kate) McNally of Lot 34, Concession 3, E.G.R. the same year. They drove ten miles to Ceylon and took the old "wood burner" train to the Toronto Exhibition. There they saw their first horseless carriage with the motor under the seat. Sir John A. MacDonald was riding in it.

Their family was: Olive (Mrs. William McFadden), Ernest who married Edna Leffler and later Jean McArthur, Thomas married Muriel Correll, Jennie (Mrs. Victor Fairweather). Katie married Waudby Baker from Concession 10, Edwin married Kathleen Firth, Clifford married Elizabeth Allen of Chesley, and Evelina (Mrs. Eugene Brown). Only Thomas, Katie and Clifford remained in Glenelg.

In 1885 Abraham and his son William built the stone house, but Abraham kept his weaving loom in the old log house. Many people in the area had blankets he had woven.

In 1900 William built the large frame barn at a cost of $90 to William Banks for framing, and $100 to the Ritchie Brothers, William, John and Charles, of Durham for building the stone foundation.

William and his wife celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in 1937, and since then six of their eight children have celebrated Golden Wedding Anniversaries.

William farmed until 1932, when his son Thomas took over the operation and in 1942 Thomas bought the farm.

"Rose Lawn" as the farm was called, remained in the Cook family for 113 years, until sold in 1966 to Lorne and Dorothy Bell of Weston.

William J. Cook home
now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Bell.

LOT 8, CONCESSION 6, N.D.R.

1985 marks the 120th year that Lot 8, Concession 6, N.D.R. has been in the Edwards' name. The first assignment was taken out in 1856 from the estate of Anthony Fitzpatrick, to Jacob Cook for the sum of £26. The next years saw the assignment pass to Robert Mitchell, James Beatty Cook, and eventually Thomas Edwards in 1865 for the sum of one hundred dollars.

In 1869 Thomas Edwards bought the patent for $345.00. The land was sold as a School Land Sale with proceeds going for school support.

Thomas and his wife Eliza (Cooke) raised eleven children on the farm. Samuel Edwards, the youngest son continued farming after his father died. During the 1890s the barn was built and Joseph, Sam's brother, built the barn-hill (Gangway) for the horse-power used for driving the threshing machine. Joseph moved West shortly afterward. Samuel decided to move West also, therefore, William, another brother who had been living on Lot 4, Concession 9, N.D.R. came back to the home farm.

When William was married, an addition was added to the house. His mother and sister Emma lived in the log section and he and his wife Mary (Reid) from Markdale, lived in the new part. This section, built to the east side of the log part is now part of the present home. Mary died shortly after their daughter Essel was born. Emma then moved in with William to raise Essel. On January 12, 1906, Will was working in the bush but he failed to come for dinner. A cattle buyer came in and Emma sent him back to check on Will. He found him crushed by a log that he had been loading on the sleigh.

Shortly afterwards, Emma's brother Joseph, asked her and Essel to move to Oregon with him. Later they moved back to live in Durham. During this time the farm was rented by Robert Edwards, another brother of William. From 1912 to 1923, "R. T.", as Robert was always called, and his family lived in the house. In 1923 they moved back across the road into their new brick house. Joseph, R. T.'s son, bought the farm from Essel in 1923, when she became twenty-one. The house stood empty until 1926, when Joseph moved in with his wife Margaret Atkinson.

In the early 1930s Joseph planted the stand of pine to the west of the house. In 1952 the log house was torn down and a new section was built by Thomas Cook. Joe and Margaret raised a family of five children, Ray, Betty, Robert, William and Whitney.

In 1972 Whitney bought the farm from his father, and added the calf barn and the Wondersteel building the following year. In 1976, Whitney married Denise (Story) and they renovated the house. A pit silo was added near the barn in 1977. At present Whitney and his wife Denise and their two children Kristen and Mark live on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. William McNally and family

LOT 10, CONCESSION 6, N.D.R.

The first settler on this farm was a Mr. Franks, who sold it to Abraham Cook, who then sold it to his eldest son Thomas in 1874.

Thomas built the house and barn in the same year, and in 1875 married Margaret Maitland, a former teacher at S. S.#5 School.

In 1903 Thomas moved to Owen Sound, so his family, Robert, Ella and John could further their education. John farmed in Glenelg and in Western Canada.

Thomas sold the property to his brother William and no one lived in the house until 1917, when William sold the farm to his son Thomas and wife Muriel.

In 1925 Thomas sold the farm to his brother Clifford, who in 1928 married Elizabeth (Allen) also a former teacher at S. S.#5, School. They had one daughter Shirley, who married Archie Ector of Elbow, Saskatchewan. In 1962 Cliff and Elizabeth sold the farm to Hans Gruber and moved to Elbow, to be near their daughter.

Three years later this property was bought by Hans and Lottie Just, and their two sons Uve (Al) and Ronald, who in 1961 had come to Canada from Jever, West Germany. They had lived in Toronto before moving to this farm where they continued to live for about twelve years, until selling to Mr. and Mrs. Rudi Roehrl and moving to their new house in Durham.

A new house was built on Lot 10 in 1984.

LOT 17, CONCESSION 6, N.D.R.

Angus MacDonald is listed as the original owner of this Lot. On his death in 1930, it was willed to his only child Alexander, known locally as Sandy or 'one-arm' Sandy. Sandy and his wife Effie farmed here until his death in 1946, when the farm was sold to Ernest O'Henley. Seven years later the property was again sold to Lou and Margaret Hines who lived here until 1966 when they sold to the present owners, Clifford and Leona Stubbings.

Lou Hines constructed the steel implement shed and covered it with used aluminum roofing from Zion Church. He also was known well on the Concession for the large stones that he blasted from his fields.

The barn on this property is slightly different than other frame barns, as the frame doesn't match the stone foundation. The original owner, Angus MacDonald, was an odd sort of chap and when the wall was going to be constructed, he moved two of the corner stakes. When the barn was raised on the foundation it extended about 10 inches out over the northwest corner and in 10 inches on the southeast corner.

The original house was built west of the present one and was frame. When the new brick house was almost completed, according to tales, Angus burned the old house down, so that they had to move to the new one.

In 1949 Thomas McKeown of Markdale built the first addition on the back of the house which was again enlarged in 1969-70 to include a kitchen, bathroom, laundry room and family room. In 1980 the front porch was removed and a family room and deck installed. In 1973 the willows between the house and road were cleared and a large fish pond constructed.

Three children have been raised on this farm: Sandy MacDonald and Sharon and Allen Stubbings.

LOT 18, CONCESSION 6

Johana, daughter of William and Mary Burnett who had settled Lot 1, Concession 4, North Durham Road in 1850 married William Anderson and moved to Lot 18, Concession 6. Among their children were: Whyte, Robert, Elizabeth, Ellen. Elizabeth, Whyte and Robert married three McKechnies — William, Annie and Martha and stayed in Glenelg until the early decades of this century when they moved to Brampton. Ellen married Frank Haley and lived on Lot 21, of the Sixth Concession, just down the road from her family farm.

In 1916, Hugh Firth (son of William on Lot 5, Concession 7) moved with his family to the Anderson farm, from Markdale. Their three daughters Esther, Kathleen and Marjorie attended S. S.#5, school.

On April 23, 1919 some of the neighbouring young people were at a party at Firths. At the height of the merriment someone noticed the barn was on fire. Five horses tied on the barn floor were burned, but two others tied in the passage ways and the three Firth horses were cut loose and turned outside. However, the cattle, pigs, and Mr. Firth's carpentry tools were a total loss. It was a disaster, not only for the Firths but also for the five young men who lost their fine driving horses.

The year 1919 was a terrifying time for people living along the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Concessions. Eight farmers within a three mile radius lost either house or barn between April and July. There was no fire protection in the country at that time. Police and Fire Marshal investigations could find no arsonist.

The Firth family moved to the old Durham Road in Durham later in 1919.

Allan Bell's Holsteins

William and Johannah (Burnett) Anderson — 50th wedding anniversary, 1911

Front Row, left to right: **Adam Anderson, John Burnett, Whyte Anderson, Wilbert Haley, Clifford Anderson, Margaret Anderson, Billie Anderson, Cora Hutchison, Amelia Hutchison**
Second Row, left to right: **Irvin Anderson, Sandy Anderson, David Anderson, William Wellwood, R. T. Edwards, Anderson children, Mrs. Irvin Anderson, Martha Anderson, Mrs. William Anderson, William Anderson with Mary Ellen Anderson, Mrs. Elsph (Burnett) Cline, Mrs. Archie Burnett, Archie Burnett**
Third Row, left to right: **Dollie Anderson, Mary Anderson, Mary Peters, Jessie Peters, Robert Anderson, Martha Anderson, Frank Haley, Nellie Haley, William Burnett, Mrs. William Burnett, Mrs. Whyte Anderson, May McKechnie**
Fourth Row, left to right: **Mrs. John Burnett, Mrs. Adam Anderson, Mrs. R. T. Edwards, Thomas Anderson, John Whyte, Mrs. John Whyte, William McKechnie, with Wilda, Lizzie McKechnie, William Laidlaw, Mrs. Neil McKechnie**

William Falkingham

CONCESSION 7, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOT 4, CONCESSION 7, N.D.R.

Graham Timmins was born in County Cavan, Ireland in 1817. While quite a young man he emigrated to Canada and lived for some time in the County of Halton. About 1852 he moved to Lot 4, Concession 7, N.D.R. with his wife Catherine (Ryan), where ever since, the Timmins family has resided, this being a Century Farm.

They had eleven children, Robert, who died young, George, Maggie, Mary Ann, Graham, Robert, Rachel, William, John, Susan and Thomas. All remained in Glenelg except George, Mary Ann and Robert. Graham Sr. died about 1898 and his son John and daughter Susan ran the farm.

Mrs. Graham (Catherine) Timmins

In 1918 the barn on the property was built and the raising was reported in The Durham Chronicle.

"The day was an ideal one, the timber was A-1. From the big rock elm mud sill to the tough collar tie at the top, Harry Heft and his associates had everything in perfect fitting shape. Things went well all day and by early supper two bents were reared. After tea Henry Beaton and John Laughlin selected about 75 stalwarts on each side and it was one of the finest races we've ever seen. Both sides were shouting "Hurrahs" at the same time, so close was the finish. It is a fine structure on a good wall erected last summer by Mr. John O'Donnell. Miss Sue Timmins and her bevy of helpers fed over 400, and a social time was held to the wee hours of the morning. The barn is already boarded in and adds a good deal to the appearance of the farm and the Concession as well."

Timmins family

Front Row: **Mrs. William (Viny) Timmins, Charles Timmins, Susan, William and Catherine (Mrs. Ralph Staples)**
Back Row: **Herb, Graham, Mary and Tom Timmins parents of three children**

Graham Timmins, a son of Thomas took over the farm about 1937. In 1945 he married Myrtle (Marshall) of Egremont Township, and began farming on Lot 1, Concession 6, N.D.R. which had been owned by his uncle William Timmins.

In 1950, Graham moved the red brick house on Lot 1 to his other farm, Lot 4, Concession 7. Brick walls and chimney were removed, dishes were packed in boxes on the floor, china cabinet turned face down on the floor and away they went on a hired float from Owen Sound. Neighbours looking through the windows say the rocking chair rocked all the way to its new home. The float had some difficulty moving the house to its new foundation, but a call for help brought Bill Scheuerman and his big tractor. After overcoming their difficulties and a day's work the house was moved, under the supervision of Alfred Sharpe, Durham. It was rebricked and new chimneys built.

Graham and Myrtle's family is: Mary, Florence, Robert and Cathy with only Robert still in Glenelg on the farm.

LOT 5, CONCESSION 7, N.D.R.

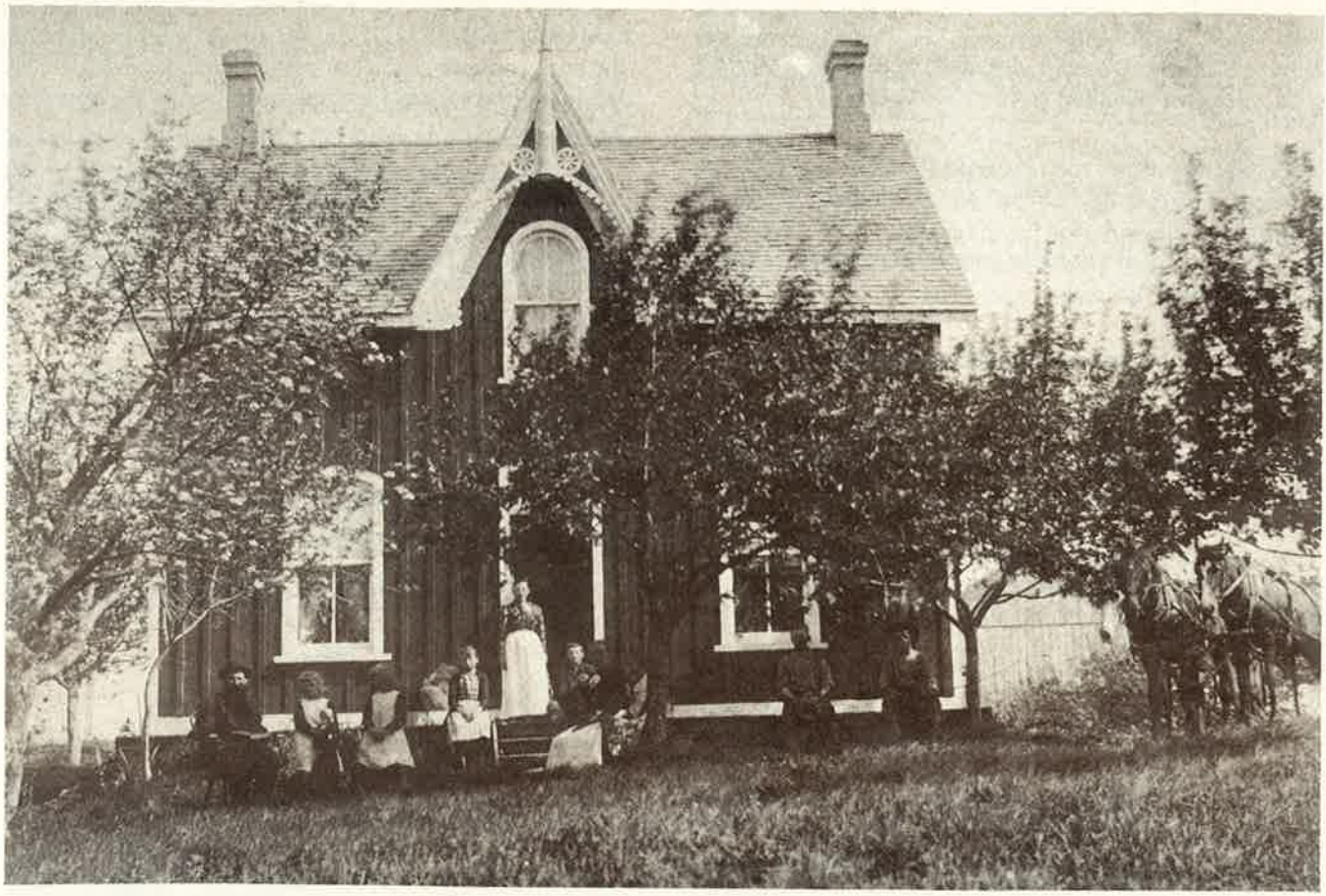
William Robinson Firth, born in Lockport, New York, came with his parents Joseph and Mary (Shaw) Firth to Lot 44, Concession 3, E.G.R. Here he grew to manhood and married Catherine McFadgen. They moved to Lot 5, Concession 7, N.D.R. in the early 1870s. This Lot had been taken from the Crown by Thomas Cox in 1868.

It is not known when the present house was built, but descendants say that the men building Zion Church in 1888 boarded at the Firth home, which was just down the hill from the church.

The Firth family was: Mattie (Mrs. William Dodds), Hugh, Joseph, Minnie (Mrs. Harry Traynor), William John, and Catherine who died at the age of twenty-one. His wife Catherine died leaving a family of small children. He then married Margaret Timmins and twins were born — Sarah (Sadie, Mrs. Benjamin Mays) and Rachel (Mrs. Harry Holmes).

None of William's children remained in Glenelg. Hugh married Elizabeth Moore and lived in Markdale, moving later to Lot 18, Concession 6, N.D.R., and then to Lot 24, Division 3, Concession 1, E.G.R., Glenelg.

William John married Mary McKechnie and they operated a butcher shop in Durham. Mrs. Firth died when their only daughter, Katie May, was two years old. She went to Zion to live in her grandmother's home. Mr. Firth died in 1925 and Mrs. Firth in 1931. Katie May looked after the farm after her grandfather's death. Later she married Dan Stinson and moved to Egremont Township.



William R. Firth home

William Sr., Rachel, Sadie, Cassie, Minnie, Will Jr., and second wife Margaret (Timmins) plus two other men

Sadie, her husband Benjamin Mays, and twin daughters Isabel and Elsie moved from Guelph to the Firth farm in 1931 and worked it for a few years.

Ninety acres were sold to Emerson Peart, whose son Ralph now owns the farm. The remaining ten acres off the southeast corner on which the house is situated has had many owners since the Mays lived there.

LOT 8, CONCESSION 7, N.D.R.

In 1862 William Greenwood took out the Crown Deed for Lot 8, Concession 7, Glenelg.

In 1863 William Greenwood sold the farm to Elias Edge, a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, for the sum of one thousand dollars. Elias and his wife Hannah had six children; namely Lucinda, Elizabeth, Mary Ann (Polly), Ellen, Margaret and Joseph. On October 21, 1892, Elias Edge aged 68 years, was killed when a team of horses pulling a portable steam engine ran away and the engine upset, throwing Mr. Edge violently to the ground. He died almost immediately. On October 31, 1892 R. T. Edwards and his wife Ellen (Edge, daughter of the later Elias Edge) bought the farm for two thousand dollars from the widow Hannah Edge.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and young son Elmo moved from the house, owned by George Blair, Lot 6, which they had been renting since their marriage on July 8, 1891.

In 1894, R. T. Edwards and his father Thomas planted eighty apple trees in the orchard. Some of the kinds planted were Spy, Russet, King and Ben Davis. In June 1907 the barn was raised with 120 people attending the raising. From 1912 until January 1923, R. T., his wife Ellen and family lived across the road at Lot 8, Concession 6, but kept Lot 8, Concession 7 as his farm land. They had a family of six sons and one daughter namely Elmo, Spenser, Ivan, Mina Maude, Joseph, Keith, and William.

In 1922 R. T. began excavating for the cellar of the new home. John McDonald was the carpenter and the Ritchie Brothers, Durham, did the masonry work. In 1922 a furnace was installed in the new house.

In January 1923, they moved into the new red brick house, consisting of kitchen, pantry, living and dining room and bedroom downstairs and five bedrooms and two smaller rooms for bathroom upstairs. There is a full basement and full attic.

Hydro was installed in the house in 1949.

June 1944, the stone gate posts and new green woven fence were erected in front of the lawn, in honour of their Golden Wedding day, July 8, 1941.

In 1945, R. T. Edwards held a sale of barn stock and implements, with George Duncan as auctioneer. Mrs. R. T. (Ellen) Edwards died in 1946 in her 77th year.

Upon the death of R. T. Edwards in January 1954, the farm was willed to his son Joseph R. who lived across the road. Joseph and sons worked the land. Mrs. C. W. Rutledge (the former Em Edwards) lived in the house for a time.

In October 1954, Robert (son of Joseph) was married to Ilene Hawthorne of Listowel, Perth County, and they lived on the farm, purchasing it from Joseph and Margaret Edwards in 1958. They had two sons Wayne and Douglas.

Hydro was installed in the barn during 1956.

A new piece 30' x 60' was added on the south side of the barn in 1970 and a 30' x 60' section of the barnyard was cemented.

In July, 1973, the family were sadly bereaved when Ilene Edwards passed away in her 40th year.

Wayne Edwards married Brenda Phillips of Euphrasia Township, in 1975.

Robert T. Edwards family in front of original frame house

Back Row, left to right: **Spencer, Ellen (Edge), Mrs. Elias Edge, R. T. Edwards**
Front Row: **Mina, Keith, Joseph, Ivan, Elmo**

Robert Edwards was remarried to Earline (Semple) Fitzsimmons of Markdale in 1976.

In the spring of 1976 a new milk house was built on to the barn to house the milk tank and milking equipment. In June of 1977, an upright silo measuring 16' x 70' was erected to hold corn silage.

In 1978 Robert and Earline Edwards moved to their home in Markdale and Wayne and Brenda moved onto the farm with their two daughters Melissa, and Miranda.

In 1980 the barn was totally gutted and new cement floors and steel stalls and pens were installed in accordance with the policy of the Milk Marketing Board. At this time a stable cleaner and water bowls were installed and the remainder of the barnyard was cemented.

Robert and Wayne, together, now milk a herd of thirty Holstein cows and grow enough hay, corn and grain to feed approximately seventy head of cattle.

LOT 9, CONCESSION 7, N.D.R.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Davis

Matthew J. Davis bought this farm from George Cushnie, who had lived on this 100 acres before moving to Kansas, U. S. A. He secured the Crown deed in 1890.

Matthew J. Davis was the eldest son of a family of seven of Mr. and Mr. David E. Davis and was born at Stoneham, Quebec in 1845. He married Mary Ann Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Allen, Glenelg in 1872.

They had a family of four daughters and five sons, Ellen (Mrs. Robert Webber of Bentinck Township), James, Allen and Alice went to British Columbia; David and Richard to Alberta; Jennie, Annie (Mrs. Joseph Firth) and Basil remained in Glenelg. The family lived in a log house until they built the storey and a half seven room house in 1876. It was double boarded with grout between the studding. A large driving shed was built next to the barn. Mrs. Firth died in 1907 and her two daughters, Hazel (Mrs. Harold Lawrence) and Gladys (Mrs. Robert Ellison) were brought up in their grandparents' home and attended S. S. #5 School. The barn was burned in an electrical storm in August, 1976. Matthew J. Davis died in 1914 and Mrs. Davis in 1940. Their son Basil remained on the farm until his death in 1979 and the property was then sold to Robert Edwards.

LOT 10, CONCESSION 7, N.D.R.

The "Murderous Assault" referred to in the accompanying newspaper clipping occurred on this farm in 1874. Mr. Kerney died as a result of this assault and Henry Falkingham escaped to Kansas where he remained in hiding. A family by the name of Dunsmoor rented the farm until 1877 when it was purchased by Adam Robson.

Adam and Mary Robson

Adam moved to this property in 1878 from Lot 50, Concession 2, E.G.R. About 40 acres at the front of the farm had been cleared before this time. The barn built by Adam in 1889 still stands in good repair. Adam raised seven children: Agnes (Mrs. W. H. Clark), John, Charles, Asa, Mary (May), Margaret (Mrs. Thomas Flinn) and Abigail (Mrs. George May). Adam died in 1917 and his son John and wife Susan (the former Susan Greenwood) took over the ownership. John and Susan had two sons: Charles and Cameron. John passed away in 1951, at which time Cameron took it over and later married Mary E. (Wright) Hutchinson. Cameron farmed it until 1978, thus it remained in the Robson family for 101 years. Present owners are Barry Tolton, Agricultural Representative for Grey County and his wife Vivien. Cameron and his wife moved to their new home in Durham where Charles and wife Maud (Storrey) also reside.

Robson family

Front Row, left to right: **Margaret Farr, Mrs. Adam Robson, Mrs. John Greenwood, Charles Robson, Cameron Robson**
Back Row, left to right: **John Robson, John Greenwood, Mrs. John Robson**

MURDEROUS ASSAULT

"It is seldom we are called upon to chronicle an event of so vicious a character as one which occurred in the township of Glenelg on Friday last about noon. On that day Mr. Henry Falkingham had what is known as a threshing bee and one of those asked to assist was a near neighbour named David Kerney. On Kerney arriving at Falkingham's the latter, who was sharpening stakes with an axe to fasten the horsepower, accused him of dogging his pigs on the sideroad on the previous day, which Kerney either denied or said he did know who they belonged to, Falkingham said he was a liar, the former returned the compliment, when Falkingham struck at him with the axe he had in his hand, missing him, but followed up a second time striking the unfortunate man on the head with the side of the axe, felling him to the ground, to all appearance quite dead. — Medical aid was at once called and, although at first little or no hope was entertained of his recovery, at latest advices he was still alive and likely to recover. Falkingham was arrested and committed to jail but on the way to Owen Sound escaped from the constable, Mr. Donald McFayden. Strange to say he was not handcuffed and it being dark when he escaped it is needless to say he was not recaptured."

LOT 11 AND 12, CONCESSION 7, N.D.R.

Lot 11, Concession 7, N.D.R. was granted to George Storie in 1868 and during the following years was owned by David Kerney, William Banks, William Kearney and in 1907 purchased by John Timmins. In 1909 Thomas, son of Graham Timmins, married Mary Vaughan and they lived on the west 50 acres of Lot 11, on which was situated a large log and frame barn and also a frame house. They had three children, Graham, Charles and Catherine. In the late summer of 1911 the house caught fire. Mary Timmins had two small sons, so she tied Graham to a fence and ran, carrying Charles, to get help from the nearest neighbour, a mile away, but it was too late to save the house.

Soon a stone foundation was built and the drive shed 28' x 18' was put on it. With new windows, siding and roof this made a suitable home. Over the years more room was needed, so in 1937 the Colberts' frame house at the baseline was moved and attached to the cottage's east side. An attempt to move the building in one piece was impossible as it was too heavy. A crew worked through the night dismantling it, so the following day it was moved in sections. With Tom Cook as carpenter, a kitchen, bedroom and large upstairs room were added.

In 1919 Lot 12 was acquired by Thomas Timmins. Number 5 School, known as Cedar Valley school, was on this Lot, and two generations of Timmins attended this school. Thomas Timmins died in 1942 and his wife Mary died in 1945.

Catherine married Ralph Staples in 1930 and moved to Lot 41, Concession 3, E.G.R. Graham married Myrtle Marshall in 1945 and lived on Lot 1, Concession 6, N.D.R. Charles married Bessie Boyce in 1946 and took over the home farm. They had a family of three, Evelyn (Mrs. J. G. Bowler), Ruby (Mrs. D. McCracken) and William.

From 1957 Charles served as a Councillor for Glenelg Township and in 1960 he was elected Reeve and served for 16 years. In February, 1978 Charles died suddenly while trucking a neighbour's heifer to the abattoir.

The farm was sold to son William Timmins in 1979 and in September Bessie moved to a bungalow, newly built on the northwest corner of Lot 11.

William married Joanne Seeley of Dundalk in 1975 and they have two daughters, Erin and Jenna. Bill continues to work as a carpenter and also operates the farm. A large loose-housing shed was built when the cow-calf operation began, replacing his milking cows.

Morris Connor c. 1900

LOTS 17 AND 18, CONCESSION 7, N.D.R.

Thomas Connor settled on Lots 17 and 18, Concession 7, N.D.R. in 1864. He built a house, two barns, a straw and sheep pen on Lot 18. He and his wife Mary Fitzmaurice, and nine children, Maurice, Thomas Jr., Patrick, William, Edward, Dennis, Hanna, Kate (Mrs. Adam Watson), and Ellen (Mrs. Jack Launders) moved here from Euphrasia Township. Both of the parents had emigrated from Tipperary and Cork in Ireland. Ellen (the baby) was baptized in the home of Patrick Fogarty on Lot 10, Concession 4. Priests stayed here when attending to the religious needs of the local Catholics, saying Mass and administering the Sacraments of the Church.

A portable saw mill was used on Lots 17 and 18. A combined frame barn and drive shed was built from the lumber. There was a shallow well and a pump that still worked in the 1960s. "Paddy's Creek" crosses most of the front of Lot 18.

Only Maurice and Hanna remained on the home place. Ellen went to Hamilton to work but came back to the home later.

Thomas Jr. bought the west half of Lot 16, Concession 8, N.D.R. and William the east half of the Lot.

Maurice received the Crown deed to Lot 17 in 1931 and planted a new orchard but not many trees remain now. His mother, Mary, died in 1891 and his father, Thomas, in 1907. Hanna stayed home to help after Mary's death.

Hanna died in 1916 and Maurice in 1917. Ellen remained alone on the farm until 1946. Then she went to live with her brother Thomas on Lot 16, Concession 8. In 1949 she and her nephew Patrick, son of Thomas, went back to her former home, Lot 18, Concession 7. Patrick died of appendicitis in 1954, so Ellen then went back again to Lot 16 and lived with two other nephews, Joseph and Charles Connor and his wife Marie. Many an early Sunday morning she was seen walking to Mass at St. John's Church about three miles away.

After Ellen's death in 1958, the two lots on Concession 7 passed to Charles and Joseph. Joe died in 1978 and Charles in 1981. Lot 17 is now owned by a nephew, Michael Burke and Marie (Connor) Ryan, and Marie also owns Lot 18, both on Concession 7. This land is still being worked.

Around 1960, the house and nine acres of Lot 18 were sold to Harry Hayes, a neighbour across the road on Concession 6. The house had been broken into often, and once remains of newspaper torches used to "explore" the house were found on the floor.

An old 'corduroy' road in the swamp between the lots on Concessions 7 and 8 could still be used in dry weather in the 1960s, but it is now blocked by fallen trees and new tree growth — a reminder of an old winter road.

CONCESSION 8, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOT 1, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

In 1877 Lot 1, Concession 8, N.D.R. was taken from the Crown by Hugh McDonald of Lot 25, Concession 2, E.G.R. He sold it to N. G. and J. McKechnie in 1888. William Weir bought it from the McKechnies in 1907, selling it two years later to William Paylor. Some land had been cleared and a house built, so Mr. and Mrs. Paylor lived here for a time after their marriage.

The greatest asset of this land was its timber and this was bought by Willard G. Hallman and the bush taken off. He hired several Indian families to do the work and they built temporary houses to live in while so employed. They had a little community of their own and held church services and parties. They invited neighbours to join them in these events.

During logging operations a brush fire threatened to get out of control but luckily was extinguished by the Durham Fire Department. This Lot, like most others in this vicinity, has been purchased and reforested by the Grey County Forests.

LOT 2, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

William Elliot took Lots 2 and 3 from the Crown in 1862. The following year he sold it to John Weatherston who resold it to Mr. and Mrs. John Ross from near Hamilton. They were Quakers and wore the customary plain dark clothing. They owned the property for thirty-nine years and probably cleared the land and built the first buildings here.

Mrs. Ross lost her life in a snowstorm. Her body was not found for sometime and there are many stories relating to her death but their authenticity is not known.

Arthur McNally with team and sleigh

William L. Falkingham acquired the property in 1904 selling the timber rights to Kennedy and Minnis in 1908 and in 1912 selling the land to Albert McNally. Albert McNally married Ella Warling of Vandeleur in 1915 and their children, Clarence and Velma, were born here. They adopted Albert's neice Bertha after the death of her parents, Thomas and Ellen (Aitkens) McNally. Albert, being a carpenter, made many improvements to this home and the other buildings.

In 1922 he sold Lot 2 to his brother Arthur and moved to Lot 48, Concession 3, E.G.R. Arthur and his wife Bella (Lee) adopted Thomas and Adeline, also orphaned children of Arthur's brother, Thomas.

Because of the isolated location of this section of the 8th Concession, the children were handicapped by being about 3 miles from school. The road was often next to impassable during the winter, so short cuts were used to reach the main roads, one being a legal right of way through Lot 2 to Hayward's Falls and then to the Sixth Concession.

Oliver Tosh and Adeline (McNally) took over Lot 2 from Arthur McNally in 1942. While living here Oliver and Adeline lost their three year old son Norman in an unfortunate accident. Oliver and his son were taking the short cut to the sixth concession and after crossing the privately owned bridge at the Falls, Oliver stopped his car too close the gate on the west end of the bridge. While his back was turned, the car started to slip backwards off the road and before he could reach it, it sank quickly below the surface of the water into a deep hole in the river. Oliver summoned help and a tow truck from Durham was able to pull the car out of the water, but of course, too late to save the life of the little boy.

In July 1949 the Tosh barn was destroyed by fire and the following year they bought and moved to the Vaughan farm at Glenroadin. They sold the house on Lot 2 to Neil McLean on Highway 6, who moved it to its present location at Lot 11, Concession 1, W.G.R. in Bentinck Township.

In 1953 Clarence Vaughan bought Lot 2 from Oliver and Adeline and is still its owner.

LOT 3, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

This farm was taken from the Crown in 1862 by William Elliot. Thomas McNally the fourth owner acquired this property in 1863 and in 1865 he married Jane Blair.

They lived on the east 50 acres of Lot 6, Concession 7. During the first few years he walked over to the 8th Concession and chopped a clearance out of the bush, and put up the buildings on Lot 3.

Their first four children were born on Lot 6, 7th Concession; George, Thomas, William and Joseph. The rest, Annie, Ellen, Sarah, Bertha, Albert, Margaret and Arthur were born on Lot 3, Concession 8.

Thomas McNally died in 1918, his wife Jane in 1923. Arthur McNally bought the property in 1918. Arthur married Isabella Lee in 1915. They had two daughters, Leona and Dureen. They also adopted their nephew Thomas and niece Adeline whose parents had died.

Arthur McNally and his wife Belle were known throughout a large area for their musical abilities, both violinists, who provided the music for dances and concerts over a large area for many, many years. Their daughter Leona joined with them on the violin at an early age.

Thomas McNally planted a large orchard in front of his house and many of the apple trees are still healthy and producing fruit. A row of tall spruce trees planted by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McNally line the laneway. With the exception of a more recently built driving shed, the stone foundations of the house and barn are all that remain of the original buildings.

At one time there were families living on the Lots on this part of the 8th Concession; now there are none. Lots 2 and 3, Concession 8 are the only farms being used for agricultural purposes. In 1958, the property was bought by Clarence Vaughan who is the present owner.

LOT 4, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

William Fletcher took Lot 4 from the Crown in 1866. The ownership changed several times until 1885 when it was purchased by Graham Timmins Sr. His son Graham, after working on the Henry Parker farm, near Durham, and for the Duncan and Scarrow families of Derby Township, inherited Lot 4 on the death of his father in 1898.

He built a house and cleared 18 acres of land, living on this farm until buying Lot 1, Concession 9, N.D.R. In his younger days he went to Niagara Camp each year to train with the Volunteer Militia.

The land on this Lot is quite rough and has now been reforested. The Rocky Saugeen River flows across the back of the farm, greatly adding to the monetary value.

The property is now owned by Thomas and Marcia Hays.

LOT 5, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

The Richard Jack family

Standing, left to right: **Agnes (Mrs. Henry Williams), Sarah (Mrs. John Cushnie), Thomas, Maggie (Mrs. Neil McKechnie), Janet (Mrs. Alex Rutherford)**
Seated — Middle Row: **Richard and Agnes (Hastie) Jack**
Seated — Front Row: **Samuel Hastie Jack, William Richard Jack**

Richard Jack home

This lot formerly known as the "Jack" homestead was taken out from the Crown in the early 1860s by Richard Jack and his wife Agnes (Hastie) who had emigrated from their native Scotland and settled on this farm where their family of seven was raised.

Their first dwelling was a log house which was built in the corner of the property bordering on Concession 8 and the sideroad. In the middle 1870s a large frame dwelling was erected, facing the sideroad near where the barn now stands. The original barn was destroyed by fire caused by lightning. Mr. Jack's son, William, took over the farm in 1911.

A disastrous fire destroyed approximately four acres of swamp in an area bordering the Rocky Saugeen River in 1952. The fire was finally brought under control by the combined efforts of a host of neighbours as well as the Durham Fire Department.

In 1953 the property was purchased by Erben Schutz, who subsequently built a cottage on the portion of the farm fronting on the river. He reforested a large portion of the farm with pine and spruce trees, holding one field at the south end open for cultivation.

The north part of the farm was bequeathed to his daughter Diane Stewart of Mississauga, and the south portion to his son David Schutz. Mr. Schutz died in 1983.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jack and daughter Clara

LOT 6, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

The earliest records available regarding this property tell us that in March 1865 John Travers and his wife purchased the farm from Catherine Schofield. It was Mr. Travers after whom the settlement of Traverston was named. He built the house on Lot 6, Concession 8 which still stands on its original site. In 1879 David Christie assumed ownership. Richard Jack and his eldest son Thomas became owners in 1881. In 1902 Thomas Jack and his wife, the former Mary Ann Townsend, had a sale and with their family moved to Elbow, Saskatchewan.

Their family consisted of Stella, who married William Bailey, a former teacher at S. S.#5, Glenelg, Beacher, Everette, Sam, Jean, known as Jennie, and Sarah who retained her nickname "Toots". Each member of this family was born while their parents lived on this farm, except Beacher who claimed North Dakota as his birthplace.

When the Thomas Jack family left Glenelg Township, his brother William R. Jack with his wife, the former Mary Elizabeth (Lizzie) Firth, began living in the house in October 1911 where they resided until Mr. Jack's death in 1959. To this union were born three children, Carman, and Mabel who both died in infancy, Clara (Mrs. Archie Turnbull) of Bentinck Township who became owner of the family farm after Mrs. Jack's death in 1966.

In 1969 Mr. John Rowland and his wife Marion purchased the property.

LOT 10, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

John Dunn Jr. received this land containing one hundred acres from the Crown in 1860. Patrick Sweeney from Ireland bought this farm in 1871. His family was: Martin, John, Dennis, Michael, Ellen and Catherine. Catherine married James Ryan and lived on the east half of Lot 10. Dennis married Ann Smyth of Barrhead and lived on the west half of Lot 10, and also owned Lot 9, Concession 8. He died in 1908 leaving his wife and six children, Camula, Nellie, Inez, William, Elmer and Joseph. Camula married Jerry McAsey of Concession 8. Elmer enlisted in World War I and when he came home after the war, married Mary Matthews of Glenelg and moved to Windsor. Joseph died in a train accident in Winnipeg while on his way to harvest in Saskatchewan in 1925 at the age of twenty. William married Irene Hastie of Traverston. Their children are Raymond, James, Alvin, Leonard, Edward, Franklin, Marguerite, Stella, Norma, Anna Marie and Elvie Elizabeth.

William farmed for a number of years. He also had a trucking business, and was one of the first in this area to receive a Public Commercial Vehicle license. William died in 1961 but his wife and two youngest sons still live on the farm. The sons have a construction business. Since 1871 the Sweeneys have obtained water from a spring, strong enough to provide water for household use and also for the livestock.

PADDY'S CREEK

In 1871, Patrick Sweeney was crossing the creek that flows through the property and fell into this stream carrying a bag of flour, most likely bringing it to his home from Traverston mill or from a neighbour. After that, the stream was always called Paddy's Creek. It flows north and empties into the Rocky Saugeen River at Traverston bridge.

LOT 12, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

William Morrison first came to this area and began clearing the land in 1872. Apparently he got the remarkable sum of 50¢ a tree for clearing them. The farm then was patented through the Crown in 1883. In 1884, James Morrison, his son, became the new owner and carried on in the farm tradition until 1925, when James A. Morrison, his son, took the farming over.

James A. Morrison was born in 1893. He met and married Marie Sullivan who taught at S. S. S. #5 in 1922. The following story has been told: "About sixty years ago Jim Morrison went a-courting with his horse and cutter. One night he proposed to Marie Sullivan the school teacher who was boarding at the Dennis Ryan home, Lot 14, Concession 8. She accepted him. In his joy and happiness he walked home across the fields. The next morning Den Ryan found an extra horse in his stable and the cutter in the yard. When Jim opened his stable door and found his horse missing, he suddenly remembered he had driven away the night before but had walked home, forgetting his horse. He headed to the Ryan home hoping to get the horse away before Den Ryan started his chores, but he didn't and the story spread far and wide."

Jim and Marie had three sons while they lived on the farm. In 1931 they sold the farm to Edward McCarthy and moved to Dublin, Ontario.

The McCarthys then took the farm over and went on to raise two daughters and one son. Mrs. McCarthy enjoys reminiscing over old photos and fond memories of her days on the farm, as she lived there for 40 years.

Edward McCarthy passed away in 1971, and the farm was then listed for sale. Ann Maher and her husband were the next owners. Mrs. McCarthy then moved to Durham, Ontario, and still lives there to this day. Meanwhile, Ann now solely owns the farm and enjoys working at a local hospital and raising Arabian horses on the farm.

LOTS 15, 16, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

Joseph Murphy purchased Lots 15, 16, Concession 8, from the Crown in 1869 and sold them the next year to William Fair for $800 each. The deed states "the buildings must be insured for three hundred dollars, until buildings were paid." The house was on Lot 15; the farm barn and stable on Lot 16, across the side road.

Wedding picture of Margaret Moran and Thomas Connor married February, 1899

William Connor family

Back Row, left to right: **Evelyn (Mrs. E. Burke), Pearl (Mrs. M. Black), Marcella (Mrs. Mike Barry)**
Front Row, left to right: **Charles and Joseph**

Thomas Connor bought Lot 16 and in 1891, he sold the west half to his son Thomas Jr. and the east half to his son William in 1895. Thomas Jr. built a four room log house and later added a frame kitchen and covered the log part with lumber. Thomas married Elizabeth Fardin, and a son Patrick was born. Patrick became a school teacher and returned to teach at S. S. S.#5, for 16 years and was well known and always a willing helper. After Elizabeth died in 1946 Ellen (Connor) Launders came to live with her brother Thomas and Patrick and lived there until Thomas died in 1949. Pat and Ellen moved to the original homestead. After Patrick's death in 1954 from a ruptured appendix, Ellen was welcomed to the Charles Connor home where she lived until her death four years later, aged 91. Charles bought the west half in 1953. The log house on the east was sold and re-erected in the Beaver Valley and the barn blew down in 1969 after a heavy wet snow storm, followed by high winds.

Lots 16 and 17 (purchased from the O'Henley Family) were worked as one farm after William Connor bought Lot 17 in 1894. William built a three room frame house on his Lot, the east part of 16. He built a large barn 42' x 60' on a stone foundation, a hen house and a sheep pen. At that time he owned a team of horses, ten cattle, one sow with a litter of young pigs and some hens.

In 1898 he married Margaret Moran, daughter of Thomas Moran and Catherine (Hewitt) who had moved from Puslinch to the Townline of Glenelg and Holland. The Morans had come from Cork, Ireland. Her twin sister married Peter D'Arcey and moved to Lot 17, Concession 9.

Willie and Maggie had six children: Charles, Joseph, Pearl, Marie, Marcella, Evelyn and Margaret who lived only a short time. William died of gangrene. Charles, aged 15, left school to help his mother run the farm. The telephone was installed in 1921. Many happy evenings were spent and many found a welcome in this home.

In 1923 Charles and Joseph built a large new house. His mother enjoyed her new home until her death three years later. The three girls were married in the next few years. Pearl and Malcolm Black and Evelyn and Edward Burke had a double wedding and settled in Glenelg.

Charlie and Joe made many improvements. In 1951 hydro came to the farm. New cement stables made work easier, an eighty foot well was drilled and a bathroom installed. These conveniences were much appreciated during the winter months.

Joe died in 1979 and Charles died in 1981 from a heart attack, after more than sixty-five years of farming. His widow, Marie, married Cecil Ryan in 1982. Cecil died one year later. He left Marie his wonderful family of four sons and four daughters with their spouses and children. Marie kept the sheep and sold the cattle and, with the help of Myles Ryan, the land is still being worked.

LOT 17, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

Lot 17, Concession 8, N.D.R. was taken from the Crown by Murdock O'Henley in 1868. He built a log house and barn on the back of the lots. He cleared the land and accidentally cleared ten acres on the back of Lot 17, Concession 7. He planted an orchard of which the last tree went down in 1951, but the rhubarb is still good. When the road went through, he built at the front of the Lot. He later sold the farm, reserving five and three quarter acres at the front for his family Sarah, Neil and Philip who was blind. Sarah and Neil farmed on a small scale and had some stock. They had to carry water up hill from a spring twenty-five rods below the house.

Sarah went to live with her nephew Murt O'Henley and the farm passed through many hands and finally to Joseph and Charles Connor and his wife Marie (Racicot). Sarah O'Henley died in 1931 at the age of seventy-two years. She was a kind neighbour, especially in times of illness. A story is told of her bringing lunch out to John Quillinan Sr. who had upset a load of hay a mile away and had gone to Murdock's for help. After working long and hard, reloading, he was very grateful to see Sarah coming with a lunch for the men.

LOTS 18 AND 19, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

Peter Watson and his wife Agnes Pringle and family moved from Lot 57, Concession 2, E.G.R. to Lot 19, Concession 8, N.D.R., which they bought from Patrick Twohy. They built a large frame house near a good spring and a bank barn. The land was cleared, and an orchard planted. Peter later bought Lot 18. All the family except David and James married Glenelg residents — Peter (Mary Dulan), Adam (Kitty Connor), Robert (Margaret Malone), Henry (Hannah Vaughan), Ellen (James Walker), Isabella (James Anderson) and Harold (Margaret McKechnie). Peter, Adam and Robert went West and Henry to Buffalo. Isabella died young leaving three small children Agnes, Vina (Mrs. Albert Kleist) and Watson. They were raised by their grandparents, no easy task since Mr. Watson had become blind.

In February 1915, while Harold was serving overseas with the 147th Battalion of the Grey and Simcoe Foresters, the farm home and contents were destroyed by fire. It was replaced with a new but smaller frame house. Harold was wounded twice and spent many months in hospital in England, including one Christmas.

After his return from overseas, Harold took over the farm from his parents who moved to Lot 3, Concession 3, N.D.R. to live with their son, David.

In 1922 Harold married Margaret McKechnie. Their family included David, Gretta (Mrs. C. Anderson), Wilma (Mrs. E. Ammerman), Verna (Mrs. J. Burnett) and Robert. George and Margaret died in infancy.

Although a Scottish Protestant family in a predominantly Irish Roman Catholic community, all worked together. Often after Sunday Mass the neighbours would drop in for a chat and a cup of tea. For the Watson family it meant a drive of eight miles by horse and buggy or cutter to the Presbyterian Church in Markdale. It was three and a half miles to the closest Public School, S. S. #5; so the Watsons attended the Separate School, #5 a mile away.

The rural telephone line had at one time seventeen families on the one line. One long ring was a call for help and the neighbours responded quickly. In July 1935, Dr. Brown, M. D. of Markdale made the eight mile trip from Markdale every day (sometimes twice a day) for two weeks because one of the children was critically ill.

Two "bushmen" (one a Mr. Pegelo) walked from Chesley each Monday to cut out a near-by bush. They helped while away many winter evenings with their accordion as Mrs. Watson quilted and Harold whittled out a top from a spool for the children and all would sing along.

In 1937 the farm was sold to his brother James, and Harold and family moved to Lot 3, Concession 3, N.D.R. The farm changed hands several times but the house was not lived in again.

In 1968, Lot 19 was sold to Mr. and Mrs. George McKelvey who built a new cottage northeast of the original home on the brow of the hill overlooking the creek.

This rolling, rugged farm is no longer cultivated but is used as a summer home.

LOT 20, CONCESSION 8, N.D.R.

William Martin bought this farm from the Crown in 1866.

William and his wife were very good to the itinerant priests when they visited this area. The priests stayed here, said Mass, and administered the Sacraments.

The first Catholic Church, St. Peter's (1863) was built on the northwest corner of this farm under the direction of the Basilian Fathers. There is nothing remaining to show where the church was situated except a slight hollow that has almost disappeared. A Cemetery was in use until the new church, St. John's was built and a cemetery started on the 4th Concession of Glenelg. Many bodies and grave stones were moved to the new cemetery but some remained in the old cemetery.

One tale is told of the Bishop's visit to the church. He stayed overnight at the Martin home. In the morning he was awakened by scratching sounds from under the bed. He watched as a goose moved across the floor, hopped on the window sill and jumped out. She was sitting on a nest of eggs, and had found a safe place for the eggs to hatch under the bed.

This home was also the first school. Classes were held here for two years. Then a new hewn log school was built on Lot 16, Concession 9 with Cecilia McGrath as the first teacher.

William Martin sold this farm to Phelan (Failey) Farden for $1400.00. No sign of the buildings that were near the north end of the lot remain. Failey left this farm to his daughter, Bridget (Mrs. Mark Murphy). She sold it to Jerry Sullivan, and he sold it to the Durham Furniture Company. They took out the bush and sold the farm to Charles and Joseph Connor.

In 1953 Joe Connor bought Charles' half share. This lot is now owned by Evelyn Burke and is still farmed.

CONCESSION 9, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOTS 1 AND 2, CONCESSION 9, N.D.R.

William Proudfoot took out Lots 1 and 2, Concession 9, N.D.R. from the Crown in 1862. He probably was a close relative of Joseph Glencross, the first settler on these lots, whose mother's maiden name was Proudfoot.

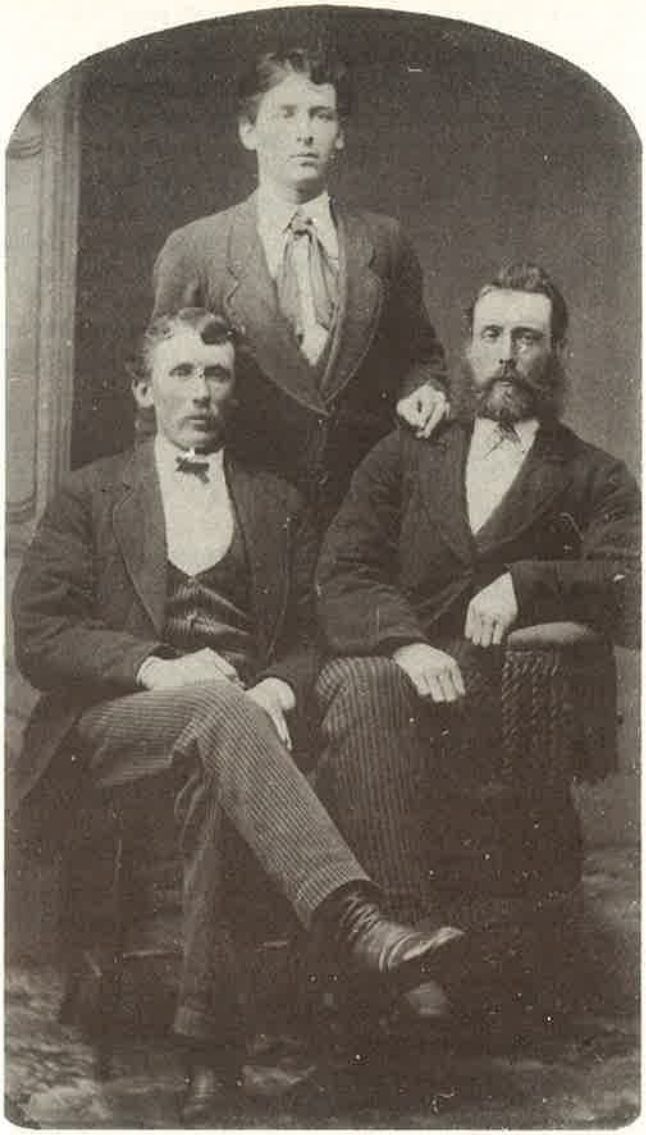
Joseph and Christina (Sharp) Glencross emigrated to Canada, spending some time at Kirkwell in Beverly Township near Galt, before moving to this farm in Glenelg. In matters of religion, Joseph was a "Covenanter" and had some very strict principles. Their family was: William, Thomas, Margaret, John and James.

The Joseph Glencross home

They built a new home and other farm buildings on Lot 2. Sons William and Thomas worked with their father on the farms. John went to Kincardine to learn cabinet making. Margaret married Dan Firth of Edge Hill. James stayed with his parents. When Mr. Glencross died he left Lot 2 to William and Lot 1 to Thomas. One stipulation of his will was that when John became of age and wanted to farm, William and Thomas would purchase a farm of equal value for him.

After Mr. Glencross died, Mrs. Glencross and son James went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Dan Firth. Mrs. Glencross died in 1892, and James in 1895.

William married Margaret Cook and Thomas was to marry Mary Fraser, but died suddenly before their wedding.



John, Thomas, William Glencross
sons of John and Christena (Sharpe) Glencross

Thomas willed Lot 1 to William, who, in turn, either sold it or gave it to John who married Margaret Anne Edwards. John worked on his trade and made many beautiful pieces of furniture from the butternut and cherry trees growing on his farm.

William died in 1885 aged 38. His widow and young family, Christina, Mary and Thomas moved to a house on her father, Abraham Cook's, farm on Concession 6. Two years later she died and the children made their home with the Cook grandparents until grown.

When Thomas Jr. reached eighteen, he returned to the home which had been left to him by his father. The Joseph Lennox family had lived on it for a number of years. His sister Christena, who had worked in Toronto since she was 14, came home to keep house for him until she married William Greenwood in 1900. Thomas married Caroline Greenwood and Mary married William Jack in 1904.

Thomas and Carrie's children were Mary (Mrs. Robinson), Reta (Mrs. Arnold) and Armonell (Mrs. Peart), Myrtle (Mrs. MacDonald) and William.

Thomas and family moved to the Thomas Blair farm on the 7th Concession and later bought Lot 35, Concession 3, E.G.R. in 1914 from William Ritchie, but keeping Lot 2, Concession 9 until 1925 when he sold it to Graham and Herbert Timmins.

Herbert married Ada Paylor and they had one daughter, Marjorie (Mrs. Clarence Vaughan).

Herbert entered Glenelg Municipal politics in 1938 — was Councillor and Reeve and in 1951, Warden of Grey County.

He sold Lot 2 of Concession 9 in 1960 to the Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority and moved to Markdale where he served as Reeve for a number of years. He died in 1973.

John Glencross died in 1880 at the age of 31, leaving an infant son, John H. Mrs. Glencross returned to school in 1890 and became a teacher, later marrying Henry Moffat. They moved to Murillo in Northern Ontario where John H. died at the age of 21.

Mrs. Moffat sold Lot 1 on the 9th Concession to Graham Timmins in 1906. Graham had a special gift of treating sick farm animals and helped many of his neighbours when they had trouble. He lived on this farm until his home was destroyed by fire in December 1948. Luckily his nephew Herbert noticed the fire from his house on the next farm and was able to rescue him. Herbert had to roll him in the snow to extinquish the flames on his clothes. He lived until September 1949 aged 90 years but never fully recovered from the experience with the fire.

Herbert inherited Lot 1 from his uncle and sold it to the Saugeen Valley Authority in 1958. The Department of Natural Resources took it over in 1975 with the exception of a lot severed at the baseline corner which was owned by William Fahey.

Lots 1 and 2 were reforested mostly with pine trees which are now mature enough to be harvested.

LOT 4, CONCESSION 9, N.D.R.

In 1862, Elizabeth Mitchell took this Lot from the Crown. From 1870, several owners occupied this farm until 1911, when Thomas Greenwood sold it to John Ellison. This lot had no water so in 1911 John received permission to build a road underpass, called a subway, under the 8th and 9th Concession road to allow his cattle to get water from the Rocky Saugeen River on Lot 5 of Concession 8.

John Ellison was a stone mason and he built the underpass with field stone, strong and secure without mortar. The structure was in use until his son William Ellison had a well drilled in 1940.

In 1926 John Ellison and son Ernest built a new barn 40' x 52'. With the drilling of the well and by erecting a windmill, he was able to have running water in the barn.

The farm consisted of fifty-seven acres of good soil, thirty-eight acres of white maple bush and five acres of rough land. For many years the family picked many quarts of wild raspberries in the bush, to be preserved for winter use — nothing nicer.

The farm is now owned by Jean Efreme.

LOT 8, CONCESSION 9, N.D.R.

This lot was taken from the Crown in 1868 by Reverend James Sims of the village of Salem in Wellington County. He built a woollen mill on the property, possibly in 1869 or 1870. This mill operated for a number of years giving employment to 25 or more women in the area. Some years later the mill was destroyed by fire — the exact date is unknown, but it is believed to be about 1879. The property was purchased by Emery Kennedy, and a shingle mill was built on the ruins of the woollen mill. In 1890, Abel Wright, a relative of Kennedy's was married and moved to the farm to operate the mill. He later added a grist mill which he operated at night when there was more water power available due to the Barrhead Mills, also running at night, releasing more water.

A daughter of Abel Wright recalls that there were two bridges over the Saugeen at the mill — one east of the mill, and a log one north of the house. The Wright family first lived in a small stone house near the mill, but Mr. Wright built a frame house near the 8th Concession. There was also a river road which ran south of the river between Sims' mill and Traverston. The daughter also tells of carrying drinking water from a spring near the river to their house. The Wrights raised eight children, three of whom saw service in World War I. Alexander was wounded at Vimy Ridge and he was later killed in action at the Battle of the Somme.

The family moved to Western Canada between 1910-1913. Since that time the south half of the farm has been used as a private fishing preserve by several people who enjoy Glenelg's natural beauty.

LOT 11, CONCESSION 9, N.D.R.

Maurice Dulan came from Ireland to the state of Maine. He married Mary Sullivan in 1851 in Boston, and shortly atferwards they moved to Tavistock, near Stratford, where their first child was born. Later they moved to Lot 11, Concession 9, N.D.R. and built the usual log house and barn. A large family was born here. A daughter Ellen, married Edward Norris in 1897, and Elizabeth married James Murphy, both of Glenelg.

The Dulans built a large frame house, the first in the immediate area. The house is now gone but their frame barn is still standing.

After Maurice's death, Mrs. Dulan received the Crown Deed in 1905. Later in the year she sold the farm and moved to Markdale.

The farm is now owned by George Dobie. He and his wife have made extensive renovations to the property.

The ancestors of the Glenelg Ryans left Tipperary, in Limerick County Ireland during the potato famine, with great anticipation of a better life in the promised land of North America.

They docked in New York and started weaving their way to Glenelg Township. After living in Pennsylvania, U. S. A., and near Lucan, Ontario, then at Irish Lake in Artemesia Township, James and Catherine Ryan and family settled on the east half of Lot 10, Concession 8, 1897.

Lot 14, Concession 9 was taken out from the Crown November 3rd, 1871 by Robert Hastie and his wife Mary.

On April 24th, 1911 Mary Hastie sold the 100 acre lot to James Ryan for $2900.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ryan family

Back Row, left to right: **Julia (Mrs. Martin), Mae (Mrs. Rumsey), Dennis, Margaret (Mrs. Hogan)**

Front Row, left to right: **Annie (Mrs. D'Arcy), John, Elizabeth (Mrs. Moran)**

James' son, Dennis, moved to the farm and was married to Katie D'Arcey in 1917. On September 6th, 1919 a son was born to Dennis and Katie. This young farmer-to-be was named Myles Patrick Cecil.

During the year 1920 the old frame house took on new dimensions. They literally raised the roof. The one-and-a-half storey house was converted to a full two storeys. The newly shaped residence was then given a new red coat. The bright new bricks were hauled by team and wagon from south of #4 Highway.

In 1922 the farm was enlarged to include the south 80 acres of Lot 13, Concession 9. This was bought from Patrick McAsey for $1250. The farm was growing and so was the family. On February 8th, 1925 mommy's helper arrived, a beautiful little girl they named Rita.

Cecil and Rita grew up rapidly as kids do. Rita went to Notre Dame Convent, Waterdown, to enter the religious life. Meanwhile Cecil was keeping an eye on the new school teacher at S. S. S. #7, Glenelg Centre. As a result Kathleen Ronan became his bride in 1940.

The Forties were busy years. They brought five new faces, two new tractors, some depressed horses and an end to the Second World War.

In 1944 Cecil expanded the farm base, purchasing Lot 15, Concession 9 and the West Half of Lot 13, Concession 8 from Helen Murphy.

The Fifties also saw many changes. The coal oil lamps, the "armstrong" water system (the hand pump) and lanterns were all shelved with the arrival of the Ontario Hydro line in 1951.

Three more new faces arrived, Cecil and Kathleen now had four sons and four daughters, Pat, Ed, Myles and James, and Catherine, Cecilia, Sheila and Mary.

Dennis and Katie Ryan, daughter Rita and son Cecil

The Sixties brought both sadness and joy as Grandma (Katie) died and Patrick graduated from Centre Grey High School, an Ontario Scholar.

Catherine, Edward and Patrick were married.

The house took on a new measure of excellence with the installation of a forced air heating system and indoor plumbing. 1967 was the last year for stook threshing. The combines carried on from then.

The Seventies started off on a sad note as Grampa (Dennis) passed away in May. To round out the seventies Sheila and Cecilia were married. The Eighties have been difficult years with the loss of a mother (Kathleen) in March 1981 and a father (Cecil) in January 1984. Cecil had married Marie Connor in December 1982 and moved to Lot 16, Concession 8.

James is quite musical and organized the Traverston Band which is much in demand for local dances and gatherings.

Mary in 1981, Myles in 1983 and Jim in 1984 were all married.

Haying methods changed in 1983 with the first use of a big bale hay baler, a real labour saver.

In 1982 the old wood shed was removed and replaced with an aluminum-sided work shop and garage.

In 1984 a steel granary was erected and the lilac trees lining the lane were removed, to make way for some sugar maples which were transplanted in their place.

Myles and Barbara (McKeown) are presently farming with a cow-calf operation. Myles is the fourth generation of Ryans to farm the land and the fifth generation of Ryans to live on the farm.

LOT 17, CONCESSION 9, N.D.R.

Peter D'Arcy, son of Myles D'Arcy and his wife Ellen (Moran) bought Lot 17, Concession 9, N.D.R. They had a family of two girls, Lacella and Catherine who died in infancy, and four sons, Leo, twins Frank and Joe, and Leonard. The boys attended S. S. S. #5 and later Barrhead School.

They lived in a two storey log house and the barn was also made of logs. In 1916 Peter D'Arcy moved his family from the ninth Concession to Lot 99, Concession 3 S.W.T.S.R. and also purchased a lot on each side of this lot — Lots 98 and 100. The D'Arcys owned these lots for many years.

Mr. Peter and Ellen (Moran) D'Arcy and daughter Lucella

Leonard remained on the home farm and worked it until he sold it to Edward McCarthy in 1948. Edward sold the log house to Albert McNally and sons, to use the logs to repair the Traverston Mill dam, which had been damaged in a storm in 1951.

This farm is now owned by John Northcott. The Northcotts built a beautiful log house and dug a pond. The hill in front of the farm is known to older residents as the D'Arcy hill.

LOT 22, CONCESSION 9, N.D.R.

Edward O'Gready took Lot 22, Concession 9 from the Crown in 1868. He cleared land and farmed. Edward took out the swamp and then set fire to clear up the land. The fire started to run. It burnt his barn and also the barn of Donald O'Henley, his neighbour on Lot 23.

After a number of owners lived on this farm, Murdock O'Henley became owner. He built a frame barn and house where he, his mother, and sister lived and farmed. A neice, Mary O'Henley (Mrs. Kleist), lived with them in her younger days.

Philip McCaskill bought and moved the barn to his farm on Lot 21, Concession 9. The barn was taken apart and moved by tractor and wagon. It was rebuilt on a stone foundation and is still being used.

Some years later, Ernie O'Henley moved the house to Durham on a large float.

LOT 23, CONCESSION 9, N.D.R.

Donald O'Henley bought Lot 17, Concession 8 and cleared some land. Later he bought Lot 23, Concession 9, N.D.R.

He married Mary O'Henley and they had four sons and three daughters, John, Murt, Malcolm and (Big) Jack, Mary (Mrs. McKay), Christine and Katie (Mrs. Hugh Gill). Malcolm O'Henley married Ethel Sewell and they had five sons and five daughters, George, Dan, Jack, Ernie, Steve, Mary, Margaret, Christine, Cecelia and Catherine.

The log house was a comfortable home and is still in use. It is now owned by Dr. Powers of Markdale.

The first barn was burned and was replaced by a frame barn. The barn was later sold to Alfred O'Neil who moved it to Highway #10, south of Markdale.

Paddy's Creek crosses this property. There is also a good well, where the milk and cream were kept cool during the summer months. They were placed in a container which was suspended in the well. The famous "Mercey Brothers" of Hanover are sons of Cecelia, and great grandsons of Donald and Mary O'Henley. The family was quite musical.

LOT 24, CONCESSION 9, N.D.R.

"Big Jack" O'Henley, a son of Donald and Mary O'Henley, bought Lot 24, Concession 9 from his father. He and his wife Fanny lived here for a few years before moving to Huntsville. their family was: Murt, Dan, Alex, Archie, Mary and Tena.

Big Jack and James Kelly built the large "Priest's house" at Irish Lake in Artemesia Township. Father P. J. Cassin was pastor at that time.

In one year they built barns on the farms of Terry Martin at Irish Lake, Malcolm Campbell, Lot 20, Concession 6, Patrick Sweeney, Lot 10, Concession 8, Edward Norris Lot 13, Concession 10 and Dan McCarthy.

In 1900 Malcolm O'Henley bought Lot 24 from Big Jack's widow.

On Lot 26, Concession 8, Malcolm's son Jack, a bachelor, lived alone. It was called "The Hatch". This lot, along with Lots 23, 24 and 25 are now owned by Grey County Forests

LOT 25, CONCESSION 9, N.D.R.

John O'Henley, son of Donald, married Flora McDonald. They had no family.

They bought Lot 25, Concession 9, N.D.R., a farm with two creeks on it.

Paddy's Creek starts on the west side, and from Lot 25 flows west to Lot 21, crosses the 8th Concession road and Sideroad 40 to Lot 20. It flows south to the 6th Concession, to Lot 11, then back to Concession 8 and into the Saugeen River.

Blind Creek starts on the east side, crosses and follows the Sideroad and comes out on County Road 10 at Barrhead, below Paul D'Arcy's house.

This Lot (25) was sold to Bert Hamilton and now is known as "The Klondike Trailer Park".

What remains of an old log barn built in 1854 by pioneer John Baptist Thibaudeau Sr. after more than 125 years. The barn housed oxen, two cows, pigs, etc.

CONCESSION 10, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOT 1, CONCESSION 10, N.D.R.

Robert Bartley lived on this Lot in the late 1800s. He had one of the first threshing machines and did a lot of custom threshing with his two older sons, James and William. After his first wife died, he married Annie Campbell and they had a family of: Norman, Robert, Nathan, Harry and Lorne, Maude (Mrs. Day), Martha (Mrs. Fowler) and Florence. They all attended Townsend Lake School. After their house was destroyed by fire about 1900, the family moved to Owen Sound.

LOT 2, CONCESSION 10, N.D.R.

This farm was settled in the 1850s by John and Mary Furneaux, who took out this property and the Lot across the road on the 11th Concession. Tragedy struck the family when three children fell through the ice on a pond at Lot 1, Concession 11, N.D.R., while playing on April 10, 1859. They were Grace, 10 years of age, Elizabeth, 14, and Joseph, 12. The farm was sold to John Laughlin in March 1903. On his passing, his wife Sarah farmed with her brother, Dave Young until 1960, when it was sold to Nelson Schafer, whose son George still owns the farm. This house is an original log house and possibly one of the oldest still in use in Glenelg Township.

LOT 4, CONCESSION 10, N.D.R.

Lot 4, of the Tenth Concession, was taken out from Crown land by Archibald McDougall in 1861. After his death his wife Euphemia sold the farm to John Ellison Jr.

In turn John Ellison Jr. leased the house back to Mrs. McDougall, under certain terms, such as: "the portion of the house, 1 bed-room, dining or sitting room and kitchen, and the use of the cellar subject to the rights of the leasor and his assistants on the farm to use the kitchen during the daytime or week days, and subject to use of the rest of the house as may be required.

That she have the right of keeping one cow and poultry (except geese or ducks or turkeys) with necessary stable room and accommodation, and reasonable pasture for said cow, for a term of six months, when the lease would be completed and ended, (Free of rent).

That she repair any damages done by her during said term by wear and tear or damage by fire, (lightning and tempest only excepted). This lease be a license from him for her use and enjoyment for the six month's period."

John Ellison Jr., married Annie McNally of Glenelg Township in 1904. To them were born two sons, Ernest, now of Georgetown, and William of Markdale. In 1917, John Ellison Jr. had the house brick veneered which stood up well as long as the house remained standing.

Mrs. Ellison passed away in 1934, and John in 1936. The farm was then left to son William, who married Ruby Staples of Glenelg Township in 1933. To this union was born one daughter Mary, now Mrs. Fred McKay of Lindsay. William enjoyed farming and took pride in keeping all his buildings in good repair. In the early 40s, he installed a Delco power system, which lighted both house and barn and pumped water to the buildings as there was no hydro available to that time.

William remained on this farm until 1948 when, due to a cerebral aneurism, he was advised to give up farming.

F. T. Hill owned the farm from 1948 - 1958, when he sold it to the present owner, Ivan Efremov.

LOT 5, CONCESSION 10, N.D.R.

Lot 5, Concession 10, Glenelg was bought by John McNally in late 1880s from Charles Smith. He cleared the entire farm with the exception of approximately eight acres along the sideroad. The house was constructed before 1900. A large barn was built on the property, making use of the lumber cleared from the land.

John and James McNally families

Back Row, left to right: **John, Alfred, Alice (Lennox) McNally, Joe, Maggie (Mrs. Watson)**
Second Row, left to right: **James Jr., Eliza Jane (McFarlane), James Sr., Katie with Josie Jean on knee, Sarah (Mrs. Robson)**
Front Row, left to right: **Nellie, Gertrude (Mrs. Watson), Irene (Mrs. Baines)**

John McNally and his wife, Alice Lennox, had two children, Alfred and Ena (Mrs. James Vaughan).

John McNally was succeeded on the farm by his son Alfred. Alfred purchased Lot 5 on Concession 9, south of the home farm in the late 1940s. It had previously been owned by Vincent Paylor and prior to that by Bill McNally, John's brother.

Alfred remained a bachelor and following his death, the north farm was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ford who reside there at present.

LOT 6, CONCESSION 10, N.D.R.

The first recorded owner of this farm in 1873 was Neil McDonald, who with McDonald McKechnie and Henry Tucker owned the farm alternately. In 1878 the Crown Deed was issued to Neil McDonald. In 1884 the farm was bought by Mark Baker and his wife, Mary Belton, originally from Yorkshire, England. In 1891 Mark Baker sold the farm to his son, William who married Catharine Ellison in 1893.

In 1897 the present house was built and from 1900 to 1914 served as the Waudby Post Office with William G. Baker as Post Master. This couple raised a family of six sons and two daughters.

W. Baker family

Back Row, left to right: **Waudby, John, Alexander, Gladys (Mrs. Earl Brown), Jim**
Front Row, left to right: **Mrs. W. G. Baker, Ellison, May (Mrs. Joe Young), Carmen, Mr. W. G. Baker**

One son, Carman married Olive Allen and assisted his father on the family farm. In 1943 an addition was built on the house and a daughter Evelyen was born to them. In 1944, William Baker passed away and Carman continued running the farm.

In April 1973, Carman sold the farm to Norman and Irene Murray of Oakville, who spend some weekends and holidays at their farm home. George Schaefer works the farm.

LOT 7, CONCESSION 10, N.D.R.

In 1884, John McFarlane received the patent for Lot 7, Concession 10 from the Crown and sold the 100 acres to George Torry in 1895.

George married Mary Jane Ellison in 1903, and their family of Robert John, Mary (Mrs. Nelson Schafer) and W. G., were born on this farm. In 1923, Mr. Torry bought the farm across the road, Lot 7, Concession 11, from the McKechnie estate and the family moved to the brick house on that property. They continued to farm both parcels of land.

In 1939, Robert John acquired the farm on Concession 10, while his brother, W. G., remained on the home farm. His mother lived with Robert John, after Mr. Torry's death in 1945.

He was a blacksmith and welder, as well as being a good carpenter and wood craftsman. He made a violin for his brother, W. G., who was a violinist. Robert John died 1983.

W. G.'s son, Ron and his wife Heather now work this farm.

LOT 8, CONCESSION 10, N.D.R.

In 1879 this property was taken from the Crown by Donald McDonald. In 1902 Joseph Young bought the farm and in 1930, David Young purchased the land from his father.

In December 1947, Carman Baker bought the property which he worked until he sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cheslick of Toronto in April, 1973. Mr. and Mrs. Cheslick have since built a modern home and barn on the property and spend all their weekends and holidays here.

LOT 15, CONCESSION 10, N.D.R.

The east half was taken out from the Crown in 1868 by John McFee and the west half in 1896 by Donald McCormick, brother of Dougal McCormick, who had Lot 16.

Wilmot G. Pickell and William L. Young also owned it for short periods. A 52' x 60' barn and a house, were built. The house burned shortly after, and the present house was built that winter. It was erected in two parts, namely the main house which was 30' x 45' and a large wood shed and summer kitchen.

Michael Norris bought this farm in 1899. With his wife, Margaret, they had a family of ten children, all born in this house. In 1907 Dan McFee rented the rights to drill for oil and gas, for which he paid with wood. The Norris family moved to Markdale in the twenties but still continued to farm until 1945 when William and Evelyn Kennedy bought it and moved in, with their daughter Doreen and son Arnold. Two more children, Ruth and David, were added to their family.

As the house had not been lived in for twenty years, the Kennedys started renovating it, by removing the dilapidated back shed. The frame house was covered with three ply of hemlock boards. Two ply were on the outside and one on the inside. The outside two ply of boards were removed, insulation inserted, and the boards replaced. New doors and windows, with white aluminum siding completed the outside. The interior then was renovated and modernized. Hydro was installed in 1954 and later a garage and sun porch at the south side, completed the house. A volunteer elm, at the side of the lane was welcome, as this was just the time many elm trees on the farm, got Dutch Elm disease and died.

William and Ethel Kennedy farm

The farm has seen mixed farming operations, including milking ten cows by hand. The milk was separated to feed calves and the cream sold to the Markdale Creamery. They also kept horses, sheep, pigs and chickens. The farm work was done by horses until 1951, when an International tractor was introduced to lighten the work load. By 1953 the Kennedys had purchased another 100 acres, namely Lot 18, Concession 11 known as the Donnelly Place.

In 1960 they purchased milking machines and started shipping fluid milk to the Gay Lea Milk Plant at Tara.

As well as farm work, Bill became Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Telephone System until the mid '50s, when it was purchased by Bell Telephone Company and Evelyn found time to teach school for twenty years.

Due to a farm accident, Bill was forced to retire but they still live on the farm at the present time.

LOT 19, CONCESSION 10, N.D.R.

David Nethercut

In 1878, John Orr was owner of Lot 19, Concession 10, N.D.R. and his nephew Dave Nethercut lived here with him for many years. Dave was a war veteran and after Mr. Orr left the farm around 1920, to live with nephews in Orillia, Dave lived in the County Home in Markdale.

John Orr burned lime, now a forgotten art. There are many lime kilns on this property as well as on Lot 20, Concession 11, where he and his wife formerly resided.

Samuel H. Wright bought the farm and after his death in 1945. his daughter Mini (now Mrs. Cameron Robson) became owner of the Orr farm. Her son Ray Hutchinson and wife Shirley and children Bonnie and Daryl live here at present.

Owing to river severance problems, the part south of the Rocky Saugeen River was sold to Ken Grubb as well as Lot 19, Concession 9 which was also part of the Wright property.

A part of Lot 19, Concession 10, on the northeast corner is now owned by Ray's sister and husband Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Breau. They are clearing it at present.

LOT 21, CONCESSION 10, N.D.R.

Early in the 20th Century, William McKechnie lived on Lot 21, Concession 10 for about twenty years. He married Lizzie Anderson, and their family consisted of Wilda, Cecil, Wilton and Russell, all of whom attend Barrhead School. When William's sister, Maggie McKechnie was married, the wedding dance was held in the large new barn which had just been erected.

The McKechnie family moved to Brampton many years ago, and the farm passed through several hands, until it is now owned by Thomas Brodie.

LOT 25, CONCESSION 10, N.D.R.

In 1901 William Smart and wife, Elizabeth Ann (Hall), bought Lot 25, Concession 10, Glenelg Township, containing 96 acres, from Richard Milsap. In the fall they moved from "East Mountain", Kimberley, by horse and wagon. The cattle were driven by a young man who walked with them a distance of fifteen miles.

On this farm there was a two storey frame house consisting of two bedrooms, kitchen, pantry and basement. There was also a log barn. In a few years a frame barn, 40 feet by 56 feet, was built and an addition made to the house.

The Smart family made their living by milking cows and feeding pigs and hens. For extra money they had a mare raising a colt each year, then sold the colt at the age of three. These colts were sold to the West, as prices were best out there. The mare raised thirteen colts in all.

William and Elizabeth raised a family of four boys and four girls, who were educated at S. S. #18, Barrhead. After seventeen years on this farm they bought a farm on Highway #10 and farmed the two farms.

In the spring of 1926, Earl bought Lot 25, Concession 10, Glenelg Township from his Dad, along with some old implements and had a team of horses, a cow, a young sow and eight stocker cattle. He moved to the farm on April 16, 1926. The weather was still real wintry with snow over the fences and bad roads. He started seeding May 1, 1926, then had a real hot summer so the crops were light.

By this time, Earl had enough of "batching", so married Olive Wilson in 1926. That winter the house was remodelled and the telephone installed. As time went on, farming advanced from horse farming to tractor and better implements. They built an implement shed and a shed to the barn and installed hydro in the house and barn. An electric pump was installed to force the water to house and barn. A bulldozer was hired to take out the big stones, and clear some rough land which was then seeded to pasture.

Earl and Olive's children were: Muriel, Stanley, Kenneth, Wilmer and Frances. Stanley at the age of 27 was killed in a tractor accident at Barrhead; Muriel died at the age of 51; Kenneth is an operator and Wilmer a forester with Ontario Hydro; and Frances (Mrs. Bill Edwards) is a Secretary for the Farm Credit Corporation.

The grade cattle were sold and pure bred registered Angus cattle were purchased. This changed the way of farming to a cow-calf herd.

In 1973, Earl and Olive sold the farm to Bill and Ruth Heath of Mississauga and moved to Markdale.

CONCESSION 11, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

Colin McArthur family

Seated, left to right: **Mrs. Colin McArthur, Colin Jr., Elizabeth, Colin Sr.**
Back Row, left to right: **Mary, Archie, Merron and Donald**

LOTS 3 AND 4, CONCESSION 11, N.D.R.

Lot 3 was settled by James McNally and sold in 1890 to Colin D. McArthur, who had moved from Bentinck Township.

John Bell had purchased Lot 4 from the Crown in 1867 for the sum of $200 later selling to Thomas Dunn who resold to Colin D. McArthur, who now had a 200 acre farm.

Colin and his wife Margaret (Hill) raised a family of six children, Mary (Mrs. Arthur Edge), Elizabeth (Lizzie married Revel Boyce), Donald, Archie, Merron (Mrs. Thomas Meloshe) and Colin.

Besides a farmer, Colin was also a mason and brick layer and built the fine red brick house on the crest of the hill.

Upon his death in 1946 the farm was transferred to his daughter Lizzie and her husband Revel Boyce, who had a family of: Edna (Mrs. R. Harrison), Ross and Ian.

Ian remained on the farm with his parents and continued the farming after their deaths until 1973, when it was bought by Wilhelm Walter and a few years later sold to the present owner, Martin Olesen.

LOT 6, CONCESSION 11, N.D.R.

In 1873, Alexander McKechnie bought from the Crown all rock elm and cherry timber on this lot. Donald McArthur Sr., received the Crown Land Grant in 1882 for this property and eventually gave it to his son John, who in 1902 passed it on to his son David John, a grandson of Donald Sr.

Donald John enlisted for service in the Great War, 1914-1918, and after his return in 1919, lived here until he sold the farm to Nelson and Mary (Torry) Schafer in 1939. Their family were George and Verna (Mrs. Allan Roach), now living in Dundalk.

George remained on the farm and is the present Reeve of the Township and County Warden in 1984. He married Pat Aitken, Dundalk, and they have a son, Sandy.

LOT 7, CONCESSION 11, N.D.R.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKechnie with two small children set sail from Kentra, Scotland, to Canada and the journey lasted nine weeks. The children took scarlet fever and son Donald died while on board the ship and the daughter died while landing in Muddy York, now Toronto.

Two daughters Elizabeth and Catherine were born before the family decided to come and take up land in the Queen's Bush. By 1857 many of the farms along the Garafraxa and the Concessions near Durham had been taken up by earlier settlers. The McKechnies came farther north and took Lot 7, Concession 11, N.D.R. Glenelg and built a log cabin.

Another daughter Flora was born in this cabin, being the first child born to the settlers in the area. A son John, was also born.

By Crown Patent dated 1874, one hundred acres was granted to John McKechnie Sr.

The first log cabin was replaced by a larger log home and in later years a beautiful brick (present) house and a large barn were erected. The bush farm changed to splendid agricultural land.

Catherine, Flora and John Jr. remained on the farm after their parent's death, until the death of John Jr. in 1923.

In 1923, the McKechnie farm was sold to Mr. and Mrs. George Torry and their family Robert John, William G. and Mary (Mrs. Nelson Schafer). They farmed here until George Torry's death in 1945.

W. G. Torry took over the farm in 1946 and later in the year married Mary Allen, daughter of Herb and May Allen on the fourth concession of Glenelg.

W. G. Torry homestead

Their family consisting of Hazel (Mrs. Wayne Clark), Ronald and John were raised on this farm. The children all attended school at Townsend Lake.

The Torry families all attended the North Glenelg Baptist Church.

Mary and W. G. Torry had a farm auction sale in 1981, and moved to a house near Markdale.

Their son, Ron and his wife Heather bought the family farm and continue to work it. They have two daughters, Kymberly and Cheryl.

LOT 8, CONCESSION 11, N.D.R.

In 1913 William G. Baker bought this property, 100 acres, from Daniel Robertson. His son Waudby Baker took over the east half of the Lot in 1928, and in 1944 his other son Carman Baker took over ownership of the west half. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Halliday bought this fifty acres where they built a lovely home, but in 1982 were transferred to British Columbia, so they sold this property to Earl MacInnis, the present owner.

LOT 9, CONCESSION 11, N.D.R.

Lot 9 was taken out from the Crown May 12, 1868 by Frederick W. Jarvis along with Lot 10.

Lot 9 was sold to George Stoddart in December, 1868 and remained in the family until 1927 when it was sold by George Thomas Stoddart and John W. Stoddart, sons of George Stoddart.

The new owner Archibald W. McArthur took off the bush which was sawed into lumber with a portable sawmill, the sawpit of which is still visible in the bush today. Timber from many local bush lots was also sawed at the sawmill.

The farm was sold to Mark Waudby Baker in 1928. Waudby Baker owned the farm until 1969.

At a farm auction in the 1920s when the wood stove in the living room of the stone house was being auctioned off the floor gave way. This sent everyone in the room, as well as the stove down into the cellar.

In 1969 the house and a small lot were severed from the farm.

The Federal government, under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act, next purchased the farm. For several years this was leased property of which David and Anne Kennedy have been owners since 1977.

LOT 11, CONCESSION 11, N.D.R.

This property consisting of 100 acres, was acquired from the Crown in 1870 by Alexander Wilson. It changed owners several times and in 1886 it was purchased by James Hall from James Creaney for $300. James Hall erected a dwelling and a very small barn.

In 1916, John McCarthy purchased it from Elizabeth Hall, widow of James Hall.

In 1947, William George Coburn and son Willis Coburn purchased the 100 acres from John McCarthy. In the spring of 1949, they moved to the property and built a small barn that summer.

In 1970, 60 acres of swamp land and river were sold to Terra Leisure which subsequently divided it into four lots which they sold privately.

In 1977, Willis Coburn and wife Mary severed two acres on the sideroad boundary and built a new home. They sold the remaining 38 acres to their eldest son Manley and his wife Gail Coburn. A steel shed was erected that year at the front of the property. They reside there at the present time with their four children.

LOT 16, CONCESSION 11, N.D.R.

Michael Dillon was the first to settle Lot 16, Concession 11, when he took this land out from the Crown in March, 1869. The property passed to Patrick Dillon in April 1871.

Patrick Dillon was married to Catherine Norris and there were two daughters from this union. On the death of Patrick (c 1874), Catherine married Thomas Meagher. Thomas was a widower with a family of his own. Thomas came from a family well known as builders. His brother, Jack Meagher, framed many of the barns in the area, and one of these was the barn constructed on what was now the Thomas Meagher farm. Thomas also had a double brick house a short distance to the west of the original Dillon log cabin.

Thomas and Catherine had a son and a daughter to add to their two separate families.

Frank, the son of Thomas and Catherine, took over the farm just before the death of his father, Thomas Meagher, who died about 1920. Frank remained a bachelor for most of his life, but married Margaret Calhoun in later years.

On the death of Frank (c 1954), the property came into the possession of Malcolm MacCannell. Malcolm and his wife Nina had ten children.

The MacCannells severed 25 acres of land fronting County Road 12, on which property Malcolm now lives (1984). The remainder of the property, on which the original brick house and barn are situated, was sold to Charles Stanley and Janet McFadden Glasspool in May, 1974. The Glasspools have two children, Charles and Emily.

Mrs. Glasspool was raised in Glenelg where her family dates back to the Robert McFadden family's arrival in 1857. Dr. Charles Glasspool came as a young man from England.

LOT 18, CONCESSION 11, N.D.R.

The property was taken from the Crown by Samuel Donnelly in 1863. After his death in 1882 it was left to his two daughters, Sarah and Jane, with his wife Sarah Scott Donnelly having the use of it during her lifetime. In 1905, the land was sold to Samuel H. Wright but mother and daughters retained the use of the house, which reverted to the farm when the Donnellys were through with it.

After passing through several hands the farm was purchased in 1979, by David and Anne Kennedy, the present owners.

LOT 19, CONCESSION 11, N.D.R.

In 1869 Thomas Wright of Ireland, and his wife Mary Smart took out the Crown deed for this 100 acre lot. The Wrights lived in a log house built at the southeast corner of the property. To this union were born five sons and one daughter. Mary, the mother, died leaving Thomas to care for a young family.

In 1896, Samuel H. Wright, the middle son married Eleanor Freeborn of Holland Township. The following year they built a new frame house here and raised a family of three, one son, Hugh, and two daughters, Mary (Mini) and Edna.

Son Hugh married Ruby Shaw in 1927 and took over part of the home farm. The family eventually acquired some four hundred acres in the vicinity. Samuel H. Wright died in 1945 of a severe heart attack.

In 1945, Robert Hutchinson, son of Mini and Harold Hutchinson took over his grandfather's farm, when his Uncle Hugh gave it up. Robert is a great-grandson of the first owner, Thomas Wright. In 1951, Robert married Marian Needham and in 1952, moved to this farm. Their children, Elizabeth, Anne and Robert Wayne were the fifth generation to have lived on this farm. In 1964 the family moved to Owen Sound.

While living on the farm, Robert followed in his grandfather's footsteps, both having served on Glenelg Township Council.

Samuel H. Wright and brother Stewart, 1920

Hugh and his father 'S. H.' were active on Agricultural Boards and in the Farmers' Union.

Arnold and Beth Kennedy bought this farm from Robert Hutchinson in 1964. They live there with their two children Janien and Paul.

LOT 22, CONCESSION 11, N.D.R.

The first patent on this land was issued in 1869 to William Millsap. In 1889, it was taken over by George S. C. Bethune.

After 1895, several owners occupied this land. In 1945, I. B. Lucas purchased it and four years later sold 35 acres to Walter Tebbutt and in 1950, the remaining 65 acres to Sarah J. Bennett.

In 1978, Mrs. Bennett's son Gordon, bought the land. His family consists of his wife Mary, and three daughters, Sheri and twins Olivia and Tricia. The Bennetts are the present owners of the farm.

CONCESSION 12, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOT 2, CONCESSION 12, N.D.R.

An 1865 survey shows Archibald Leitch as the owner of this property. Samuel Baines purchased the property prior to his marriage to Anne Henderson in January 1887. They farmed here until they purchased the Robert Waterson property, Lot 3, Concession 12. Their son Cecil was born on this farm in 1898. In later years son Alvin, built a small home and his wife Betty, and son Alvin and daughter Betty Ann lived here until they moved to their new home in Bentinck Township, in October 1943.

The property remained in the Baines family until 1974, when it was sold to Bogdon and Gross of Walkerton for the timber. It was then severed from the remaining property and sold.

LOT 3, CONCESSION 12, N.D.R.

The 1865 survey shows Robert Waterson the first owner of this property. He was a sailor on the Great Lakes and was away during the summer months. His wife Betsy and family William, John and Barbara lived here. Little graves marked with white stones at the west corner of the fence in front of the house indicate that possibly other children may have died from diphtheria. Little pink flowering trees are planted around the graves.

Robert Waterson died in this home but we do not know what became of the rest of the family.

Samuel Baines, his wife Anne Henderson and son Cecil moved to this property between 1898 and 1900. Their family included: Cecil, John, Ernest, Alvin, twins Victor and Violet, and Archie.

Mr. Baines, who was a cattle buyer and sold cattle in Toronto, died suddenly in 1917.

Cecil was a sailor on the Great Lakes where he worked as an engineer. John farmed on the Coffey farm. Ernest sailed for a few summers but later farmed the home property. Alvin was also a sailor and worked as a Second Mate on a Great Lakes vessel. Victor was on the family farm until 1947 when he left to reside in Durham. Archie sailed for a short period of time and resided on the home farm.

Grandchildren of Mrs. Baines, Olive, Beverley, Calvert and Jackie all made their home here. Mrs. Baines celebrated her ninetieth birthday in 1967. She passed away in 1969.

The farm was sold to Bogdon and Gross Furniture Company of Walkerton for timber in 1974. It was later severed into two fifty acre lots and sold to Don and Glen Russell.

LOT 4, CONCESSION 12, N.D.R.

William Henderson and his wife Margaret came from Northern Scotland. They were among the first settlers in this area and named the lake, "Henderson Lake".

William was a sea captain on the Great Lakes, where he unfortunately lost his life, somewhere on Lake Superior. His wife Margaret is buried at Cleveland.

Their family consisted of George, Alex, Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah and Annie. George married Ann McQuarrie and resided on this farm as the second generation. Their family was: Christine (Teeny), William, Catherine (Mrs. John Abel) of Niagara Falls, New York and Anne (Mrs. Sam Baines). Mrs. Henderson died shortly after the birth of her daughter Ann in 1877. She is buried at the Rocky Saugeen Cemetery.

Later George Henderson married Catherine McCelland. He died in 1917 and is buried at Latona Cemetery.

After the death of his father, William purchased the farm and moved from Lot 4, Concession 13. His sister Christine resided with him until her death in 1940.

The first log barn on this property was destroyed by fire when it was struck by lightning. A Robertson boy from Lot 1, Concession 12 who was mowing sheaves in the barn at the time was killed by the bolt. His funeral was held from the Henderson home. The date is not known but it was before 1917.

Calvert Baines, son of Cecil Baines, grandson of Mrs. Annie Baines and great nephew of William Henderson, owns a two acre lot on this property.

Mrs. Baines, William's sister got the property and after her death it was left to her three sons Ernest, Victor and Archie.

At the time of publication, the property is for sale, thus ending the Henderson relationship with the farm.

LOT 5, CONCESSION 12, N.D.R.

The first settler was T. J. Townsend. A stone house was built in 1877 on the hill overlooking the lake, the name of which was changed from Henderson to Townsend after this family. It is still known as Townsend Lake.

Joseph Young was the next owner and later his son George Young.

It was then occupied by tenants, Gordon and Dorothy Barfoot and son Melville, Reuben and Edith Paylor, Mr. and Mrs. Fred McArthur and Colin and Catherine. Mr. McArthur sold chickens for a hatchery.

George Young sold the farm to Ian Boyce who farmed it for a number of years. It was then severed for lake shore lots. The present road replaces the original scenic drive around the southern shore of the lake.

A cottage community now dots the southern shore of Townsend Lake.

LOTS 6, 7 AND 8, CONCESSION 12, N.D.R.

This property was taken from the Crown by Thomas Townsend in 1876. In 1904, the Trustees of #4 school bought land from James Brodie on which to build a new school. A short time later Dan and Mary Brodie of Lot 7 added this farm to their acreage. The house was occupied by tenants for some years, the first being Mr. and Mrs. Dan Brodie (known as "Little Dan" Brodie).

The barn was destroyed by fire, cause unknown. Ian Boyce purchased the property from Mrs. Mary Brodie and again lake front lots were severed and sold for cottages. The road was changed to go south of the school, away from the scenic road along the Lake. The house and lot were sold to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Barlow and family.

It was on this property that the little Primitive Methodist Church was built by the early pioneers.

The Crown deed for Lot 8, Concession 12 was taken by Angus Leitch in 1878, and several others owned it until 1903 when R. J. Brodie lived on it. Later Dan and Mary (Paylor) Brodie resided on this property. Their family consisted of Angela, Dorothy, Florence, James and Harold. The property was sold to Ian Boyce.

LOTS 9, 10, CONCESSION 12, LOT 10, CONCESSION 13, N.D.R.

Anthony Goodwill and his wife Jean McKie moved from Preston, Ontario to Glenelg, Lot 9, Concession 12 in the late 1860s. They had eleven children, some being born after they came to Glenelg. They moved through the bush, thought to belong to George Stoddart. Anthony built a home and cleared the land and later he and his sons built another house.

Anthony left for Colorado to work in the mines, leaving his wife and family to work the farm. He took ill on his route home in 1893 and died in Stratford, so near home. His son James lived and farmed on the home farm for many years along with his wife Martha Stoddart, four daughters and one son.

In 1895, James received the Crown deed for Lot 9 and in 1927, he bought Lot 10, Concession 12 from William Stanley Williamson and also Lot 10, Concession 13, one hundred acres less one and one half acres which was sold to Glenelg Township for a roadway called the Dutch Line.

Later William James Goodwill, grandson of Anthony, farmed all three lots until his death in 1970. That year, Lots 9 and 10, Concession 12 were sold to Charles Webster, the present owner. Lot 10 on Concession 13 was sold to the Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority.

LOT 15, CONCESSION 12, N.D.R.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Callahan settled on Lot 15, Concession 12, N.D.R. in 1856, using a squatter's claim. They had to build a house and stable and also do roadwork instead of paying taxes. Their family consisted of Patrick, Jack, Daniel, Dennis, Mary and Ellen.

Pat got into a fight with a man named Walker in a gravel pit. He hit Walker with a shovel and was sent to jail where he later died of pneumonia.

Jack owned Lot 14, Concession 12. A tragic accident happened two weeks before he was to be married to Effie McFee. He had rushed into his barn which was on fire to save a calf and died as the result of smoke inhalation.

In 1912, Dennis took out a Crown Deed for Lot 15, Concession 12 and with the help of Daniel, Mary and Ellen, they farmed in until 1940. He sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Thompson, who farmed it for thirty-two years. They had a family of three daughters, Shirley (Mrs. Lafrentz), Leona (Mrs. Clifford Stubbing), and Eileen (Mrs. Eddy Linton). Mrs. Stubbings is the only one living in Glenelg. At present she is the first woman member of Glenelg Council.

The Edgar Thompson farm

In 1972, Thompsons sold the farm to a man from Orangeville, who later sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Morris of Mississauga.

A frame house on the corner of Lot 15, was used for a short time as Lauriston Post Office. Later Thompson sold the house to Elwood Fitzimmons of Markdale who tore it down and the land where the house had been was sold to John McCannell of Hamilton.

LOT 16, CONCESSION 12, N.D.R.

The first person to live on Lot 16, Concession 12, (one hundred acres) was Mr. Bell. He later sold it to Francis Walker, who received the deed for it in 1862. Mr. Walker was Post Master at the Lauriston Post Office, which was situated in his home from 1892 - 1898.

In the fall of 1894, a neighbour, James Goodwill Senior, came to post a letter to his future bride, Martha Stoddart. As he was returning home along Concession 12, he saw smoke and realizing it could be the Walker home, he retraced his steps, but unfortunately the house was completely demolished.

The men of the community helped cut the logs in the bush which he sawed into lumber at the neighbouring sawmill. They rebuilt the house which still stands.

Luther Torry, a young unmarried neighbour, bought the farm in 1908, and rented it to a Mr. Clarke who lived there for a few years. Mr. Torry married Laura Piper of Ceylon and lived there for over fifty years until their deaths.

Their only son Jack, took over the farm and he and his wife, the former Vera Smart from north of Markdale, are still living there. Jack has operated a blacksmith, welding, and general repair shop, along with his farm work, for the past fifty years. He still works in the shop although now retired from farming.

LOT 18, CONCESSION 12, N.D.R.

In May 1868, Daniel McCarthy got 100 acres, Lot 18, Concession 12, North Durham Road on patent from the Crown. A log house was built on the property as well as a barn to house livestock. In July 1872, a Mr. Perry bought all the rock elm timber from the property at $1.00 a tree. There is no record of the amount of timber cut, but apparently no logs were cut after 1905.

In September 1905, Daniel Joseph McCarthy bought the farm from Daniel McCarthy, Sr. for $2500. A young lady came from the Burlington area to nurse Daniel's brother through a bout of pneumonia and stayed on when she and Daniel were married. About this time an addition was put on the house and a few years later a large frame barn was built.

The McCarthys lived and farmed here until 1947, when they sold the farm to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hundt. They leased the house for their lifetime for $1.00 per year, but remained for only a year or so and then went to Burlington.

In December 1950, the present owners, Lorne and Florence Hellyer, bought the farm. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy no longer planned to live in the farm house, so they gave up the lease and let the house go with the property. The Hellyers continue to live on the farm, in the original house built over 100 years ago.

LOT 19, CONCESSION 12, N.D.R.

The hundred acres of Lot 19, Concession 12 was Crown land purchased by John Gallagher on February 3, 1866 for one hundred and sixty dollars. His home was back forty rods south of Concession road 12, on the west side of the property.

Six years later James Gallagher acquired it, selling it in 1895 to William Lucas.

Samuel J. Ireton owned it from 1899 until April 26, 1907 when it was sold to James and John Connor.

By 1923 the Connor brothers owned this lot, the adjacent Lot 20 and Lot 19, across the road on Concession 13, making it a 299 acre farm. The entire farm is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Osborne.

LOT 20, CONCESSION 12, N.D.R.

This property was bought by William Watson for taxes of $13 on December 22, 1870. The next resident was William Brown who bought 97 acres from the crown on November 6, 1883 for $155.

The farm buildings were located forty rods south of Concession 12, on the east side of Lot 20 just behind S. S. #6 School.

On March 18, 1872 the Crown granted one acre of land from this Lot to the Trustees of S. S. #6, Glenelg for a school — Lauriston.

On August 14, 1896 John and James Connor bought the West half, fifty acres, and on April 24, 1923 the East half of this lot.

While they were living there with their mother, the house took fire and the mother had to be restrained from going after their money box containing $7.40, a precious amount at that time. A niece, Sadie Mich also lived with them and attended the local school.

In 1930 the whole 299 acres was bought by Samuel and Ada Osborne, parents of the present owner, Harry Osborne and his wife, Ruth.

CONCESSION 13, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOT 1, CONCESSION 13, N.D.R.

Early records show Patrick Coffey Sr., as the first settler on this property, having taken the Crown deed in 1866. A son, William, resided here until his death in 1940.

At that time, the property was purchased by John and Muriel Baines. Mrs. Baines' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Price, resided here for a few years before they moved to Windsor in 1944.

The log barn was damaged by wind in the spring of 1943 and a small frame barn was built later that year to replace it.

A tornado which swept through the district in July 1967 damaged the cedar swamp.

Mr. and Mrs. Baines celebrated their Golden Wedding in 1980. Mr. Baines died shortly after in 1983. Mrs. Baines is now in a nursing home and the farm lies vacant.

Their son Beverly was killed in 1972 in an industrial accident in Elmira and a daughter Olive (Mrs. Cameron MacDonald) resides in Bentinck Township.

LOTS 2 AND 3, CONCESSION 13, N.D.R.

Lots 2 and 3 were first taken from the Crown by William Jenkins. William and John Thomas were the next owners, having resided here since 1865.

Some years afterwards, in the early 1900s, Samuel Baines and his wife Ann (Henderson) Baines bought the property, but lived on Lot 3, Concession 12.

The original log building for Townsend Lake School was built on the southeast corner of Lot 3, but it was destroyed by fire and the site was re-located.

Samuel's three sons, Victor, Archie and Ernie sold the property to Bodgen and Gross Furniture Company of Walkerton in 1974 and the timber was removed.

The Company later sold the farm and there have been several owners since.

LOT 4, CONCESSION 13, N.D.R.

Angus MacQuarrie came from John O'Groats at the northern tip of Scotland. His wife Anne MacGillivary came from the Isle of Mull, in Scotland. They were the first settlers on this property. The Grey County Gazetteer of 1865 reports a Lacklin MacQuarrie who was probably a son, residing here. A daughter, Ann, married George Henderson. They are buried in the Rocky Saugeen Cemetery.

William Henderson purchased the property and lived here with his sister Christine (Teeny) until 1917. After the death of his father, George Henderson, in 1917, he moved to Lot 4 Concession 12. The house on this property was struck by lightning in July 1929.

Following the death of William Henderson in 1955, his sister Catherine (Mrs. John Abel) was owner of the property. Upon her death, daughters Miss Christine Abel and Mrs. Virginia Route inherited the property and are the present owners.

'Sucker' Creek, a popular spot in the spring of the year, flows through this property. Many of the younger generation have tales to tell of times spent there catching the suckers in the spring of the year.

LOT 5 & 6, CONCESSION 13, N.D.R.

Charles Boyle bought lot 5 and 6, Concession 13, N.D.R. from the Crown in October 1882 and farmed it until 1909 when he sold to Wesley Brady and his wife Mabel. They continued to own and farm the property for the next forty-one years, until selling to Clarence Vaughan.

Clarence and his wife Marjorie (Timmins) had a pleasant surprise the first year they were on the farm, when they learned that they held the lucky ticket in a car raffle at Durham and as a result took home a brand new 1950 Dodge sedan.

They have a family of five children: Eleanor (Mrs. Larry Mather), Wayne, Larry, Judy and Bonnie. The farm is still owned and operated by Clarence and Marjorie Vaughan.

LOTS 7 AND 8, CONCESSION 13, N.D.R.

In 1872, George Fee purchased Lot 8, Concession 13, Glenelg Township, Grey County from the Crown for the sum of $200. The land package consisted of 100 acres.

George Fee remained there until January 2, 1883, when he sold the property to Walter Nichol of Glenelg Township, for the sum of $700. Seven years later in 1890, Walter and his wife Agnes sold Lot 8, Concession 13 to Neil and Janet Livingstone for the sum of $1,900. They and their children: John, Donald, Campbell, Anne and Neil moved here from Lot 30, Concession 1, S.D.R. Flora, Peter, Mary, Janet and Lorne were born on Lot 8. The land package was reduced to 98 acres in 1878 by the Township of Glenelg to create the road now called the Dutch Line.

On March 3, 1871, Ludwig Deitner of Glenelg Township purchased Lot 7, Concession 13, Glenelg Township from the Crown Lands for the sum of $200. This acreage remained in Ludwig Deitner's name until 1874, when it was sold to James and Catherine Carrie of Glenelg Township, for the sum of $2,000. Nine years later, James and Catherine Carrie sold Lot 7 to Mary Anne Carrie, who sold it to Neil Livingstone in 1899.

Devout Presbyterians, Neil and Janet Livingstone and their surviving eight children farmed the land Lots 7 and 8. Neil Livingstone was an experienced barn framer, and had made the frames of a number of barns in south Glenelg, leaving home before daylight and returning after dark, often walking 15 to 20 miles a day.

In 1903, Neil, with the help of sons Jack, Campbell and Dan erected his own frame barn on Lot 8, replacing the original log barn. The lime for the stone wall of the barn was burned in a lime kiln which was dug into the side of a hill on Lot 7. The stone for the wall was hand picked and cut from stones from the fields. The logs of rock elm and maple were selected from the woods and squared into timbers, some were 14'' by 40' in length. The lumber was cut from hemlock and cedar trees of Lot 7 and sawn at Vasey's Mill, in Lauriston. However, a tragic fire destoyed the mill and all the lumber. The mill was rebuilt and more logs were cut and delivered to replace the loss. The new lumber was put on the outside of the barn green, which accounts for the large cracks between the boards.

On the property, there are two wells 12 feet deep, stone cribbed. Numerous cold springs flow into Townsend Lake, to the west of the farm.

As Neil and Janet's family grew, they eventually began to leave the farm.

John Alexander worked for the Hamilton Bridge and Steel Company.

Donald Hugh and Campbell moved to Gibbs, Saskatchewan in 1906, where they took up homesteading on a section of land each. Donald Hugh was never married. He returned to Markdale, Ontario in 1944 and remained there until his death on January 16, 1948. He is buried in the Markdale Cemetery.

Anne Amelia married Ira Stafford of Holland Township. They raised two boys, Morrison and Clarence, and farmed all their life at Holford in Holland Township.

Neil Albert married Zetta Aldred and farmed in Glenelg Township and later operated a General Store and Post Office in Dornoch, Ontario. They retired to Owen Sound. They raised an adopted girl, Shirley, who lives in Toronto.

Peter Campbell moved to Saskatchewan and, while digging a well on a homestead, was gassed and died at the age of 22.

Lorne married May Ritchie of Holland Township in 1921 and purchased Lot 9, Concession 14, consisting of one hundred acres, which he farmed along with his parents' farm, Lots 7 and 8.

In 1943, Lorne bought his parents' farm from the estate and moved there because he had the misfortune of losing a large frame barn on Lot 9, and all the winter's feed. Lorne and his wife May raised four children: Iona, Reta, Wallace and Bernice. Wallace, the only one to remain in Glenelg, married Mona Cronk of Chilliwack, B. C. Their children are Sandra, Karen and Fern. Lots 7 and 8 are still in the Livingstone name.

LOTS 14, 15, 16, CONCESSION 13, N.D.R.
LOT 15, CONCESSION 14, N.D.R.

William and James Bell were residing at Lot 16 of the Thirteenth Concession as early as 1865. Between them, they acquired Lots 14 and 15 of that same Concession and the Lot directly north, Lot 14 of Concession 14, which borders the southeast shore of Bell's Lake.

This is one of the larger lakes in Glenelg Township, and extends northwards into Holland Township. It became known as Bell's Lake. A boathouse and landing dock were built and the spot became a popular picnic resort in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries.

This is an account from *The Durham Review* June 18, 1908.

"A merry party composed of the members of the Durham Presbyterian Choir and a few friends, spent an enjoyable day's outing at this famed picnic resort, about fifteen miles north-east of here. (i.e. Durham) The day was spent chiefly in boating, for which there are unequalled facilities. The Lake proper is in reality a combination of several small lakes studded with islands and by channels of varying widths, and in passing through, changes of scenery of indescribable beauty are continually being presented to the eye."

James Bell and his wife had seven sons William, Wesley, Louis, Walter, Newton, Manfred and Alfred. A large three storey house was built, with a covering of three layers of brick. The Bells had overnight guests, especially fishermen, who used the lake for pleasure and sport.

James Bell and sons raised Clydesdale horses and Hereford cattle in their family operation. They were exhibitors at the East Glenelg Fall Fair (later, the Markdale Fair) and it was quite an imposing sight to see the long lines of good livestock walking along the back roads to the Fair.

William, Wesley, Walter and Louis bought the Bell lots and Louis also bought others nearby, but has since sold three to the Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority. Francis Katool owns Lot 15, and Terry Osborne owns Lot 16, less the house on Concession 14. Mr. and Mrs. Norman Wilkinson now live in the big house.

LOT 17, CONCESSIONS 12 AND 13, N.D.R.

Lot 17, Concession 12 was taken from the Crown in 1868 by Francis Walker. This Lot remained in the Walker name until 1908, being owned in succession by George Walker, 1899, John Walker, 1902 and Herbert Walker, 1908. In 1911, Lot 17, Concession 12 was purchased by William McCarthy who owned Lot 17 across the road on Concession 13. William had been raised on the adjacent Lot 18, Concession 12. From 1911 to 1974 Lots 17 on each side of the road were kept as a unit.

Lot 17, Concession 13 was taken from the Crown in 1877 by John Gallagher. The following story about Mrs. John Gallagher appeared in the Markdale Standard, June 10, 1881.

"Mrs. John Gallagher was one day last week gathering herbs in the bush on their farm, four miles from here in Glenelg Township, when suddenly she came very close to a bear before seeing it. It followed her some distance homewards. She lost her apron in excitement, which is all the harm done."

In 1895 the farm was purchased by a son, James Gallagher, and he built a new home on the north side of Concession 12. Three years later, in 1898, the property was bought by William Lucas but, the next year sold to William McCarthy. After William's death his widow owned the farm until 1945 when it was purchased by Patrick W. Gillen, who, at that time, lived at Lauriston. Pat's mother, Mrs. Gillen, claimed she had moved thirty-six times in her lifetime and Pat's move to Lot 17 was his thirty-third.

Pat's maternal great-grandfather, Michael O'Neil, and paternal great-grandfather James Gillen, had emigrated together from Ireland, first settling in Maine, U. S. A., then in Sullivan Township in Grey County and finally in Glenelg. Pat's father, Jim, was six years old when they came to Glenelg.

Pat was the third eldest in a family which included Betty, Isabella, Netta, Bob, Jim and Sandy. As was the case in many families, Pat went to work for other farmers at a very young age and one of his first employers was William Gallagher. At that time the house was on the south side of Concession 12 and the barn on the north.

Pat and his wife Dorothy (Brodie) had a family of Pat, Jim, Mary, Timothy, Philip, Robert and Catherine. In 1975, Jim and his wife Shirley (Hill) bought the east half of Lot 17, Concession 12, from his father where they built a fine new home for their family which included Kim, Dan, Don and Jerry. A tragic car accident in April 1985 claimed Jim's life, leaving his wife with their four young children. This is a second tragedy in Shirley's life as only a year or so ago a brother was also killed in a car accident.

The eldest son, Patrick Jr. and Sharon (Stoddart) live across the road on the east half Lot 17, Concession 13 which Patrick purchased in 1974.

In Pat Sr.'s yard, surrounded by shade trees, three mother hens and their thirty-six chicks scratch for their dinner, rabbits scamper here and there searching out clover, all guarded by an overly protective rooster — presenting a scene reminiscent of the pioneer days.

LOT 18, CONCESSION 13, N.D.R.

James Norris and his wife settled on Lot 18, and had a family of four: Michael, John, Kate and one whose name is not known. Michael lived on Lots 103 and 104, Concession 2 S.W.T.S.R. His brother John and sister Kate remained on the home farm. When they could no longer manage on the farm they sold it to six nephews, (sons of Michael), for $2.00 each plus love and affection and moved to a Senior Citizens' home.

Following the death of Raymond, who was one of the nephews, Arthur and John Norris bought the other four shares for $600.

Gordon Hunt bought the house and removed it from the property. Then in 1946 Edgar Thompson purchased the land and farmed it for about twenty years, selling to ARDA (Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act — a land bank scheme of the federal government) and about 1970 David Rigden farmed it for several years. Lorne Hellyer bought it from ARDA and is the present owner.

LOT 19, CONCESSION 13, GLENELG, N.D.R.

This is the property where the present buildings are located.

Michael Sullivan bought one hundred acres from the Crown on March 18, 1866 for one hundred dollars but only kept it for one year.

Edward Sullivan (Sr.) and Edward Sullivan (Jr.) owned it till 1877. In 1873 the rock elm trees were sold to Robert Perry for $1.75 per tree.

In 1879 Thomas Symes purchased it and began homesteading. While burning the brush and undergrowth off a section of the land, the intense heat partially ruined the top soil.

In 1901, John Symes bought it and kept it for ten years and in 1904 he had a new frame barn erected. In March 1911, James and John Connor, twin brothers, bought the farm and by 1923 owned 299 acres including the 199 acres across the road on Lots 19 and 20 on Concession 12.

Residents who knew them still chuckle over the frequent arguments these brothers used to have. One farmer claims they could be heard over a mile away. In the heat of one such quarrel, they were taking in grain, and while one twin was furiously pitching the sheaves on the wagon, the twin on the load was quietly pitching them off on the other side.

In 1927, Frederich Smallbach and Arthur More bought the farm, and Mr. and Mrs. More lived there for three years, and their children attended S. S. #6, Glenelg School.

Samuel and Ada Osborne bought it in 1930, and raised a family of four — Leslie, Harry, Irene (Mrs. Ross Baumber) and Bert.

In 1941, they built a 20' x 60' shed on the front of the barn.

Besides farming, Samuel was a stone mason, and also worked in the bush. In the winter of 1934, he hired a crew of about eight men to cut the pulpwood out of the swamp. These men were fed and boarded by Mrs. Osborne. Every weekend during the winter Mr. Osborne and the men cleared the 2-1/2 miles of snowy sideroad with shovels to get the pulpwood out to Highway 10.

Harry Osborne, their son, took over the farm in 1945 and in 1948, he married the former Ruth Wakefield. In 1951 they built a new house on the property, where they have raised a family of four — Harvey, Peter, Terry and Janice.

Terry works with his father on the home farm. He has also purchased the farm on Lot 16, Concession 13, Glenelg, from Norman Wilkinson.

In 1978, Harry and Terry had a 36' x 120' hog barn built of colored steel, where they raise about three hundred hogs, farrow to finish. They also carry on a cow-calf and finishing operation.

Harry has lived on the present farm for fifty-four years.

One of the beauty spots on this farm is on the north half, where three lovely clear, natural soft water ponds cover approximately five acres of ground, providing good swimming in the summer.

There are also three deep hollows there, which are believed to be caused by the ice during the ice-age, others call them sink holes. The biggest one is approximately 100' x 200' by 50' deep and has trees growing in it with a good sized log in them, that do not reach the top of the hole.

LOTS 20 AND 21, CONCESSION 13, N.D.R.

Alexander Burden was the first owner of Lots 20 and 21, on Concession 13.

Several people were owners of the two Lots until Andrew Love Sr. acquired them.

In 1904, Andrew Love built a large frame barn. This account of the barn raising was taken from an edition of the *Markdale Standard* of July 1904:

"Lauriston - A. Love's barn was built on Friday. Mr. Brodie of Glascott was the framer and it did him great credit in going together so nicely. Willis McFadden and George Walker of Berkley were the captains. Willis came out victorious although he had the high side to work on. Of course he was allowed the first two calls and he chose W. B. Walker of this place and Willie Walker of Berkley".

CONCESSION 14, NORTH DURHAM ROAD

LOT 1, CONCESSION 14, N.D.R.

Patrick Coffey was born in Ireland in 1867, and came to Canada as a young fellow. He first settled in Etobicoke, near Toronto. From there he came up to Durham to live with an uncle, Mr. Johnson who lived west of Durham. From there he went to Glenelg to his Uncle John Coffey's at Lot 6, Concession 3, E.G.R. on the Baseline. Here he helped clear land.

Patrick married Mary Malone. Their first child, Joseph was born in 1889 here. Shortly after this the family moved across the road to Lot 1, Concession 14, N.D.R. Later Bert, James, Gertrude (Mrs. Joseph Hamilton), Margaret, Angela (Mrs. Exie Sweeney) were born and all attended Townsend Lake school.

Patrick died in 1925, and his wife died in 1953. both are buried in St. Paul's Cemetery, Dornoch.

The Coffey farm was sold for the first time in 1953 to Con Zettler of Walkerton. His son William lived there for a few years and then the farm was sold to the present owner Lother Weiki.

LOT 4, CONCESSION 14, N.D.R.

Thomas and Catharine Moran

Thomas Moran came from Puslinch Township in the Guelph area in 1867. He cleared the land here and built a log house which still stands.

His wife, the former Catharine Hewitt from Puslinch Township joined him at a later date. They had a family of five sons and four daughters — Thomas, William, Richard (Dick), Charles, Joseph, Polly (Mrs. John Vasey), Annie, (Mrs. Vasey), Ellen (Mrs. Pete D'Arcey), Margaret (Mrs. Tom Connors).

Joseph Moran and his wife Elizabeth Ryan took over the home farm and raised a family of three — Alonza (deceased), Gerald and Margaret (Mrs. Bruce Wyse).

T. J. and Margaret's family included Gerald, Clifford, Wilfred, Belle (Mrs. McLeod) and Mildred (Mrs. Campbell). Wilfred took over the farm when his father retired in 1950. Mr. Brodie passed away in 1959 and his wife in 1966.

Wilfred and his wife Edna (McNally) carry on a mixed farming operation and have a family of Roselyn (Mrs. Dixon), Ronald, Alvin, Albert, Beverly at home, and Brenda. None of the others live in Glenelg. Beverly is the fouth generation working this farm.

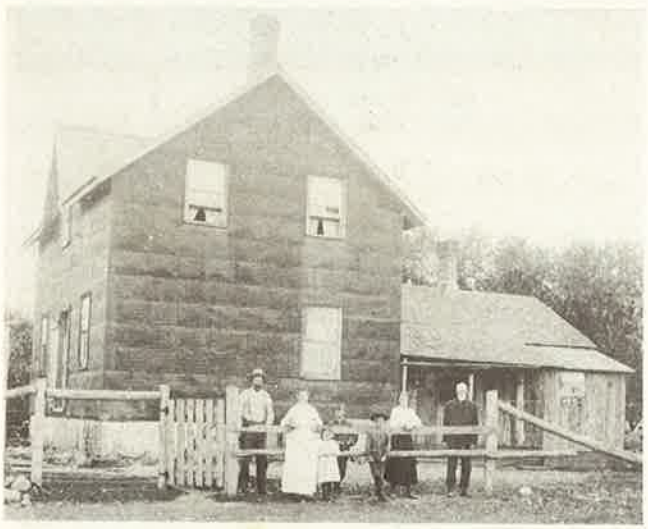
The road in front of the farm is known as the Dutch Line, named for the early German (Deutsch) settlers along it.

LOT 8, CONCESSION 14, N.D.R.

James Brodie and his wife Margaret (Mason) moved from Egremont to a farm near Townsend Lake. They farmed there for a few years and later, in 1893 they bought the farm from Thomas Hastings, Lot 8, Concession 14, N.D.R. They built a new barn in 1900 and a new house in 1905. The original buildings are still standing. They raised a family of four boys and three girls.

In 1920, the farm was sold to son Thomas James, better known as "T. J." Brodie and wife Margaret. The Brodies attended Townsend Lake School and T. J. became a teacher.

He was Secretary-Treasurer of the Glenelg Municipal Telephone System for over twenty-five years and a member and Reeve of Glenelg Council for several years.



T. J. Brodie family

T. J. Brodie, Mrs. Marg Brodie, Mildred, Clifford, Ernold, Belle and Grandfather James Brodie

LOTS 11, 12, 13, CONCESSION 14, N.D.R.
LOTS 11, 12, 13, 14, CONCESSION 15, N.D.R.

On Concession 15, N.D.R. the lots are quite short, almost square (about 33 1/3 acres) so purchasers of Lots on Concession 14, usually included the land on Concession 15 to the Townline between Glenelg and Holland Townships as one farm.

In 1864 Casper Stiffler took out Lot 11 on both Concessions 14 and 15, and in 1865 Leo Stifler took Lot 12 on both Concessions. Robert English, son of John English of Lot 6, purchased the Stiffler Lots and named the farm "The Deer Park Farm". He also acquired Lot 13 on both Concessions and Lot 14 on the 15th Concession, giving him land on both the west and east sides of Bell's Lake.

At least two sawmills operated beside the Lake — one on the English property, run by a Mr. Wilton, and the other on the Edwards' property on the east side in Holland Township. In the spring the logs were rolled down the channels into the water, and the stakes for these runways can still be seen almost buried in marl. A large fire in the latter part of the last century destroyed much of the forest around the lakes. There were many little coves or bays along the shoreline and these were locally named, — Black Lake, Hill's Lake, etc. but all were known collectively as Bell's Lake.

In the early 1900s the Portland Cement Company purchased the marl under the lake and the shoreline to a depth of thirty-feet, with the intention of extracting marl for use in manufacturing cement, but these plans never materialized. However, Robert English, who owned Lot 12, had the foresight to purchase the roadway right-of-way down to the Lake from the townline deviation, before the Portland Cement Company made its purchase of the thirty-foot shoreline; and thus made sure he had an entrance to the Lake waters. Much of the shoreline

is muddy but this right of way provided good access for campers and cottagers and their boats. In the late 1800s a number of local people from Markdale had camps and later cottages in this area and on holidays and weekends, their friends drove out from town with horse or carriage to spend the day. There are still cottagers at Bell's Lake who have bought land and part of the right-of-way from Robert English.

Many picnics were held here in the early 1900s, with people coming from other communities. The Glascott correspondent reports in the *Durham Review* June 4, 1908, the following items: "Empire Day passed off quietly in our burg. A party of pleasure seekers from Dornoch passed through on their way to Bell's Lake and we expect they had a good time, as one young lady was heard telling a young man 'we had a deuce of a time'.

During the storm on Tuesday, May 26, R. E. (Robert) English had a valuable team of horses killed while working in the field. His son Carter, who was driving them was knocked down but none the worse."

It is reported that the Moffat Stove Company, located in Markdale from 1883-1892, ran a small pleasure steamer and camp on the north east side of the lakes for its 35-50 employees — but this cannot be verified. Some say the boat lies at the bottom of the Lake and some say Moffats took it to Weston with them. It is also reported that in the early 1900s a man from Mount Forest had a small wood-burning steamer and he would go tooting around on the Lake. In recent years, the Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority purchased most of the English property around the Lake and it is now designated as a wilderness park.

Robert English had married a lady from Markdale and their family was: Minnie (Mrs. Isaac Beatty), Emma (Mrs. William C. Ritchie), Florence (Mrs. Kehoe) and Carter. Mrs. Beatty and Mrs. Ritchie lived across the road from each other, Mrs. Beatty on Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, Concession 15, in Glenelg, and Mrs. Ritchie in Holland Township.

In the early days of motor cars — early 1900s, the whole neighbourhood had been terrorized by a local farmer who would burn barns, cut fences, and let cattle loose if he held a grudge against any other farmer. One day as Robert English was riding to a funeral in a neighbour's car — one of his first experiences with the new contraption — the car backfired twice in succession. Robert, clutching his breast, yelled "My God, he's got me!"

In later years, the English family owned a succession of cars starting with the old Model T. Ford. Since they never turned in an old car on a new one, the driving shed was overcrowded with these vintage models.

Mrs. English Sr. was an ardent teetotaler, no beverage containing a hint of alcohol — including the label, was allowed in the house. Robert kept his "ginger ale" in a cool spring far from the house, and on a hot summer day he would sneak to his hideaway to quench his thirst!

In 1952, Mary Smith bought a small lot and half of the right- of-way from Robert English. Later, her sister also bought a small lot. In earlier days they had been frequent visitors to the lake with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. McFarland of Markdale.

In 1956, Carter English, son of Robert, sold the farm to Herbert T. Butler, from whom it was purchased by Karl H. and Gertie Backhaus in 1958. Karl is a master furniture craftsman and started a furniture business on the farm, in addition to carrying on some farming.

In 1965 Karl and his brother Peter, a film producer, built a furniture factory in Markdale which employed 35 people. In 1973 the factory was sold to Nordic Furniture and is still in operation. Karl Backhaus went back to the farm to manufacture furniture on a small scale. Peter Backhaus returned to films and was the producer of the television series, "Untamed World".

Karl Backhaus home

In 1976 the Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority bought 100 acres of land and this financed a 5-year adventure trip for the Backhauses. They purchased a sailboat which they named "Glenelg". Their farm and house were rented while they travelled around the world. The "Glenelg" was sold in Florida and since their farm was still rented they spent a year or more in Europe.

In 1980 they returned to Glenelg, and since then Karl has built up a new furniture business — reproductions of Louis XIV solid oak furniture — which grace the old Robert English farmhouse, built in 1904.

PLAN OF PART
OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF
HOLLAND & GLENELG
IN THE
COUNTY OF GREY
SHOWING
BELL'S
LAKE
PORTLAND CEMENT PROPERTY
C.O.N. XV.
English
Bell
Glenelg

LOT 6, 7, 8, 9 CONCESSION 15

John English and his wife Letitia were early settlers on this property and obtained the Crown Deed for Lot 6 and 7 in 1869. Their family consisted of eight children: Jane, Thomas, Robert, John, Letitia, Richard, William Henry and Melilda. They lived on Lot 6.

Richard married Mary Jane Baines and took over the family farm. A family of four sons and seven daughters were born to them, namely: John, William, Margaret, James, Ethel (Mrs. Fennell), Lillian (Mrs. Ganeveine), Clara (Mrs. Finley), Harold, Irene (Mrs. Thorburn), Adeline (Mrs. Askenbrenner) and Eva (Mrs. Walden). The family attended Townsend Lake school.

Richard also acquired Lots 8 and 9. In 1910 he sold his four lots to Isaac Beatty, who with his wife, the former Minnie English, resided here. Their daughter Mabel married Reverend Weaver, a Baptist minister and they moved to the United States.

Isaac Beatty sold the farm to Oliver Goslin. Glascott Post Office was located in this home.

The job of clearing the land was an immense problem. They cleared the underbrush and laid it in rows four rods apart. When they felled the trees, they could hit either one wind row or the other with the tops, to make the job of burning easier.

For entertainment, there were two families of black people from the American South by the names of Earls and Morton who were near neighbours. They came over at night and played their violins.

Much work was needed on the roads at that time to get them reasonably passable and it was up to the settlers to do the work. Both Robert and his oldest son, John, worked on the roads.

The McFadden family had a total of six sons and four daughters. John, the oldest son, purchased a farm less than a mile from the homestead and lived there the rest of his life. Richard and Thomas both moved to Mono Township in Dufferin County and lived there for the rest of their lives. Robert died at the age of fourteen. James, the fifth son, lived all his life on the homestead.

Hamilton, the sixth son, purchased the farm alongside, Lots 85, 86, 87 and stayed there for the rest of his life except for two years in Mono Township. As for the daughters, two of them, Fanny and Margaret married men by the names of Robert and Andrew Carson and lived in the Allenford district. A third daughter, Elizabeth, married William McFadden and lived in Port Elgin. A fourth daughter, Mary, was married to James Walker who lived near Berkeley.

Hamilton McFadden's youngest son, Elgin married Jean Lawson and farmed the land that his father had purchased. The couple had three children, Janet, Enid and Leonard, and kept the farm in the McFadden name until 1968.

CONCESSION 1, SOUTH WEST TORONTO SYDENHAM ROAD

LOT 84, CONCESSION 1, S.W.T.S.R.

In the year 1855 Robert McFadden, along with his wife Jane (Hamilton) and children, travelled from Manvers, near Hamilton, along the trail then known as the Toronto and Sydenham Road. He brought a few cattle and some other belongings to Lot 84, Concession 1, T.S.R. The first thing that the family constructed was a shanty made of logs. This home had a roof made out of basswood troughs chinked with beaver grass. After a few years the family moved to another log house that they built farther back on the property where there was a good supply of water and better land to cultivate when it was cleared. There was no cleared land when they came to the property. In 1870 they purchased Lots 82 and 83.

LOTS 89, 90, CONCESSION I, S.W.T.S.R.

John and Sophia (Walker) McFadden came as a young couple to Lots 89 and 90, Concession 1, S.W.T.S.R. and built their log house on Lot 90 near the corner of 90 Sideroad and the present Highway 10. He was a carpenter, a stone mason and an excellent farmer and cradler. He also added more buildings on his farm.

John was of Scottish descent and Sophia was Irish. She came across the ocean in a sailing ship with her parents as a three year old child. With John she raised a family of five sons and two daughters: Robert married Annie Jane Walker; George married Mary Rowe; Frank was killed in action in World War I at the age of 30; Willis

remained a bachelor and farmed in Saskatchewan, until retirement to Toronto to live with his sister Martha; Wesley a bachelor, who lived on the home farm; Jane married George Rowe, Martha was a school teacher and later a clerk in the Toronto Court House, retiring in Markdale.

Mr. McFadden assisted with the building of the present Annesley United church in Markdale, in which they worshipped.

The children attended school in S. S.#6, Holland Township on the corner of 70 Sideroad and Highway 10. When the highway was being built, the road through the swamp just opposite their neighbour's farm give way one night and machinery which had been left overnight disappeared. Needless to say the boys and girls always remembered Highway 10 as they watched its construction.

The Canadian Pacific Railway ran through the centre of the farm and in one instance an engineer was badly hurt in a crossing accident.

The log house still stands but has been modernized by the present owner, Bertram Bentley.

This picture is the five sons of John and Sophia McFadden with two of their cousins.
Back Row, left to right: **George, Robert, Frank**
Middle Row, left to right: **Willis, Wesley and cousins Robert George Walker**
In Front: **Andrew Walker**

LOTS 101, 102, CONCESSION 1, S.W.T.S.R.

Two settlers in Glenelg Township, Mark Armstrong and his brother, William Armstrong, were born in County Monaghan, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada in 1846.

In 1850 Mark Armstrong travelled north from Toronto and selected the site of East Glenelg as his future home. At that time there were only four other families living there. In 1851 he brought his effects and provisions on an ox cart, his wife, Elizabeth (Strain) driving the cattle, an eight-day journey. Crown deeds were issued to Mark Armstrong for lots 101, 102, Range 1, S.W.T.S.R. Glenelg.

He became a prosperous farmer and successful stockbreeder, prominently connected with local agricultural societies. He gave land for the first Methodist Church and parsonage in East Glenelg, and for the Canadian Pacific Railway right-of-way.

In 1864 East Glenelg was renamed Cornabus(s). Then in 1873 the village took the name of Markdale from the C.P.R. Station nearby which had been named after Mark Armstrong. It was largely due to the activities of Mark and William Armstrong that this area became linked up with the older section of Ontario at an early date.

William and Margaret (Strain) Armstrong who were married in 1852, came the same year by stagecoach to Mono Mills, then walked to this area. They built their home in East Glenelg on land five-eights of a mile southwest of the main corners, which was known as Maple Hill Farm and where William farmed his entire life. William received Crown deeds for Lots 101, 102, Concession 2, S.W.T.S.R. and bought Lot 103 from the original owner, James Caswell.

William Armstrong's sons, Mark, William, Joseph, George, Charles and Herbert, established the Armstrong Brothers business consisting of a sawmill, cheesebox and basket factories, veneer mill, furniture factory, and foundry.

George Armstrong also supervised two "wagon trains" of settlers to the west in 1906 and built Strongfield, Saskatchewan, named after him. He returned to the management of two sawmills near Peterborough, part of the Armstrong Brothers business. Joseph Armstrong managed the sawmill at Rock Mills for a few years, then left to farm at Strongfield. Returning in 1917 at the request of his father William, Joseph took over the home farm in Glenelg Township, until 1940 when it was occupied by the present owner, Herbert (Bert) Armstrong, son of Joseph Armstrong.

Andrew Walker house

LOTS 103, 104, 105, 106, CONCESSION 1, S.W.T.S.R.

The Crown gave Robert Caswell and his wife 50 acres, Lot 104, on April 22, 1854, and on November 8, 1866, he and his wife acquired Lot 103, 50 acres, which made their original 50 acres into a 100 acre farm.

On October 3, 1871, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company purchased 2 1/2 acres of these two lots to build the railway track. According to the County Grey Registry Office, Mrs. Margaret Caswell, wife of Robert Caswell sold the farm to Samuel Caswell (probably her son) December 10, 1875.

On January 24, 1903, a Jason E. Marsh sold Part of Lot 103, east of the railroad, to the Corporation of the County of Grey. This section is now the site of the Grey Owen Lodge.

Many other owners were listed in the registry, and the next important event was when the Village of Markdale purchased, in 1936, five acres of land along the tributary of the Rocky Saugeen to build the water intake for the Markdale village water supply.

In May 1962, the County of Grey sold parts of Lots 103 and 104, (along with Lots 105 and 106) to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pope. The Popes built the present ranch-house on Lot 104/105 in 1963. He also built a barn, 30 feet by 70 feet and used part of the farm land as pasture for heifers and cows. He sold the farm along with Lots 105 and 106 in 1980 to Nicholaas Neuteboom and his wife Johanna E. Neuteboom. The Neuteboom family purchased the lands with the intention of rebuilding the farm as such. They have two children, Michiel and Kimberly.

In 1981 they built a second barn on Lot 105. In the summer of 1982 Nicolas Neuteboom and his son Michiel then built another, 40 feet by 80 feet pole barn. All lumber was taken from the bush on Lots 103 and 104, the cedar timber taken to Randy Shropshire's sawmill located on the West Back Line, and cut into siding for the barn.

The farm is operated as a mixed farm, with the hog operation as the main source of income. Sporting horses are also raised along with some beef cattle. Sheep are also raised for meat and wool production. The mohair from the Angora goats, as well as the lamb's wool are hand spun, hand woven or knitted.

On June 28, 1855, the Crown gave 50 acres of Lot 105 to a John Miller and his wife. The railway purchased on October 30, 1871, 1.25 acres of land for their railroad.

On June 14, 1865, the Crown gave 50 acres, Lot 106, to Isaac Miller and his wife. At this time Lots 105 and 106 were combined into one farm.

On October 23, 1908 Mr. John B. Thibaudeau purhased 50 acres each of Lots 105 and 106, which he sold in 1909 to Thomas Beighton. He sold the farm in 1916, to Mr. George Marwood.

William A. George, the owner of the farm since May 31, 1939, sold both lots to the County of Grey. The County sold, on May 23, 1962.

Lots 103, 104, along with 105 and 106 to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pope, who sold the lands to Mr. and Mrs. Nicolaas and Johanna E. Neuteboom, who are working the lands as full-time farmers.

On Lot 106 the original log cabin is still standing; it has been remodelled some time ago, and a section was added to the north side of the cabin. The owner is Mrs. Elinor Isabel Boyle of Toronto, Ontario.

All four lots are located south of the village of Markdale, on the west side of the Toronto-Sydenham Road, now Highway 10.

Grey Owen Lodge located just south of Markdale

The House of Refuge opened on June 24, 1904 for the aged, infirm, friendless and deserving poor of Grey County. The Home took much pride in their prize winning dairy herd and Belgian horses until 1959. For many years the Home housed as many as ninety residents. Renovations in 1983-84 were completed to meet fire and safety standards. Grey Owen Lodge is now a forty bed residential home for the aged.

LOT 107, CONCESSION 1, S.W.T.S.R.

This Lot was taken from the Crown in 1862 by Edward Miller. Prior to 1927 this farm was owned by Sylvester and Mary Lucy Martin.

It was purchased in 1927 by Wilford R. and Mabel Graham, who renovated the house and in 1929 moved to the farm. Their family members are: Bruce, Leola (Mrs. Glenn Way), Muriel (Mrs. Blair Ashmore), John and Joy (Mrs. Alan Clugston).

The farm was purchased by John and Anna Graham in 1963. The Grahams have four children Ian, Bruce, Brian and Janice.

LOTS 108, 109, 110, CONCESSION 1, S.W.T.S.R. LOT 110, CONCESSION 3, S.W.T.S.R.

All Thibaudeaus, regardless of spelling, originated from one Frenchman in 1534, and even as late as 1892 the name was often spelled "Thibodo". During the expulsion of the Acadians from New Brunswick, the original Thibaudeaus settled in the New England States, returning to Canada with the migration of the United Empire Loyalists.

John Baptiste Thibaudeau Sr. was born in 1823 on the banks of the Humber River near Toronto. When thirty-one years of age, not liking the odour of the water and after hearing stories of clear fresh water farther north he started walking along a bush road, now #10 Highway and arrived at Lot 28, Concession 9, N.D.R., West Back Line,

John Baptiste Thibaudeau family

Back Row, left to right: **Richard S., Margery, Pythagras, Peter**
Front Row, left to right: **Louis Lincoln, Minnie (Mrs. John McNichol), Mrs. Jane (Venning) Thibaudeau, Annie, John Baptiste**

Glenelg. He acquired Lots 27 and 28 in 1854 and proceeded to build a log house, with tongue-and-groove lumber on the inside, a log barn and a small milk house near a spring of clear clean water. This milk house was also used as a workshop for making ox yokes and bows. He secured the Crown deed in 1861. Clearing and breaking the land continued. He had married Jane Venning, also of U. E. L. stock in 1854 and they had a family of five boys and six girls.

Around 1870 the family purchased and moved to Lots 108, 109 and 110, Concession 1, S.W.T.S.R. Son John B. Jr., nine years old, drove an ox and oxen sled accompanied by his mother with babe in arms and some of their possessions to their new home. This highway farm was later taken over by son Peter, and John B. Jr. purchased Lot 110, Concession 3, S.W.T.S.R. in Glenelg and adjoining Lots 111 and 112, Concession 3, S.W.T.S.R. in Artemesia Township around 1894. This Glenelg farm had been taken from the Crown in 1869 by the Rutledge family.

In 1895 John B. Jr. married Francis Stewart, a tall stately lady who always wore long blue ear-rings which just matched her eyes. A large red brick house was built at a cost of one thousand dollars, with the bricks costing one half cent each. This house was built partly on Lot 110, S.W.T.S.R. which was in Glenelg and partly on Lot 111 which was in Artemesia. The family therefore could sleep in Artemesia and eat breakfast in Glenelg.

Because the house was so situated, the road that was supposed to be the Townline had to be built two lots farther down the West Back line to the southeast and is now known as the Irish Lake Road.

Five boys were born here, Harold, Frank, Ross, Louis and Stanley, and the youngest, Stewart was born in Markdale.

These boys were all fond of sports — ball, curling, horse racing as well as euchre, bridge and other card games. Their father was often heard to say that "every time a Thibaudeau was born he was born with a deck of cards in his hands".

John B. Jr. was a farmer and cattle drover as his father was before him. Many times he bought cattle on Manitoulin Island, shipped them by boat to Owen Sound and drove them home to Markdale. He also bought cattle in Toronto and shipped them to Buffalo. Although an experienced cattleman, he often had problems, such as the time he was rescued by his wife with a broom. A young bull had John between its feet on the ground.

Louis first settled on his grandfather's farm Lots 27 and 28 Concession 9, N.D.R., Glenelg. He was a successful cattle drover and operated a butcher business. However, his first love was horses. He was a prominent light horse exhibitor and won many prizes at local Fall Fairs, as well as at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto Exhibition, Ottawa and others. He also owned Standard bred race horses that raced at local races as well as at Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo and other tracks and won many prizes. These lots are now owned by George and Millie Hubbert.

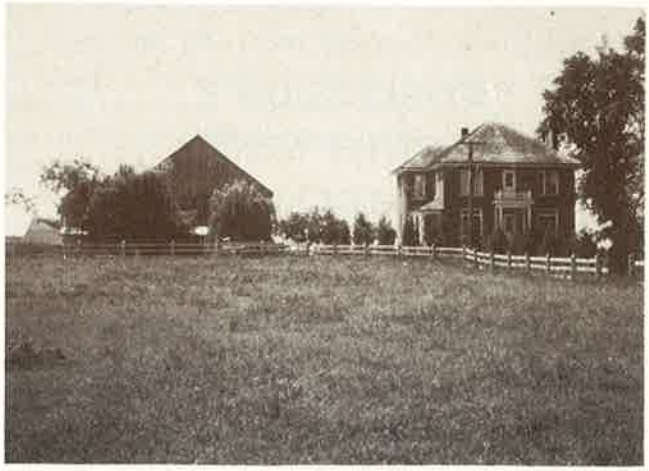
Dr. Stanley was also well known to many farmers as a veterinarian and made calls in a wide area for twenty-two years. He worked for the Federal Department of Agriculture in the Health of Animals Branch and served in Grey and Bruce Counties in the contagious diseases department, dealing with rabies, scrapies in sheep, John's disease and importing and exporting tests required. He was instrumental in conducting tests for the Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Free Areas in Glenelg and nearby townships.

In 1926 Harold took over the farm and in the late 1920s married Rae Stewart, a school teacher. They had a family of Mary (Mrs. Pat Hamilton), Alex, Sandra (Mrs. Nelson Taylor). Harold never owned a tractor, but being a first class teamster he used his horses for farming operations. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the Barrhead School Board.

John B. Jr. went to school in Markdale, and later when he was a Trustee was instrumental in having Barrhead School, Union School #18 Glenelg and Artemesia built, so that local pupils would not have so far to go to school.

After Harold's death in 1957 the farm was purchased in 1967 by Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson, the present owners.

Marian Jean Patterson, writer and author of a book, "Meditations from an Old Rocking Chair", and other works, also wrote about this house as follows:



John B. Jr. Thibaudeau farm

THE FARM HOUSE

"God must have loved me when He directed my path to this farm house. I have lived in other houses which I loved very much, but here I seem to be encompassed with love. The atmosphere itself seems to exude love and contentment and one can't help absorbing it into one's very pores. It is a house which has known joys and sorrows, fun and good times over the years and now seems happy just to sit back and quietly enjoy its golden days. The living room is a most peaceful place where I spend much time listening to lovely music with my eternal knitting in my lap and my thoughts among the stars. When I sit here with my early morning coffee there is a magical glow shining in from the many windows and the majestic maple trees just provide a welcome meeting place for many wild birds and I think to myself what a beautiful way to begin the day. But then I wander into the big old-fashioned kitchen which is the busiest spot of all. The business of the day is at hand with Grandpa usually on the phone organizing the chores to be done and my peaceful moments are over temporarily. Everyone seems to love congregating in the kitchen and it is a cozy room with lots of green plants and is the heartbeat of the farmhouse.

There are many homes of more grandeur, stately homes, homes with formal furniture and the latest gadgets, but I wouldn't trade my beautiful farmhouse with the lovely patina of age for the best money could buy. I feel this place had guardian angels in abundance."

Granny

CONCESSION 2, SOUTH WEST TORONTO SYDENHAM ROAD

LOTS 91, 92, CONCESSION 2, S.W.T.S.R.

Situated on 90 sideroad, Glenelg Township, the farm consists of 100 acres comprising 50 acres on Lot 91, Concession 2, S.W.T.S.R. which was granted to Samuel Ireton from the Crown in 1855 and 50 acres on Lot 92 granted to Joseph Thompson from the Crown in 1855 but purchased in 1858 by Samuel Ireton.

In November of 1881, a Marshall Beard purchased Lot 92 and in March of 1882 he also purchased Lot 91. In October of 1891 Mr. Beard sold the two lots totalling 100 acres to John Love. In March of 1907, Mr. Love sold the 100 acre farm to William and Lucinda (Dowling) Aitken. Nothing is known of the state of the buildings when the farm came into the Aitken name.

Mr. Aitken passed away in 1929 and on Mrs. Aitken's death in 1930, their youngest son George Wesley (Wes), purchased the farm. Wesley and his wife, the former Vera Moulton of Woodford, made several improvements to the buildings. About 1945, they cement blocked the frame house doing all the work themselves. Later the frame garage was torn down and a large cement block garage erected. A larger woodshed was built onto the house, a bathroom installed and later a propane gas furnace. Hydro was installed in 1949. Mixed farming was carried on and Wes also did custom threshing and cement block work.

In November of 1945, Wes and Vera purchased 80 acres, less part to the railway, being part of Lots 91, 92 and Lot 93, Concession 1, S.W.T.S.R. from the Estate of Andrew L. Walker. This land was adjacent to their original 100 acres but was later sold, in 1972. Wesley was a Trustee on the Township School Area Board for a few years.

Wes Aitken passed away in December 1966 and the farm was then operated by his widow Vera. Upon her death in 1972, their children Garfield Aitken and Muriel Aitken McCrabb became the present owners.

LOT 103, 104, CONCESSION 2, S.W.T.S.R.

George Walker bought Lot 103 next to Barrhead School from George Littlejohns who had purchased it from William Armstrong. One of their daughters taught at the local Barrhead School for sometime.

Michael Norris and his wife bought it next. They had a family of nine — Velma, Stella, Jenny, Frank, John, Arthur, Thomas and Bernard (twins) and Raymond. Raymond trained as a veterinarian but died shortly afterwards.

Ben Sewell owned it next and he married Addie Kinney. They had a family of Viola, Blanche, Stanley and Lloyd.

Blanche married Lloyd McCauley and they bought the farm from her father. They had two sons, David, and Terry who later married Gail Baker of Concession 11, N.D.R. Lloyd was a member of the Township School Area Board for a few years. In 1977, the family moved to Markdale. Lloyd died very suddenly about one year later, when in his early fifties.

Lem Gould bought the farm and his son Kenneth and his wife Charlotte and their son Kyle and daughter Lauren now live there.

Ben Sewell family

Back Row, left to right: **Helen, Lloyd, Stanley, Blanche, Russell**
Front Row, Left to right: **Viola, Ben, his wife Addie, Irene**

LOTS 104, 105, 106, CONCESSION 2, S.W.T.S.R.

In 1853 William John Hamilton (Sr) bought Lot 105 from the Crown. Their log house was situated between the school and the present house.

It took ten years for the deed to come through in which time he began cutting down the trees and clearing the land. He also owned Lots 104 and 106 on each side of Lot 105.

In 1880 he built the present house which is still used at this time.

His hired man, wife and two sons used the log house. Their two boys died accidentally of some unknown cause.

John Hamilton II took over the farm next and lived there until his death in 1942, at the age of 82 years. He ran a successfull turkey operation besides his mixed farming and beef operation. He built the barn in 1900.

His son Gordon took over the farm and continued the turkey business. He built large ponds and a water wheel and with the large willow trees, this is a very picturesque spot.

In 1974 Jim and Wes Irwin bought the farm and named it the J. W. Farm. They still carry on the turkey business.

This is a Century Farm, having been in the Hamilton name for over a hundred years.

LOT 107, CONCESSION 2, S.W.T.S.R.

William Smyth was born in 1824 in Westmeath County, Ireland. His parents came to Canada in 1825, landing in Quebec and pushing on to Scarborough where they spent three years. They moved to Mono Township where William grew to manhood. In 1851 he moved north and settled Lot 107, Concession 2, S.W.T.S.R. where he lived for thirty-six years. He received the Crown Deed in 1854.

In 1855 he married Mary O'Brien. To them were born: Kate (Mrs. Joe McLeod), Ann (Mrs. D. Sweeney), Mary (Mrs. Brennan), Margaret (Mrs. Bolger), Catharine (Mrs. William McLeod), Elizabeth, William and Harry.

In 1905 William and Mary celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

William died in 1908, leaving his widow and son Harry on the homestead.

About 1912, Ann (Mrs. Sweeney) from Traverston, her son and daughter Inez were on their way to Markdale one day and called in to see if her mother would go with them. Little Inez stayed at the grandmother's as she was baking bread and left the bread in care of Inez. She also asked if Inez would milk a cow in the barn. This she did, and was coming out of the barn and noticed the house on fire. She ran to Littlejohns' home for help. The snow was quite deep and the house and everything in it was burned. The cause of the fire was unknown, maybe a chimney fire or open fire place.

Mrs. Smyth died at her daughter Ann's home at Traverston in 1913. Harry died a year or two earlier.

The little stream that flows through the property is called Smyth's Creek.

LOT 108, 109, CONCESSION 2, S.W.T.S.R.

Charles Littlejohns, from Sussex England and Sarah (Wright) Littlejohns, his wife, came to Grey County in approximately 1860, in a wagon pulled by one horse and one ox.

They acquired the hundred acres from the Crown, Lot 108, 109, Concession 2 S.W.T.S.R., Glenelg. They got the first Lot for clearing it, but had to pay $200 for the next Lot.

In arriving at their property they built a rough shanty in the bush to shelter them until they could get a log house built. As protection they dug a deep hole by the front entrance so that any wild animals intent on entering would fall and be caught in the hole.

They brought with them a family of five children namely — William, Matilda (Mrs. Will Varty), Mary Ann (Mrs. James Foster), Thomas and Martha (Mrs. James Lever).

Five more children were born in the ensuing years — George, Edwin, Sarah (Mrs. John Varty), Wesley, and Emma (Mrs. William Coburn).

Old timers remember that William Littlejohns was one of three men in Centre Grey who could cut with the old style cradle, to swath six acres of ripe oats in one day — sunup to sunset.

Martha was able to rake and bind behind the cradle better than the average man.

During the 1860s and 1870s Sarah braided straw hats for men and boys, from fresh cut straw, selling them for 15¢ - 20¢ each. She also sold some of her garden and orchard produce, chickens and geese.

Near the end of 1870 Charles bought a new "democrat" and also invested in a fine silk plug hat to wear while driving it.

William worked for Mark Armstrong in his wood factory for a time before becoming the R. R. 6 mail carrier. He was followed by his son, William II who carried on this job for many, many years.

James and Joanna Turnbull
Early settlers on Lot 82, Conc. 3, S.W.T.S.R.

In 1900 Wesley married Sarah Bible and they had three sons — Goldwyn, Manley and Wright. Charles Littlejohns was still living with the family but Wesley was doing the farming. About 1908 George died during an epidemic of pneumonia, and Wesley died with it twenty days later. Wesley left a widow with three small sons, an elderly father-in-law and an ailing brother-in-law, Edwin.

Sarah continued to farm with hired help. A few years later she married Bob Sewell and continued farming until Goldwyn took over.

This is a Century Farm, owned by the Littlejohns family for over one hundred years.

Richard Gierula and his wife Margaret now own the farm.

CONCESSION 3, SOUTH WEST TORONTO SYDENHAM ROAD

LOTS 83, 84, 85, 86,
CONCESSION 3, S.W.T.S.R.

Andrew Love, grandfather of Roy, Stanley, Kenneth, Elmer and Angeline Love was born in 1841 in County Cork, Ireland.

Because of the potato famine in Ireland in 1848 Andrew with a great many other children made the treacherous journey to Canada. The boats were overcrowded and rat infested and before they got to Montreal an epidemic of cholera broke out among them. Because of this the boatload was quarantined on an island in the St. Lawrence River. There many of them died but Andrew Love survived.

It is assumed he was in his early twenties when he settled first in the Muskoka area, and left after someone took all his possessions and burned his home. With only the clothes on his back and an axe, he made his way along the bush trails and came eventually to Concession 3, S.W.T.S.R. Lots 83 - 86, Glenelg. In 1867 or 1868 he took out 100 acres of this Crown land which he began to clear with his axe.

After a short courtship he married Margaret Walker. They raised a family of nine children. When for the first time in her 84 years his wife had to be taken to the doctor, she felt so badly about it that she cried.

She died in 1933 at the home of her son-in-law John Wilson.

Andrew and Margaret's son William B. Love took over the farm and raised a family of five children.

After his wife's death in 1936, he seemed to lose interest in the farm and it was sold to Sandy Brown. In 1944 William died.

Rodger Brown lived on the farm a short time and the one hundred and fifty acres is now owned by Patrick Coll and Edward Maher owns Lot 83.

LOTS 91, 92, 93, CONCESSION 3, S.W.T.S.R.

Lots 91 and 92 were taken from the Crown in 1863 by Robert Torry. Lot 93 had been taken from the Crown by Dougald O'Henley but later Robert Torry purchased this Lot also. Robert J. Torry and Robert Armstrong also owned these lots. Later Earl Smart became owner and his son Stanley lived here. The barn was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. It was replaced by a new steel structure. Shortly after this, Stan was killed at Barrhead hill when his tractor and manure spreader upset over the side of the hill, pinning him underneath.

John Draper and Archibald Scholfield were next owners, and at the present time Anne and Scholfield Hatherley live here and have named the farm "Westwynd Farm".

LOT 100, CONCESSION 3, S.W.T.S.R.

In 1868 Thomas Fagan bought this farm from the Crown, as well as Lots 98 and 99, making a farm of 150 acres.

Moses Leslie bought it in 1881, followed by owner Thomas Morrow in 1899, who sold the farm to John Chard in 1906.

In 1916 it was bought by Peter D'Arcey and family, who had moved from Lot 17, Concession 9, N.D.R. and has been in the D'Arcey family ever since. The Peter D'Arceys had four sons — twins — Leo and Joe, Frank and Leonard.

In 1945 Frank took over his father's farm, keeping it until 1972 when his son Paul took it over and still has it. They have two small children Alicia and Paul Francis.

LOT 108, 109, CONCESSION 3, S.W.T.S.R.

Lots 108 and 109, Concession 3, S.W.T.S.R. Glenelg were first owned by E. C. Rutledge, a publisher of the Markdale Standard. Thomas Symes, the next owner, sold the farm to Mr. and Mrs. George Sewell and daughter Essie.

In 1920, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davison bought the farm. They had a family of Annie (Mrs. Bert Porteous), Katherine (Mrs. Irwin Curry), Vina (Mrs. Clarence Alcox), and Margaret (Mrs. Byron Hill).

It is now the home of Mrs. Curry.

YESTERDAY

I passed the place where I was born,
'Twas off the beaten track;
And felt a joy akin to pain
As memories flooded back.

The old farm house looked different now,
Yet somehow I could see
Standing by the kitchen door
My Mother wave to me.

I followed Dad behind the plough,
And walked the furrow straight,
Then chased the cows up from the field,
And rode the old farm gate.

And then in the dusky twilight
When the shadows had grown long,
Floating across the pasture
Came a killdeer's plaintive song.

I smelled again the new-mown hay,
Mysterious, sweet incense;
And gathered gobs of daisies
Down by the old rail fence.

I romped with my dog in the meadow
Where the sun lay warm and bright,
Then drifted away to dreamland
In a feather-bed at night.

I thank you, God, for yesterdays
So filled with warmth and charm;
For parents who bore and loved me
On an old-fashioned country farm.

— Author Unknown

A view of the Saugeen River (1907)

Directors of the Glenelg Historical Committee

Back Row, left to right: **John MacArthur, John Anderson, David Hartley, Dan. L. McArthur, Cameron Robson**
Front Row: **John McGillivray, Marjorie Robinson, Ewen McNab, Mrs. Glenny MacDonald, Thomas Firth**

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Front Row: **Mrs. Ruth Osborne, Mrs. Marie Ryan, Mrs. Mary Anne Neville Roberts, (Editor), Mrs. Katherine Curry, Mrs. Jessie Mortley**

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APPENDIX A

UNIQUE PLANTS *of* GLENELG TOWNSHIP

The variegated terrain of Glenelg, its upland meadows, river banks, swamps, and woody glens provide a habitat for a wide range of plant life. But it is in the lowland areas that the more exotic species are generally found.

The importance of lowlands to the ecology of the surrounding area is only now becoming known to us. Specifically, there are many different species of wild flowers growing within these areas, most being strictly indigenous to the soil conditions found in the lowlands.

The best known and aesthetically valued wild flower must surely be the wild orchid. The area of Glenelg has several different varieties ranging from the Northern Green Orchis and the Small Purple-Fringed Orchis up to the famous Lady's Slippers. Many wild flowers are becoming hard to find, and this is particularly true when it comes to the wild orchids.

Under no cricumstances should the individual pick or attempt to transplant an orchid, for in almost every case the plant will die from the experience. This is inevitably the main reason why the population of orchids has been depleted so rapidly this century. Coming upon several plants flowering in the woods is a special experience, for these exotic flowers suggest some tropical jungle rather than a rural swamp.

A multitude of ferns are found in Glenelg as well, and one afternoon's careful search under the guidance of an experienced field naturalist can yield over four dozen different varieties of mushrooms.

As with everything, the scarcer it is, the more highly we value it. Certainly our wild plants should be well protected and valued as a unique part of Glenelg.

WILD ORCHIDS FOUND IN GLENELG

Moccasin-Flower	— *Cypripedium acaule*
Showy Lady's Slipper	— *Cypripedium reginae*
White Lady's Slipper	— *Cypripedium Var. albolabium*
Large Yellow Lady's Slipper	— *Cypripedium calceolus Var. pubescens*
Small Yellow Lady's Slipper	— *Cypripedium calceolus Var. parviflorum*
Showy Orchis	— *Orchis spectabilis*
Showy Orchis	— *Orchis Var. alba*
Blunt Leaf Orchid	— *Habenaria obtusata*
Tall White Orchid	— *Habenaria dilatata*
Club Spur Orchid	— *Habenaria clavellata*
Tall Green Orchid	— *Habenaria hyperborea*
Hooker's Orchid	— *Habenaria hookeri*
White Fringed Orchid	— *Habenaria blephariglottis*
Lesser Purple Fringed	— *Habenaria psycodes*
Ragged Fringed Orchid	— *Habenaria lacera*
Long-Bracted Green	— *Habenaria viridis Var. bracteata*
Frog Orchid	— *Coeloglossum viride*
Goldcrest Orchid	— *Pogonia ophioglossoides*
Calopogon, Grass Pink Orchid	— *Calopogon pulchellus*
Rattlesnake Orchid	— *Goodyera tesselata*
Lesser Rattlesnake Orchid	— *Goodyera repens*
Menzies Rattlesnake Orchid	— *Goodyera oblongifolia*
Green Adder's-mouth	— *Malaxis unifolia*
White Adder's-mouth	— *Malaxis monophyllos Var. (brachypoda)*
Shining Ladies' Tresses	— *Spiranthes lucida*
Nodding Ladies' Tresses	— *Spiranthes cernua*
Broadleaved Twayblade	— *Listera convallarioides*
Loesel's Twayblade	— *Liparis loeselii*
Northern Coralroot	— *Corallorhiza trifida*
Striped Coralroot	— *Corallorhiza striata*
Spotted Coralroot	— *Corallorhiza maculata*
Helleborine	— *Epipactis helleborine (European Import)*

FERNS OF GLENELG

Marginal Shield	— *Dryopteris marginalis*
Male Fern	— *Dryopteris filix-mas*
Spinulose Woodfern	— *Dryopteris spinulosa*
Evergreen Woodfern	— *Dryopteris intermedia*
Fruitful Woodfern	— *Dryopteris fructuosa*
Bootts Woodfern	— *Dryopteris boottii*
Crested Woodfern	— *Dryopteris cristata*
Goldie's Woodfern	— *Dryopteris goldiana*
Oak Fern	— *Dryopteris gymnocarpium*
Long Beech Fern	— *Thelypteris phegopteris*
Marsh Fern	— *Thelypteris palustris*
Ebony Spleenwort	— *Asplenium platyneuron*
Maidenhair Spleenwort	— *Asplenium trichomanes*
Green Spleenwort	— *Asplenium viride*
Walking Fern	— *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*
Lady Fern	— *Athyrium filix-femina*
Silvery Glade Fern	— *Athyrium thelypteroides*
Narrow-Leaved Glade Fern	— *Athyrium pycnocarpon*
Ostrich Fern	— *Matteuccia struthiopteris*
Sensitive Fern	— *Onoclea sensibilis*
Christmas Fern	— *Polystichum acrostichoides*
Northern Holly Fern	— *Polystichum lonchitis*
Common Polypody	— *Polypodium vulgare*
Bracken	— *Pteridium aquilinum*
Smooth Cliff Brake	— *Pellaea bushii*
Slender Cliff Brake	— *Cryptogramma stelleri*
Maidenhair Fern	— *Adiantum pedatum*
Bulblet Fern	— *Cystopteris bulbifera*
Fragile Fern	— *Cystopteris fragilis*
Harts Tongue Fern	— *Phyllitis Scolopendrium*
Royal Fern	— *Osmunda regalis*
Cinnamon Fern	— *Osmunda cinnamomea*
Rattlesnake Grape Fern	— *Botrychium virginianum*
Triangle Grape Fern	— *Botrychium lanceolatum*
Daisyleaf Grape Fern	— *Botrychium matricariifolium*
Leatherleaf Grape Fern	— *Botrychium salifolum*
Dwarf Grape Fern	— *Botrychium simplex*

Lists compiled by Sheldon Merritt and John Weir.

APPENDIX B

George Jackson, appointed 'locating agent' for free land grants in Grey and Bruce Counties in 1848, made extensive inspection tours of the district to determine which Lots had been previously settled. He then compiled meticulous lists of the settlers and these form the basis of Appendix "B".

It is always a matter of considerable interest who were the first settlers — the pioneers and founders of a particular area. The Registry Office records are not especially informative in this respect, as they give only the date at which a deed was secured. In most cases, particularly those involving free grant land, the eventual owners were on the land many years before they fulfilled their settlement duties and obtained clear title. So, too, with land purchased; it often took many years of struggle to pay off the debt owed to the Crown Lands Department and the Registry Office provides no hint of this time span.

The free grant lands were dispensed in fifty acre parcels bordering the main settlement roads, the Garafraxa (Highway #6), the Durham (Highway #4), and the Toronto and Sydenham Road (Highway #10). The free grant settler was allowed to reserve the adjacent fifty acre Lot for purchase.

The following land was issued as free grants:
Concessions 1 and 2, East of the Garafraxa Road (E.G.R.)
Concessions 1, 2, 3, South Durham Road (S.D.R.)
Concessions 1, 2, 3, North Durham Road (N.D.R.)
Concessions 1, 2, South West Toronto and Sydenham Road (S.W.T.S.R.)

Concession 1, E.G.R. was surveyed as one hundred and fifty acre Lots, divided into three parts. Concession 2, E.G.R. consisted of one hundred acre parcels divided crosswise; the front half was free and the rear half could be reserved for purchase. Concession 3, E.G.R., with Lots of one hundred acres each, was offered for sale in 1847. Archibald Beaton bought Lot 52 of Concession 3, E.G.R., in 1848 for £40. (There were twenty shillings to the pound sterling, making the price eight shillings per acre.)

The Lots along the Durham and Toronto and Sydenham Roads were fifty acres each. It appears that Concessions 4 both North and South of the Durham Road and Concession 3 of the Toronto Sydenham survey were not free grants. There was such a successful response to the free grants and a demand for more land that the remainder of the Township, surveyed in 1850, found a ready market.

The following reports are not all George Jackson's. George Snider, his counterpart in Proton Township, was responsible for the settling of the Toronto and Sydenham Road Lots. The surveyor, John Stoughton Dennis, made an inspection and valuation of the previously unrecorded sections of the Township in 1851. From his report it is clear that the main part of the Township — Concessions 4 through 15 North of the Durham Road — was not settled until after that date.

(Note: Original spellings have been retained.)

CONCESSION 1, E.G.R.

Report — the result of a personal inspection of the first Concession of the Township of Glenelg in the Wellington District, made in the month of December 1848. Embracing only the Free Grants for which Patents have not been received by the Locatees.

Garafraxa Road

No. of Lot	Part of Lot	Names of Locatees	Acres under Improvement	Date of Location
1	1	Peter Smith	12	6 Jan. 1843
	3	James Smith	9	6 Jan. 1843
2	2	Archibald McGilvary	8	5 Nov. 1845
	3	Duncan McGilvary	8	5 Nov. 1845
4	1	John Skeine	12	1 March 1845
	2	Duncan Smith	8	6 Jan. 1846
5	1	John McFarlane Sr.	5	6 Jan. 1843
7	1	John McFarlane Jr.	7	22 April 1844
	2	Allan McFarlane	12	22 April 1844
	3	John Cameron	16	10 Oct. 1843
8	1	William Henderson	10	10 April 1847
	2	Duncan Bell (see Appendix A)	20	10 Oct. 1843
	3	Dugald Bell	12	10 Oct. 1843
9	1	Archibald McLean	20	16 June 1843
	2	Neil McLean	10	16 June 1843
	3	Dugald McLean	10	16 June 1843
10	1	Neil McDonald	12	10 March 1844
	2	Bartholomew Griffin	16	10 Oct. 1844
	3	John McPhail Sr.	9	23 Sept. 1847
11	1	John McPhail Jr.	none	23 Sept. 1847
	2	An entire Swamp		
	3	Alexander McCallum	3	5 Sept. 1847
12	1	Andrew Brogdon	5	3 Sept. 1842
	2	Allan Boyd	10	25 April 1844
	3	Alexander McLean	11	11 March 1844
13	1	Donald McCormick	16	11 March 1844
	2	Alexander McCormick	11	11 March 1844
	3	John Hall	5	11 Aug. 1843
14	1	James Henry Clayburn	13	20 Aug. 1843
	2	Neil McIntyre	10	4 July 1842
15	1	Archibald McKechanie	15	4 July 1842
	2	John McQuarrie	16	1 Oct. 1843
	3	John Dunsmoor (saw mill on this 50)	12	8 March 1844
17	2	Donald McLean	12	4 Sept. 1842
18	1	Allan McLean	16	4 Sept. 1842
19	1	John McCormick Sr.	15	16 June 1843
	2	John McCormick Jr.	17	16 June 1843
	3	John Duggan	12	10 May 1842
20	3	Collin McArthur	10	6 March 1843
21	2	John Burgess	5	24 Oct. 1842
	3	John McCormick (Appendix B)	none	10 May 1942
22	1	John McArthur	16	20 Sept. 1843
	2	Angus McArthur	18	20 Sept. 1843
	3	Matthew Barber	12	26 Jan. 1842
23	1	Alexander Hunter	15	1 May 1842
24	1	Joshua Jamieson	14	1 May 1842
	2	Archibald Hunter	16	1 May 1842
27	1	John Crawford Davison	2	11 Sept. 1846
	2	Walter Douglass	7	11 Sept. 1846
	3	Michael Daly	10	27 Oct. 1847
28	1	John Quick	2	22 Sept. 1847
	2	Alexander Currie (Appendix C)	4	22 April 1847
	3	George Dunn	14	22 April 1847
29	1	Thomas McFarlane	6	20 July 1847
	2	John Lightbody	5	20 July 1846
	3	John Raby	15	2 Oct. 1846
30	1	Michael O'Donnell	12	2 Oct. 1846
	3	Charles Vallott	7	2 Oct. 1846

APPENDIX A

Duncan Bell (a Widower) the Locatee of the second fifty of Lot No. 8 died in the Spring of the present year, and left six children, Dugald aged 18 (the Locatee of the third fifty of the aforesaid Lot), John aged 22 (the Locatee of Lot No. 13 in the second Concession of the Township of Bentinck — old survey), Christina aged 20, Neil aged 18, Malcolm aged 16 and Archibald aged 9.

APPENDIX B

The third fifty of Lot No. 21 is located in the name of John McCormick. A local informant states that he died when on his way to Glenelg some five years since and that it is the intention of his Widow — who was left with a family — to occupy said Lot this Winter.

APPENDIX C

The second fifty of Lot No. 28 is occupied by William Craigan — who it appears falsely reported to the agent (Mr. Telfer) that Alexander Currie — the original Locatee — a man in years, and of good report — had abandoned the Lot and removed from the settlement. It can be satisfactorily proved that at the time, he was working in the Township in order to procure the means of purchasing a pair of Boots.

REMARKS

Each Locatee, whose name appears in the foregoing Report is an actual settler, and the occupier of the Lot opposite to his name — excepting such as are enumerated in the Appendix.

George Jackson
Bentinck
Dec. 8th 1848

Report of an inspection of lands reserved for purchase in the first Concesssion of the Township of Glenelg (on the Garafraxa Road) by persons who have received free grants therein.
Exclusive of such as have recieved Patents.
Made in the month of December 1848.

No. of Lot	Part of Lot	Persons having Reserves	Acres under Improvement	Date
1	2	Peter Smith	12	6 Jan. 1843
2	1	James Smith	1	6 Jan. 1843
3	2	John Jessiman (Paid. No Patent received)	6	1 July 1842
	3	John Skeine	5	1 March 1843
4	3	Duncan Smith	3	6 Jan. 1843
14	3	Archibald McKechanie	none	4 July 1842
17	1	Donald McLean	2	4 Sept. 1842
	3	Allan McLean	4	4 Sept. 1842
18	2	Edward Bolton	6	10 Sept. 1841
20	1	John Sleep (not a locatee)	1	10 May 1842
	2	Collin McArthur	none	6 March 1843
21	1	John Burgess	none	24 Oct. 1842
23	2	Alexander Hunter	5	1 May 1842
	3	Joshua Jamieson	none	1 May 1842
24	3	Archibald Hunter	12	1 May 1842
30	2	Charles Vallott	5	2 Oct. 1846

The above desire to purchase their Reserves, they also complain of present poverty. Nevertheless, each of them is in comfortable circumstances, and would if called upon to pay, make a successfull effort.

George Jackson,
Bentinck, Dec. 8, 1848

CONCESSION 2, E.G.R.

Report of an inspection of the second concession of the Township of Glenelg parallel with the Garafraxa Road. Wellington district made in Demember 1848.

No. of Lot	Name of Locatees	Acres under Improvement	Date of Location
1	James Leadingham Jr.	13	8 Feb. 1847
2	George Leadingham	18	8 Feb. 1847
3	William Leadingham	2	8 Feb. 1847
4	James Leadingham Sr.	14	8 Feb. 1847
5	Duncan Morrison (chopping)	none	25 June 1846
6	John Morrison	12	25 June 1846
7	Peter Morrison	10	25 June 1846
8	Malcolm Morrison (chopping)		25 June 1846
9	Angus McQuarrie	10	21 Nov. 1847
10	Charles McKinnon	4	21 Nov. 1847
11	Malcolm Leach	2	21 Nov. 1847
12	George Leach	3	21 Nov. 1847
13	Donald Leach	none	21 Nov. 1847
14	John Wilkie	12	10 April 1847
15	Peter McIntosh	6	10 April 1847
16	Hector McEchron	6	14 Sept. 1847
17	John McEchron (chopping)	none	14 Sept. 1847
18	Hugh McInnes	2	14 Sept. 1847
19	Angus McInnes	3	14 Sept. 1847
20	Allan McInnes	2	14 Sept. 1847
21	Donald McDonald (chopping)	none	1 Nov. 1847
22	Neil McDonald	7	8 Nov. 1847
23	Neil McEchron	3	28 Aug. 1846
24	John McDonald (Appendix A)	3	28 Aug. 1846
25	Donald McDonald	5	28 Aug. 1846
26	Alexander McDonald	9	28 Aug. 1846
27	John McCormick	4	4 May 1846
28	John McMartin	4	3 Nov. 1846
29	James Campbell	6	3 Nov. 1846
30	John Campbell	2	3 Nov. 1846
31	Peter Campbell (chopping)	none	3 Nov. 1846
32	Hugh Foley	3	10 April 1847
33	James Craig	3	23 Sept. 1847
34	John Halfpenny	2	23 Sept. 1847
35	William Morrison	8	23 Sept. 1847
36	William Ritchie	7	23 Sept. 1847
37	William Greenwood	4	15 Nov. 1846
38	Henry S. Williams	4	15 Dec. 1846
39	William Bell	7	15 Dec. 1846
40	Francis Jasper	7	15 Dec. 1846
41	Jabez Banks	5	15 Dec. 1846
42	John Spry (Appendix B)	6	16 April 1846
43	James Edge	5	21 Nov. 1847
44	George Edge	3	21 Nov. 1847
45	Joseph Lindsay	6	21 Nov. 1847
46	Hugh McFadain	10	17 Nov. 1847
47	John McFadain Sr.	12	17 Nov. 1847
48	John McFadain Jr.	2	17 Nov. 1847
49	James Dillon	5	20 Feb. 1847
50	Thomas Malone	6	20 Feb. 1847
51	James Allan	5	20 Feb. 1847

52	Thomas Collyer	4	28 Sept. 1847
53	Thomas Davies	11	10 April 1847
54	Henry Farr	8	20 April 1847
55	Allan Cammeron	15	20 April 1847
56	Robert Irwin	4	12 April 1847
57	Peter Watson	16	10 Aug. 1846
58	James Watson (Road Contractor)	none	10 Aug. 1846
59	David Davies	4	10 Aug. 1846
60	John Ritchie (Appendix C)	3	3 May 1846
61	James McGirr	5	29 Sept. 1846
62	William McGirr	4	29 Sept. 1846
63	Robinson Creelman	8	12 Oct. 1847
64	William Rattray	9	10 Nov. 1846
65	James Andrews	5	2 Jan. 1847
66	Pattrick Condon	12	7 Nov. 1846
67	Batholomew Condon	5	7 March 1847
68	George Matthews	8	19 June 1847
69	James Carson	9	19 June 1847
70	John Carson (on Reserve)	4	19 June 1847

APPENDIX

A. John McDonald the locatee of No. 24 died in the early part of the present year and left a widow named Catherine, aged 40 and three children Viz. Archibald aged 12, Duncan 10 and Flora 5. They reside on the Lot.

B. John Spry the locatee of No. 42 and John Carson the locatee of No. 70 have made their improvements on the Reserves. The front on the Lots are swampy.

Each of the Lots are on side lines and probably the convenience of contiguity to the main Road may have had its influence.

C. John Ritchie the original locatee of Lot No. 60 was fraudulently dispossessed of said Lot in the month of March last — by William McComin, who had previously taken possession of two Lots with considerable improvements thereon, during the temporary absence of the Locatees, one of which he transferred for the consideration of £25 without having made any improvements thereon himself.

The facts in reference to Lot No. 60 are as follows.

John Ritchie was during last Winter working the Lot No. 36 located by his Brother, William — that Wm. was working in the old settlement in order to earn money to pay his Brother John for his labour, with the proceeds of which he intended to purchase provisions to supply him while clearing for a crop on his own Lot. McComin in the mean time obtained seven signatures to a statement purporting that there were no improvements on No. 60; with which he succeeded (supported by a fee of 5/) in inducing the agent to change the name.

Subsequently four of these said seven signed a counter statement in which they professed penitence for having attested that there were no improvements on said Lot — for on examination they found a House and other improvements which had been made by Ritchie. On the day that McComin took possession Ritchie was working on the Lot and on the previous day his Brother returned with £25 in Cash and a Cow. The Lot is in the vicinity of Edge's Mill and it is Ritchie's misfortune that he is "no Orangeman". The Ritchies are young men of sterling worth — they are valuable settlers. It is stated that this case has been brought before the Department. There can be no difficulty in deciding the point at issue. In supporting the present Correction a favourable influence will be experted upon the public mind and justice will be honoured.

REMARKS

The settlers generally — in the Concession now reported — are in improving circumstances; especially is this remark applicable to the Leadinghams who occupy the first four Lots. The success which has attended their well-timed labours prove that injury from rust is attributable in a great measure to unseasonable sowing. Considerable improvements have been made on the Concession line, and on the whole it affords as fair basis for a Road. Each Lot has a reservation in the rear of the Grant. A great breadth of land is in course of being chopped on this line.

George Jackson
Bentinck
Dec. 15, 1848

Editor's Note: John Ritchie wrote to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Honourable J. H. Price, protesting McComin's action. In his letter he reported that two of the seven men who had originally supported McComin's fraudulent claim 'are well known to be ringleaders of the rioters at the Polls during the late Election'. (Crown Lands Letters, April 14, 1848) (See also the chapter on 'Politics' for further discussion of the riotous election).

Four of the seven signers who supported McComin revoked their testimony: George Edge, Robert Douglas, George Dunn and John Carson. In addition petitions were signed by a great many other settlers who rallied to Ritchie's aid. Justice prevailed and Ritchie retained his Lot.

There were several copies made of those petitions signed on March 25, 1848, and spellings of names varied from one to another. The following is the list of those settlers. Alternate spellings are given in brackets.

John Ritchie's Supporters who signed petitions March 25, 1848:

John Cochrane (Cochran)
Robert McClinton
Michael O'Donnell
John Ready (Reaby)
James Edge
Joshua Jamieson
Matthew Barber
Dugald Boyd
Hugh McFadyen (McFaden)
Colin McArthur
Donald McArthur
Joseph Duggan (Dougan)
John McCormick
Edward Bolton
William Jasper
Robert Edge
Aaron Vollett (Vallet)
Jabes Banks
John Halfpenny
William Simpson
Patrick Condon
Michael Daly (Dayly)
John Enright (Enwright)
John O'Donnell (O'Donell)
Machiel (Micheal) O'Donnell (O'Donell)
Henry Vollett (Vallet)
Charles Vollett (Vallet)
Thomas Malone
Joseph Lindsay
James Allen
Henry S. Williams

Francis Jasper	William Greenwood
James Dillon	Patrick Condon
Thomas Vollett (Vallet)	George Matthews
Allen (Allan) Cameron	James McGirr
William Ritchie (Richie)	James Craig
Alex'r Hunter	Arch^{d} Hunter Sr.
George McMullin	Henry Farr
William Morrison	Thomas Davis
John McFaden	Gordon Burgess
John McMartin	William McGirr
Malcolm McDougal (McDougle)	John Cockburn
Arch'd McEachan (McEachern)	Robertson Creelman
Duncan Smyth (Smith)	

Durham Road

Report of free locations on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Concessions South of the Durham Road in the Township of Glenelg.

First Concession

No. of Lot	Names of Locatees	Date of Location
1	Daniel McFaddan	27 April 1849
2	John McFaddan	27 April 1849
3	Walter Flynn	18 Sept. 1848
9	Neil Cameron	15 Oct. 1848
10	John Reid	2 Dec. 1848
13	Robert McPherson	14 March 1849
14	Duncan Black	17 April 1849
18	James Stevens Sr.	15 Sept. 1848
19	James Stevens Jr.	15 Sept. 1848
21	James McArthur	17 Sept. 1848
23	Archibald McArthur	15 Sept. 1848
24	Duncan Livingstone	15 Sept. 1848
25	Donald McDonald	11 April 1849
26	Peter McGregor	11 April 1849
27	Angus McKinnon	17 Sept. 1848
28	Charles McKinnon	17 Sept. 1848
29	Neil McKinnon	17 Sept. 1848
30	Allan McKinnon	17 Sept. 1848
31	Malcolm McArthur	12 April 1849
33	Archibald McDonald	14 April 1849
34	Hugh McKechanie	16 April 1849
35	Archibald McGilvray	17 Sept. 1848
40	Robert McDonald	22 May 1849
41	John McArthur	8 May 1849
42	Alexander McArthur	8 May 1849
45	Donald Ferguson	17 March 1849
47	Archibald Robertson	16 April 1849
48	John Robertson	16 April 1849

Second Concession

No. of Lot	Names of Locatees	Date of Location
1	James Jackson	9 April 1849
5	William Jackson	2 May 1849
6	John McDonald	17 April 1849
8	Robert Bell	24 Sept. 1848
9	Alexander Bell	24 Sept. 1848
10	James Hall	2 May 1849
12	Abraham Hall	16 June 1849
15	James Bray	21 Sept. 1848
16	William Bray Jr.	21 Sept. 1848
17	William Bray Sr.	21 Sept. 1848
18	William Stevens	15 Sept. 1848
20	Lanford Kindre	21 Sept. 1848
21	John McCole	31 March 1847
23	Barnabas Jackson	21 Sept. 1848
26	William McGregor	11 April 1847
31	John McDonald	12 April 1847
32	Alexander McCannel	12 April 1847
33	Archibald McCannel	12 April 1847
34	Donald McCannel	22 Sept. 1848
35	Neil McCannel	22 Sept. 1848
36	Donald McCannel (Cousin of Locatee of 34)	22 Sept. 1848
41	John McDonald	6 June 1849

Third Concession

No. of Lot	Names of Locatees	Date of Location
1	Michael Hare	24 May 1849
3	Thomas Marshall	12 April 1849
4	Lewis Craig	21 April 1849
7	John Ross	2 May 1849
8	William Ross	2 May 1849
9	James Ross	2 May 1849
15	James Diamond	30 March 1849
16	William Diamond	30 March 1849
17	Thomas Harrison	2 April 1849
18	Nathan Kindre	21 Sept. 1848
21	John Stewart	31 March 1849
23	John Waters	23 Sept. 1848
25	Alexander Ross	21 Sept. 1848
27	John Tucker	20 Nov. 1848
28	George Tucker	20 April 1849
31	Isaac Hooper	23 Sept. 1848
32	Samuel Chislet	23 Sept. 1848
33	Walter Tucker	23 Sept. 1848
35	Edward McCannel	23 Sept. 1848
47	Jeremiah Burrowes	31 March 1849

Durham Road

Township of Glenelg

Return of free locations in the 1st and 2nd Concessions South not previously reported.

1st Concession

No. of Lot	Locatees	Date of Agents Entry
5	Thomas Sheridan	31 Aug. 1849
6	Michael Sheridan	31 Aug. 1849
7	Patrick Dunn	1 Nov. 1849
11	John McDonald	12 May 1849
16	John McPhail	9 Nov. 1849
36	Hugh MacKay	23 Nov. 1849
37	John Morrison	3 Dec. 1849
43	John McLaughlin Jr.	10 July 1849
44	John McLaughlin Sr.	10 July 1849
46	Neil McLaughlin	10 July 1849

2nd Concession

No. of Lot	Locatees	Date of Agents Entry
2	John Lawrence	26 Sept. 1849
3	Thomas Lawrence	23 Nov. 1849
7	Malcolm McDonald	1 Dec. 1849
25	William Purdy	4 Oct. 1849
27	John Tucker Sr.	20 Nov. 1849
28	George Tucker	20 April 1849
29	Samuel Chislet	23 Nov. 1849
42	Alexander McDonald	23 Nov. 1849
43	James McDonald	23 Nov. 1849
45	Hector McArthur	24 Nov. 1849
46	Malcolm McArthur	24 Nov. 1849
47	Alexander Scott	23 Nov. 1849
48	Samuel Scott	23 Nov. 1849
50	John McKinnon Sr.	1 Sept. 1849
51	Hector McKinnon	1 Sept. 1849
52	John McKinnon Jr.	1 Sept. 1849
53	Allan McDougall	1 Sept. 1849
54	John McDougall	1 Sept. 1849

Durham Road

Report of free locations on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Concession North of the Durham Road in the Township of Glenelg.

First Concession

No. of Lot	Names of Locatees	Date of Location
1	John Morrison	17 Nov. 1848
3	Thomas O'Donnell	11 June 1849
9	Allan Campbell	14 Sept. 1848
10	Donald McKinnon	14 Sept. 1848
11	John McLane	14 Sept. 1848
12	Archibald McLane	14 Sept. 1848
14	Archibald Black	14 Sept. 1848
15	John McArthur	14 Sept. 1848
17	Alexander McArthur	15 Sept. 1848
19	Archibald McCormick	15 Sept. 1848
20	Hugh McCormick	31 March 1849
22	Alexander McGilvray	15 Sept. 1848
23	Thomas Connor	2 April 1849
25	Allan McInnes	17 April 1849
26	David McCormick	2 April 1849
28	John Wood	2 April 1849
29	Gilbert McDonald	15 Sept. 1848
30	James McDonald	15 Sept. 1848
31	Alexander McDonald	15 Sept. 1848
32	Donald McDonald	15 Sept. 1848
34	John McLean	10 April 1849
35	Malcolm McInnes	17 April 1849
36	Donald McInnes	17 April 1849
	Duncan McInnes	17 April 1849
41	Archibald McDonald	22 May 1849
42	Neil McDonald	22 May 1849
45	Donald McKechanie	17 March 1849
50	James Penaleton	27 April 1849

Second Concession

No. of Lot	Names of Locatees	Date of Location
1	John Scott	17 Nov. 1848
2	Richard Collier	2 April 1849
3	Robert Miller	2 April 1849
4	John McNab	27 April 1849
5	James McNab	27 April 1849
6	Duncan McNab	27 April 1849
7	Hugh McNab	27 April 1849
10	Gillon McLean	21 Sept. 1848
20	Alexander McLaughlin	11 April 1849
21	John McKinnon	21 Sept. 1848
22	Alexander Cameron	9 April 1849
25	Angus McMullin	21 Sept. 1848
26	John McLellan	21 Sept. 1848
27	Hugh McLellan	21 Sept. 1848
28	Duncan McIntyre	21 Sept. 1848
29	Murdock McMullin	21 Sept. 1848
30	John McMullin	21 Sept. 1848
31	John McLellan	21 Sept. 1848
43	Neil Gillies	18 April 1849

Third Concession

No. of Lot	Names of Locatees	Date of Location
1	Benjamin Davies	21 Sept. 1848
3	Matthews Davies	17 April 1849
4	John Davies	17 April 1849
6	George Dunn	13 April 1849
7	John McCullough	28 April 1849
10	John Beaton	21 Sept. 1848
13	Angus Beaton	24 Sept. 1848
14	John Beaton	24 Sept. 1848
15	Alexander Beaton	24 Sept. 1848
16	Malcolm Beaton	24 Sept. 1848
17	John McGilvray	24 Sept. 1848
20	John McDonald	17 Sept. 1848
22	John Graham	17 Sept. 1848
24	Archibald Beaton	22 Sept. 1848
25	Angus Beaton	21 Sept. 1848
26	John McPhail	24 April 1849
28	Donald Martin	17 April 1849
29	John Martin	17 Arpil 1849
30	Angus Martin	17 April 1849
31	John McDonald	12 May 1849

Durham Road

Township of Glenelg

Return of free locations on the 1st and 2nd Concessions North not previously reported.

1st Concession

No. of Lot	Locatees	Date of Agents Entry
2	Thomas Whitmore	1 Nov. 1849
4	Thomas Flynn	29 Sept. 1849
5	John Dunn	1 Nov. 1849
7	Laughlin McDonald	30 Aug. 1849
27	John Bell	23 Nov. 1849
33	John Black	2 Oct. 1849
39	Archibald Fergusson	2 Oct. 1849
44	Malcolm McLaughlin	8 Oct. 1849
51	Austin Dickson	28 April 1849
52	James Washington	28 Oct. 1849
53	John Washington	28 Oct. 1849

2nd Concession

No. of Lot	Date of Locatees	Agents Entry
9	John McGilvray	31 Aug. 1849
13	Angus McFaddan	31 Aug. 1849
14	John McFadden	31 Aug. 1849
16	Donald McLean	19 Sept. 1849
17	Dugald McLean	19 Sept. 1849
18	Alexander McDonald	23 Nov. 1849
32	Angus Black	13 Sept. 1849
33	Laughlin Black	13 Sept. 1849
34	Donald Black	13 Sept. 1849
35	Malcolm McMullin	21 Sept. 1849
36	William McMullin	21 Sept. 1849
39	Hector McLean	1 Sept. 1849
40	John McLean	1 Sept. 1849
41	Alexander Cameron	1 Sept. 1849
42	John Cameron	1 Sept. 1849
44	Allan Gillies	8 Oct. 1849
45	Alexander McQuarrie	18 April 1849
46	Duncan McDougall	18 April 1849
47	Angus Gillies	19 April 1849
49	Hector McDonald	1 Sept. 1849
50	Hugh McDonald	1 Sept. 1849
51	Neil McDonald	1 Sept. 1849
52	Joseph Diggs	24 Nov. 1849
53	Thomas Jones	24 Nov. 1849

George Jackson
Bentinck 17 Dec. 1849

The following are the Free Grant Settlers who located on the 1st and 2nd Concession west of the Toronto and Sydenham Road in Glenelg Township, (compiled from George Snider's reports, Crown Land Records).

Concession 1

No. of Lot	Names of Locatees	Date of Location
81	Robert Coulter	Dec. 2, 1851
82	James Coulter	Dec. 2, 1851
83		
84	Robert McFadden	1849
85	William Hasgard	1849
86	purchased by William Hasgard	1849
87	James Hasgard	1849
88	purchased by James Hasgard	1849
89	Robert Hasgard	1849
90	purchased by Robt. Hasgard	1849
91	Edward Campbell	1850
92	Thomas Campbell	1850
93	John Campbell	1850
94	N. Miller	1849
95	Leson Rows (later Donald McDuffie)	
96	Robert Cram	1848
97	David Cram	1849
98		
99	John Atkinson (purchased)	1848
100	John Atkinson	1848
101	Mark Armstrong	1850
102	Mark Armstrong (purchased)	1850
103	Robert Caswell	1848
104	Robert Caswell	1848
105	John McEwen	1851
106	Isaac Miller	1848
107	Edward Miller	1848
108	Isaac Miller	1848
109	Edward Miller	1848
110	John May	1848

2nd Range (Concession) West Toronto and Sydenham Road

No. of Lot	Names of Locatees	Date of Location
81	Frances Walker 2th	1850
82	William Walker	1850
83	George Walker Jr.	1850
84-90	No Settlers	
91	David Thompson	1850
92	Joseph Thompson	1850
93	Hugh Mahaffy	1850
94		
95	James Peacock	
96	George Dodds	1851
97	Joshua Dodds	1850
98	Robert McBride	1851
99	John McBride	1851
100	Robert Williams	1851
101	William Armstrong	1850
102	William Armstrong	
103	James Caswell	1850
104	James Caswell	
105	John Hamilton 2nd	1851
106	Patrick Low	1850
107	William Smith	1850
108	Robert Gardiner	1850
109	Hugh Rutledge	1850
110	William Rutledge	1850

Inspection & Valuation of Bentinck & Glenelg, 1851 by John Stoughton Dennis P.L.S.

Glenelg Concession 3 East of Owen Sound Road (now East Garafraxa Road)

Lots 1 - 35 no settlers

(Please note prices given are in shillings and pence)

East Garafraxa Road Concession 3

No. of Lot	Name of Locatees	Length of Occupation	Value
36	George Puterbough	1850	8/9
38	Christopher Williams	1851	8/9
39	William Bell	1851	8/9
44	Joseph Firth (5 acres clear)	2-1/2 yrs.	10/6
46	Mathew Davis	32 mos.	
51	Donald Beaton	under title from crown	
52	Archibald Beaton	under title from crown	
59	John Diceman	under title from crown	
64	Andrew McGirr	under title from crown	
65	Samuel Scott	under title from crown	

South Durham Road Concession 3

No. of Lot	Names of Locatees	Length of Occupation	Value
14	Patrick Flanagan	2 yrs.	
15	James Diamond	2 yrs.	
16	William Diamond	2 yrs.	
17	Thomas Harrison	2 yrs.	
18	George Powell	2 yrs.	
19	William Kindred	2 yrs.	
20	William Kindred	2 yrs.	
21	John Stewart	2 yrs.	
22	John McCall	2 yrs.	
23	Barnabas Jackson	2 yrs.	
24	Barnabas Jackson	2 yrs.	
25	William Purdy	2 yrs.	
26	William Purdy	2 yrs.	
27	John Tucker	1-1/2 yrs.	
30	Issac Hooper	2 yrs.	
32	Walter Tucker	2-1/2 yrs.	
33	Walter Tucker	2-1/2 yrs.	
35	Neil McCannel	2-1/2 yrs.	
36	Neil McCannel	2-1/2 yrs.	
47	Thomas Harrison	2-1/2 yrs.	

South Durham Road Concession 4

Lots 1 - 27 no settlers

North Durham Road Concession 3

No. of Lot	Names of Locatees	Length of Occupation
1	Benjamin Davis	2 yrs.
2	Benjamin Davis	2 yrs.
3	John Davis	2 yrs.
4	Mathew Davis	2 yrs.
6	George Dunn	2 yrs.
10	John Beaton	2-1/2 yrs.
13	John Beaton	1-1/2 yrs.
14	John Beaton	1-1/2 yrs.
15	John Beaton	1-1/2 yrs.
16	Malachi Beaton	1-1/2 yrs.
17	John McGillivray	2-1/2 yrs.
18	John McGillivray	2-1/2 yrs.
19	Dugold McGilivray	6 mos.
20	John McDonald	1-1/2 yrs.
22	John Graham	2-1/2 yrs.
24	Archibald Beaton	2-1/2 yrs.
25	Archibald Beaton	2-1/2 yrs.
28	Alexander Beaton	6 mos.

There were no settlers on the 4th Concession, North Durham Road or 5th, 6th, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, N.D.R. No mention is made of Concessions 13-15. This valuation consisted of an appraisal of the value, the number of acres, a description of the property. e.g. "Lot principally swamp, sluggish river crosses 100 acres (3 lake) value 6/3 per acre — the lowest price in the Township to a high of 10/6 for land "principally hard wood, though soil light".

The most favourable remarks were reserved for Concession 4 South Durham Road Lots 24 - 27 "Soil very fair."

APPENDIX C

The following directory of property owners in Glenelg was compiled from records at the South Grey Registry Office in Durham. Every effort has been made to keep these lists as accurate as possible. Ownership which lasted for short periods of time, such as mortgage sales, speculators, and within family transfers, have not been included. Where two Christian names have been used in the records, the first name given is recorded here. In cases of joint ownership or partnerships, only the first name recorded is used. In the early records names were spelled as they sounded. Consequently many family names are spelled differently than the early records show.

J. S. Black, the treasurer of the Township, reports that 50% of the current Glenelg ratepayers are non-resident. This indicates that there are hundreds of severances and summer homes within the township. No attempt has been made to separate the severances in the list. Therefore the last name as lot owner may be the last purchaser of a severed lot.

It is interesting to note, that as soon as the pioneer had received a patent for his lot, he almost immediately took a mortgage on his property. Thus he would have some operating capital to develop his holdings. It is interesting also to note that the going interest rate on mortgages in the 1850s was 6%, in the 1860s it climbed to 10%, in the 1870s it was 10%, in the 1880s it dropped to 9% and in the 1890s to 6-1/2%. There seems to have been ample supply of mortgage money and several names kept recurring as the new owners of property when mortgages were foreclosed.

One name which appeared much more frequently than any other was a former reeve of Glenelg and Warden of Grey County, Finlay McRae. Some of the mortgage companies McRae represented were: Canada Land and Credit, Dominion Savings and Investment, Freehold Loan and Savings, Huron and Erie Loan, The Hamilton Provident, North of Scotland Canada Mortgage, Ontario Loan and Investment, and Western Canada Loan and Savings.

CONCESSION 1 EAST OF THE GARAFRAXA ROAD

Lot 1

Division 1

Crown 1849 — Peter Smith, Nevins Jones, Bartholmew Griffin, Michael O'Mara, Adam McIley Anderson, Michael Pryle, James D. Brandon, Wm. H. Hunt, Catherine Priel, James Sullivan, Daniel O'Mara, Thomas C. O'Neil, A. D. MacIntyre, William Vasey, Frank Moran, John Walsh, John Shewell, William Helmers, Donald Keffer, Patrick Sweeney, William C. Schildroth, Clifford Gordon, Larry R. MacIntosh, Clarence Baer, Gerard Beausejour

Division 2

Crown 1852 — Nevins Jones, Bartholmew Griffin, Diocese of Hamilton, Peter F. Crinnan, Michael O'Mara, William Vasey, John Walsh, John Shewell, William Helmers, Donald Keffer, Mary Ida Chayer, Patrick Sweeney, Wm. C. Schildroth, Judith M. Beausejour.

Division 3

Crown 1852 — James Smith, Charles Gaman, Peter Tiffney, William Watt, James L. Smith, Frederick Shewell, Donald A. McIntosh, Cameron R. MacIntosh, Alexr. G. Fulton, Laureen Graham, George R. Stevens

Lot 2

Division 1

Crown 1884 — Robert Dargavel, Bryce Dargavel, Alex G. Fulton, Loreen Graham, George D. Stevens, Michael Griffin

Division 2

Crown 1852 — Archibald McGilvray, John Jessiman, Noah M. Bearinger, Alma Cranney, Inez Stewart, John Bilous, Wallace Bennett

Division 3

Crown 1852 — Duncan McGilvray, John Jessiman, Noah M. Bearinger, Alma M. Cranney, Frederick Stewart, John Bilous, Wallace Bennett

Lot 3

Division 1

Crown 1847 — John Jessiman, Noah Bearinger, Alma Cranney, Frederick Stewart, John Bilous, Wallace Bennett & Nathanial Bennett

Division 2

Crown 1848 — John Jessiman, Noah Bearinger, Alma M. Cranney, Herbert N. Roblin, Frederick Stewart, Wm. Sanderson, John Bilous, Wallace & Nathanial Bennett, Sadie Sanderson

Division 3

Crown 1860 — John Skene, James Skene, Thomas Daniel, Thomas Moffat, Albert Livingstone, Daniel O'Mara, William O'Mara, Wm. J. Vasey, Jean Ellis, Julius Koch

Lot 4

Division 1

Crown 1849 — John Skene, James Skene, Thomas Daniel, Thomas Moffat, Albert Livingstone, Harold J. Pickard, James Dargavel, George Dargavel, Richard Van Norman, Alfred Begbie, Robert Mortley, Edgar Mann, Donald Shantz

Division 2

Crown 1849 — Duncan Smith, Lewis Smith, John McKechnie, Charles Mortley, Robert Mortley, George Bartholomew, Donald Shantz, Lloyd Noble, Laurence R. Weisbrod

Division 3

Crown 1902 — Lewis Smith, Duncan Smith, John McKechnie, Charles Mortley, Robert Mortley, George Bartholomew, Lloyd Noble, Lawrence K. Weisbrod

Lot 5

Division 1

Crown 1856 — John MacFarlane, Donald McKenzie, Robert Bull, Margt. Barrett, Lewis Smith, Duncan Smith, James Watt, John McKechnie, Charles Mortley, Robert Mortley, George T. Bartholomew, Lloyd Noble, Lawrence K. Weisbrod

Division 2

Crown 1862 — Burial Ground — 3-3/4 acres, School Section Union 3
Crown 1875 — John James Allan, N. G. & J. McKechnie, James Lawrence, John Kelley, Charles Mortley, Robt. Mortley, Bertan Wilson, James G. Cragg, Elmer John Fyfe, George T. Bartholomew, Kathlean C. Elia, Scott McClure, Elmer Sanderson, John G. Duncan, Lloyd Noble, Thomas R. Noble, Leslie P. Detzler

Division 3

Crown 1859 — Mark Appleby, Mark A. McClyment, Robt. McClyment, Sarah Ann Brown, Norman Leno

Lot 6

Division 1

Crown 1877 — Joseph Grasby, Mary A. Young, Jane Smith, Alexander Cranston, Thomas J. Tiffany, Emma Molson, Nancy Boyle, Peter Tiffany

Division 2

Crown 1869 — Wm. Cranston, Alexander Cranston, Wm. Bell, Thomas J. Tiffany, Emma Molson, Peter Tiffany

Division 3

Crown 1877 — John McFarlane, Allan McFarlane, George Castle, John McArthur, Ellen McArthur, Chas. Schafer, Owen Burkhart, Roland F. Eichler

Lot 7

Division 1

Crown 1848 — John McFarlane, Donald McKenzie, Robt. Bull, John McKay, Featherstone Osler, Arch'd Davidson, Malcolm Cameron, Donald McKechnie, Lachlan McKechnie, Elmer Sanderson, Michael J. Gore & Jeremy Why, Norman MacPherson, Edward G. White, Sharon Etherington, John Debrincat, Harry G. Donaldson, Frank Etherington, Carl A. Henninger

Division 2

Crown 1848 — Allen McFarland, John McFarland, John McKinnon, Malcolm Cameron, Donald C. McKechnie, Lachlan McKechnie, Elmer Sanderson, Michael J. Gore & Jeremy Why, Normal McPherson, Sheila Donaldson, Edward G. White, John Debrincat, Henry Donaldson, Frank Etherington, Carl A. Hennigar

Division 3

Crown 1849 — John Cameron, Daniel McDougall, Catherine Bell, Wm. Lawrence, John Kelly, John W. Storrey, Wm. Renton, Samuel F. Morlock, Margaret Bell, Dinnah Symon, Albert Levingstone, Charles Mighton, Ingeborg Estler, David Fieldstone, Walter Mitchell, Richard Dale

Lot 8

Division 1

Crown 1841 — Wm. Henderson, Daniel Donohue, Thomas Cramp, John Murdock, Wm. Lawrence, John W. Storrey, Wm. Renton, Margaret Bell, Dinnah Symon, Albert Livingstone, Charles Mighton, Ingeborg Estler, Richard Dale

Division 2

Crown 1852 — Dougald Bell, John Cameron, Daniel McDougall, Thomas Bell, Wm. Bell, Norman Bell, Elmer Brown, Herman de Niet, Tavistock Timber Service Inc.

Division 3

Crown 1849 — Dougald Bell, John Cameron, Daniel McDougall, Thomas Bell, Wm. Bell, Norman Bell, Elmer Brown, Herman de Niet, Tavistock Timber Service Inc.

Lot 9

Division 1

Crown 1849 — Archibald McLean, Bartholomew Griffin, Robt. Edmunds, Thomas Pearce, Benjamin Lichty, Frederick Faw, George Brown, Henry Mannerow, Levi Pallister, Wm. Bell, Norman Bell, Elmer Brown, Herman de Niet, Barbara Pettit, Lloyd Noble, Brian Moskoske, Arthur Yuan, Manfred Michael

Division 2

Crown 1849 — Neil McLean, Bartholomew Griffin, Robt. Edmunds, Thomas Pearce, Benjamin Lichty, Frederick Faw, George Brown, Henry Mannerow, Leon Pallister, Wm. Bell, Norman Bell, Herman de Niet, Tavistock Timber Service Inc., Barbara Pettit, Lloyd Noble, Brian Moskoske, Arthur Yuan

Division 3

Crown 1849 — Dougald McLean, Bartholomew Griffin, Robt. Edmunds, Thomas Pearce, Benjamin Lichty, Adam Beck, Charles Beck, Israel Eby, Frederick Faw, George Brown, Henry Mannerow, Leon Pallister, Wm. Bell, Norman Bell, Elmer Brown, Herman de Niet, Barbara Pettit, Lloyd Noble, Arthur Yuan

Lot 10

Division 1

Crown 1849 — Dougald McLean, Bartholomew Griffin, Robt. Edmunds, Thomas Pearce, Benjamin Lichty, Adam Beck, Charles Beck, Israel Eby, Frederick Faw, George Brown, Henry Mannerow, Levi Pallister, Wm. Bell, Norman Bell, Elmer Brown, Herman de Niet

Division 2

Crown 1857 — Bartholomew Griffin, Dougald McLean, Bartholomew Griffin, Robt Edmunds, Thomas Pearce, Benjamin Lichty, Adam Beck, Charles Beck, Israel Eby, Frederick Faw, George Brown, Henry Mannerow, Levi Pallister, Wm. Bell, Norman Bell, Elmer Brown, Herman de Niet

Division 3

Crown 1856 — John Morrison, Jacob Walton, James Walton, Jane McGillivray, National Portland Cement Co., Charles Weppler, Lyle Pinnell, Frederick Melville Peters

Lot 11

Division 1

Crown 1857 — Alexander Murray, Agnes Macrae, Duncan McDonald, John McGillivray, Charles Weppler, Lyle Pinnell, Frederick Melville Peters

Division 2

Crown 1862 — Charles Watson, Wm. Jackson, Nathaniel Higinbotham, John McKechnie, John A. McAllister, John Burrell, Lachlan McLean, Robert Herndon, Herbert Miller, Lyle Pinnell, Frederick Melville Peters & Patrick Morissey

Division 3

Crown 1859 — Alex'r. McCallum, The National Portland Cement Co., Charles Weppler, Albert E. Kress & Kenneth Kress, Wm. Henry Kress, Nancy J. Bruno, Edward C. Kress & Joanne E. Uyede, Robert Capel, Edward Kress

Lot 12

Division 1

Crown 1859 — Hugh McColl, Donald Campbell, Lachlan McLean, Frederick Murdock

Division 2

Crown 1849 — Allan Boyd, Arch'd McLean, Lachlan McLean, Frederick Murdock

Division 3

Crown 1849 — Alexander McLean, Arch'd McLean, Lachlan McLean, Frederick Murdock

Lot 13

Division 1

Crown 1849 — Donald McCormick, Daniel Donoghue, Thomas Cramp, Edward Middleton, Lachlan McLean, Albert Middleton, Wm. Shier, Harry Dowsling, Frank Ferlito, Frederick Murdock, Ronald Murdock, Joseph Nemeth, William Walter, M. Ischewski, Wilfred Leno, Herbert McClure

Division 2

Crown 1849 — Alex'r McCormick, Cornelius Harper, M. Schofield, Wm. Smith, Chas. Scott, John Doyle, Frederick Lake, Alexander Doyle, Albert Middleton, Wm. Shier, Harry Dowsling, Frank Ferlito, Joseph Nemeth, Wilhelm Walter, Herbert McClure, Brian McClure

Division 3

Crown 1867 — Henry Hall, David Dobie, Michael Forhan, Richard Edmunds, Malcolm McQuarrie, Mary Jenkinson, Walter Middleton, Albert Middleton, Wm. Shier, Harry Dowsling, Frank Ferlito, Joseph Nemeth, Wilhelm Walter, Herbert McClure

Lot 14

Division 1

Crown 1849 — James Clayburn, Walter Middleton, Albert Middleton, Wm. Shier, Harry Dowsling, Frank Ferlito, Wilhelm Walter, Herbert McClure, Brian McClure

Division 2

Crown 1849 — Neil McIntyre, Nathan Dunsmore, Peter Mountain, James Heslip, The Durham Furniture Co., Clarence Elvidge, Strathearn House Group Ltd.

Division 3

Crown 1861 — Arch'd McKechnie, Alfred McKechnie, Malcolm McKechnie, The Durham Furniture Co., Kroehler Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Donald Harvie, Strathhearn House Group Ltd.

Lot 15

Division 1

Crown 1849 — Arch'd McKechnie, John McIlroy, Diana Farr, H. C. Gwyn, Alex'r Ferguson, Malcolm McKechnie, Durham Furniture Co. Ltd., Kroehler Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Donald Harvie, Strathearn House Group Ltd.

Division 2

Crown 1848 — John McQuarrie, John Dunsmore, Union School Section No. 2, Arch'd McKechnie, Malcolm McKechnie, Durham Furniture Co., John Ferguson, Kroehler Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Donald Harvie, Strathearn House Group Ltd.

Division 3

Crown 1848 — John Dunsmore, Nevens Jones, Elijah Devereux, John McIlroy, Allan McKechnie, Joseph Gibbons, Donald McKechnie, Hugh McKechnie, John Bell, Alexander McLean, Durham Furniture Co. Ltd., George Shier, Edwin McClocklin, James Miller, Wm. Molson, Rachael Reay, Stanley Hunter, Kroehler Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Eric Cluley, Margaret F. Calder, Clarence Thompson, Frank Spencer Warden, Melvin Greig Calder, M. Suzanne Calder & M. Graham Calder

Lot 16

Division 1

Crown 1863 — John McIlroy, H. C. Gwyn, Alex'r. Ferguson, John Ferguson, Dougald Clark, John G. Lind, Irene Miller, T. Moore McFadden, David L. McClocklin, John O'Rourke, John G. Lind, Hendrick Koeslag, Eric Cluley, Oscar Schuett, Frank Warden

Division 2

Crown 1872 — Jas. Hamilton, Flora McKinnon, Angus McKinnon, Donald McKinnon, Elizabeth LeFeuvre, Herbert Ritchie, Durham Furniture Co. Ltd., Russell Baird, Maurice Schmidt, Verners Danga, Jill R. Gilleberg

Division 3

Crown 1872 — James Hamilton, Flora McKinnon, John McKinnon, Donald McKinnon, Durham Furniture Co. Ltd, John E. Diamond, Herbert Ritchie, Russell Baird, Maurice Schmidt, Verners Danga, Jill R. Gilleberg

Lot 17

Division 1

Crown 1856 — John Norris, Alexander Morton, George Morton, Wm. Leggette, Hugh McCormick, Herbert Ritchie, Russell Baird, Maurice Schmidt, George Gibbs, Daniel Dupont, Paul Wilson

Division 2

Crown — Donald McLean, James Miller, Charles Mighton, Annie Wilkes, Benjamin Scarf, Thomas Scarf, James Lawrence, John A. McCuaig, Murray Burns, Keith Jackson

Division 3

Crown 1854 — Charles Mighton, Annie Wilkes, Benjamin Scarf, Thomas Scarf, James Lawrence, John A. McCuaig, Murray Burns, Keith Jackson

Lot 18

Division 1

Crown 1849 — Allan McLean, Charles Mighton, Annie Wilkes, Benjamin Scarf, Thomas Scarf, James Lawrence, John A. McCuaig, Murray Burns, Keith Jackson

Division 2

Crown 1871 — John Mordan, David Mordan, Robert Watson, Wm. Vessie, Janet Vessie, James V. Paylor, David Brown

Division 3

Crown 1847 — Edward Boulton, John Mordan, David Mordan, Robert Watson, Wm. Vessie, Janet Vessie, James V. Paylor, David Brown

Lot 19

Division 1

Crown 1849 — John McCormick, Harry Nestor, James Edge, Wm. Edge, Herbert Edge, Daniel Edge, Wm. Glencross, John Doherty, Peter Hynes, George Luckyj, Bruce Henderson, George Wright, Donald Edge

Division 2

Crown 1849 — John McCormick, Wm. Vessie, D. Earl Vessie, Dearl G. Vessie

Division 3

Crown 1854 — David Jackson, George Jackson, Wm. Vessie, David E. Vessie, Dearl G. Vessie

Lot 20

Division 1

Crown 1857 — David Jackson, George Jackson, Alex Turnbull, Thomas Turnbull, J. Lorne McNally, John O'Rourke, Carman Wilson

Division 2

Crown 1855 — Alex'r McArthur, John Cayley, Donald McArthur, Angus McArthur, George C. Noble, Robert Monk

Division 3

Crown 1849 — Colin McArthur, John Wood, James Burgess, Angus McArthur, Clarence Noble, Robert Monk

Lot 21

Division 1

Crown 1862 — James Burgess, John Burgess, Henry Reay, Arnold Noble, Clarence Noble, Theodor Shultz, Ross Jefferies

Division 2

Crown 1848 — John Burgess, Thos. Burgess, Wm. Lawson, Henry Reay, Arnold Noble, Clarence Noble, Theodor Shultz, Robert Reid, Robt. J. Hopkins, Ross Jefferies

Division 3

Crown 1855 — Wm. Vasey, Wm. Noble, Arnold Noble, Charence Noble, Wilfred Prast, Theodor Shultz, Robert H. Reid, Robert J. Hopkins, Laszlo G. Kovacs, Ross Jefferies

Lot 22

Division 1

Crown 1848 — John McArthur, Wm. Smellie, Duncan Smellie, Frederick Kelsey, Emma Miller, Gilbert Trafford, Jack Hagan, John Callan, Alfred Auden, John Lawrence, Gerald Gamble, Dorothy Halliday

Division 2

Crown 1849 — Angus McArthur, Wm. Smellie, Duncan Smellie, Frederick Kelsey, Emma Miller, Gilbert Trafford, Jack Hagan, Alfred Auden

Division 3

Crown 1848 — Mathew Barber, Geo. Cochrane, Norman Kelsey, J. P. Hunter, Abraham Crutchley, James Crutchley, Joseph Crutchley, Lindsay Eccles

Lot 23

Division 1

Crown 1848 — Alexander Hunter, Wm. Wilcockson, Thomas Lauder, Conrad Knapp, James P. Hunter, Abraham Crutchley, Joseph Crutchley, Lindsay Eccles

Division 2

Crown 1851 — Alexander Hunter, W. H. Wilcockson, Thomas Lauder, Conrad Knapp, James P. Hunter, Abraham Crutchley, Joseph Crutchley, Lindsay Eccles

Division 3

Crown 1851 — Josuha Jamieson, David Jackson, Thomas Lauder, Edward Lauder, Margaret L. Stewart

Lot 24

Division 1

Crown 1848 — Josuha Jamieson, John Orchard, David Jackson, Thomas Lauder, Edward Lauder, Margaret L. Stewart

Division 2

Crown 1848 — Arch'd Hunter Jr., Thomas Young, Clifford Young, Lawrum Farms Ltd., Lorne Tolhurst, Keith G. Waples

Division 3

Crown 1851 — Archibald Hunter Sr., James H. Hunter, Archibald Hunter Jr., Thomas Young, Helen Young, Clifford Young, Lawrum Farms, Lorne Tolhurst, Keith Waples

Lot 25

Division 1, Division 2, Division 3

Crown 1850 — John Edge, Sarah Jane Edge, John Edge Jr.

Lot 28

Division 1

Crown 1853 — John Quirts, Wm. Lucan, James Paterson, James Brown, Thomas Brown, National Portland Cement Co., John Russell, Durham Stone & Sand Co., Joseph McCaslin, H. Caswell, Erben Shutz and John Shutz, International Church Four Square Gospel, Arthur Wilson, New Tribes Mission

Division 2

Crown 1855 — Wm. Craigen, John McMurrick, Wm. Horton, Robert Hill, Hugh Hill, Frank Illingworth, John Koeslag, Della Elver, Gordon Munro, John Styles, Peter Stembridge, Andrew Olesen

Division 3

Crown 1849 — Samuel Cope, Bridget Allan, Michael Bray, John Hooper, Walter Tucker, James Tucker, Fanny Simpson, Wm. J. Firth, Sarah Brown, Norman Glass, Donald W. Campbell, Walter Russell, Harold Ellah, Orville Mead, Lillian Whitelag, Katharina Miller, Wilfrid Martin

Lot 29

Division 1

Crown 1853 — Thomas McFarlane, James Jones, George Elvidge, Mary E. Campbell, David McCrie, R. W. Braithwaite, Edward Walsh, Ida Levine, David Kinnee, Don Campbell, Art Neff, Bill Neff, Arvid MacPherson, Dianne Neff, Mohammed Moharram, John Coutts

Division 2

Crown 1854 — Andrew Lightbody, Hugh Cochrane, James McKeand, Wm. Rombough, Thos. Russell, Robt. Braithwaite, Robt. Wilson, Ezra Schenk, Joseph Lester, Max Hutter, Bernice Ott

Division 3

Crown 1849 — John Raby, Hugh Cochrane, James McKeand, Wm. Rombough, John Russell, Ed. Walsh, Robt. Wilson, Ezra Schenk, Joseph Lester, Bernice K. Ott

Lot 30

Division 1

Crown 1849 — Michael O'Donell, John Gray, Thos. Gray, George Mighton, John Mighton

Division 2

Crown 1852 — Charles Gray, Thos. Gray, James Gray, James Lawrence, Ida Levine, Robt. Wilson, Herb Murdock, Wilmer & Leonard Vollettt, J. R. Manarey, Orville Mead, Bruce Marshall, Chester Lawrence, John Bishop, K. W. Nawak, E. Kalbfleish, D. L. Agar, Torrance Guild, Dale Rahn, Gordon Sturrock, Margaret Duff

Lot 30

Division 3

Crown 1848 — Charles Vollet, Charles Gray, James Lawrence, Ida Levine, Robert Wilson, Herbert Murdock, Wilmer & Leonard Vollet, Lynn Vollet, Heronim Krupa, J. R. Manarey, Bruce Marshall, Elizabeth Kalbfleish, Robt. Hamilton, John Lauber, Torrance Guild, Cecil Baines, Gordon Sturrock, Leonard Scales, Howard McDonald, Margaret Duff.

CONCESSION 2 EAST OF THE GARAFAXA ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1854 — Jas. Ledingham Sr., Jas. Ledingham Jr., Geo. Ledingham, Clark Morrison, Harvey Clark, James McCormick, Anthony Voicus, Helmut Meier, Robert Ledingham

West 1/2 Lot 3 plus Lot 2

Crown 1854-1856 — Geo. Ledingham, James Ledingham, Clark Morrison, Harvey Clark, James McCormick, Anthony Vaicus, Herbert Meier, Robt. Ledingham

Lot 3 East Part

Crown 1854 — William Ledingham, James Ledingham, Robt. Dargavel, John Ray, Gordon Tuttle, Leopold Bauer, Frank Vertenheimer, Joseph Forfar, Susan French, Albert Lamberts, Glenys Stow, Charles Zimmerman

Lot 4

Crown 1854 — Jas. Ledingham Sr., Robt. Ledingham, Jas. Ledingham Jr., James Dargavel, John Ray, Gordon Tuttle, Frank Vertenheimer, Joseph Forfar, Susan French, Albert Lamberts, Robin Stow

Lot 5

Crown 1856 — Duncan Morrison, Donald Morrison, Kenneth Wettlaufer

Lot 6

Crown 1856 — John Morrison, Rodger Clancy, Joseph Kieffer, Gordon Minoque, Ross Baxter

Lot 7

Crown 1856 — Peter Morrison, Malcolm Morrison, John Morrison, Rodger Clancy, Joseph Keiffer, Gordon Minoque, Ross Baxter

Lot 8

Crown 1856 — Malcolm Morrison, Peter Morrison, Duncan Morrison, Donald Morrison, Annie Morrison

Lot 9

Crown 1856 — Alexander Skene, John Duncan, Roy Brown, Florence Machan, Jason Cullingford

Lot 10

Crown 1869 — Walter McKinnon, Michael McKenna, Timothy McKenna, Lawrence Tracy, Robert McClement, Roy Brown, Florence Machan, Jason Cullingford, Brian Aitkens

Lot 11

Crown 1864 — Malcolm Leitch, Isaiah Melosh, Joseph Melosh, Charles Schaefer, John Miller, Irma Muskat

Lot 12

Crown 1878 — George Leitch, Donald Leitch, James Vaughan, John Vaughan, Robert McClement, Roy Dobson, Roy Brown, Orville Hagedorn, Robert Forsythe, John Galbraith

Lot 13

Crown 1869 — Donald Leitch, Bernard Coffield, Charles Schaefer, Owen Burkhart, Ronald Eichler

East Lot 14

Crown 1859 — John Wilkie, A. M. Anderson, Martin Coffield, Charles Schaefer, Owen Burkhart, Ronald Eichelr

West Lot 14

Crown 1869 — Daniel Wilkie, John Duggan, Martin Coffield, Charles Schaefer, Owen Burkhart, Ronald Eichler

Lot 15

Crown 1856 — Peter MacIntosh, Thomas Smith, James Smith, Robt. Twamley, Hector A. Boyce, James Boyce

Lot 16

Crown 1859-1865 — Hector MacEachern, Elizabeth Scammons, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Nicholas Melosh, Hector Boyce, James Boyce

East Lot 17

Crown 1859 — John McEchron, Elizabeth Scammons, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Nicholas Melosh, James Ellison, Alois Doeppler, James Boyce

West Lot 17

Crown 1865 — Hector MacEachern, George Twamley, N. G. & J. McKechnie, James Ellison, Nicholas Melosh, Hector Boyce, Alois Doeppler

Lot 18

Crown 1859-1864 — Hugh McInnes, George Twamley, James Ellison, Hector Boyce, Alois Doeppler

Lot 19

Crown 1875 — John Allen, Wm. McDonald, Charles Vaughan, James Ellison, Robert Ellison, Alois Doeppler

Lot 20

Crown 1862 — Patrick Scanlan, James Crawford, Welby McAlister, William Kenny, Charles Vaughan, Hugh Vaughan Sr., James Vaughan

Lot 21

Crown 1856-1860 — Donald McDonald, Dugald McGillivray, Charles Vaughan, Hugh Vaughan Sr., James Vaughan, Nellie Schmidt, Mabel Gaukel, Odessa Mountain

Lot 22

Crown 1862-1866 — Neil MacDonald, Wm. MacDonald, W. F. Dunns, John McKechnie, George Brown, Kenneth Dunsmoor, Phillip McDonald, Andrew Watson, Emma Milson, Daniel Murray, Donald Frith, Norman Wilmer, Ralph Mountain, Erik Keisting, Byron Sanderson, John Leman, Maria Seeger, Garry Hutcheson, Jean Walsh, Kenneth Bice, Peter Turk, Odessa Mountain, Kathleen Elia, Johanna Schiebel, Herman De Niet

Lot 23

Crown 1872 — Neil McEchron, John McKechnie, Kenneth Dunsmoor, Donald Frith, Norman Wilmer, Erik Keesting, John Lemon, Maria Seeger, Garry Hutcheson, Byron Sanderson, Herman DeNiet, Waldemar Bruk, James McCabe, David Mollison

Lot 24

Crown 1941 — Kenneth McKenzie, Hugh Vaughan, Gladys Baker, Grey County Forest

Lot 25

Crown 1862-1869 — Donald MacDonald, Hugh MacDonald, Archibald Wilson, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Marion Boyd, Allen Boyd, Bert Parkinson, Robert Reid, Adele Wilson, Evelyn Tomlinson

Lot 26

Crown 1856 — Alexander MacDonald, Marion Boyd, Allen Boyd, Rachel Pitzen, Ada Parkinson, Robert Reid, Adele Wilson, Donald Pitzen

Lot 27

Crown 1855 — John MacCormick, Malcolm McCormick, Angus McCormick, John Burrell, John McAllister, Lachlan A. McLean Jr., Fred Murdock

Lot 28

Crown 1858 — William Scott, John McCormick, Angus McCormick, John Burrell, John A. McAllister, Lachlan McLean Jr., Alex Vaughan, J. D. Chilman, Fred Murdock, Wm. Sharp, Elinor Roblin, Edward Ross, Cornelius Hill, John Travis, Robert Cameron

Lot 29

Crown 1865 — James Cambell, James Vaughan Sr., Hugh Vaughan Sr., Alex Vaughan, J. D. Chilman, Herbert Goetz, Oliver Tosh, Alex Mullin, Martin Stonehouse, Alan Metcalfe

Lot 30

Crown 1860 — John Brown, Robert Heslip, James Heslip, Howard Ritchie, Helen Edwards, Alex Mullin, Ronald McNab, Alan Metcalfe, J. Niedojadlo

Lot 31

Crown 1856 — James Vaughan, Hugh Vaughan Sr., Hugh Vaughan Jr., Allan Dunn, Florence Smith, Walter Clark, Wolfram Braun, William McDonald

Lot 32

Crown 1852 — Hugh Foley, Richard Banks, Rachel Banks, John Banks, Harriet Eadie, John A. Scaman

East Lot 33

Crown 1855 — James Craig, William Morrison Sr., Wm. Morrison Jr., Michael Dwyer, Robt. H. Squires

West Lot 33

Crown 1856 — James Craig, William Morrison, Thomas Morrison, George Scheuerman, Marko Banjavcic, Robert Squires, Gustav Greve

East Half Lot 34

Crown 1854 — John Halfpenny, Thomas Henry, Wm. Morrison Sr., Wm. Morrison Jr., Michael Dwyer, Alex Ginzel, Louis Caulfield

West Half Lot 34

Crown 1882 — William Morrison, Thomas Morrison, George Scheuerman, Marko Banjavcic

East 1/2 Lot 35

Crown 1852 — William Morrison Sr., Wm. Morrison Jr., Michael Dwyer, Edward Silagy, Michael Mormley, Michael Shaw

West 1/2 Lot 35

Crown 1856 — James Craig, William Morrison, Thomas Morrison, Geoege Scheuerman, Marko Banjavcic, Edward Silagy, Roy McEwan

Lot 36

Crown 1856 — William Ritchie, George Ritchie, Howard Ritchie, Harry Singleton, Standard Industries Ltd., John Westmoreland

Lot 37

Crown 1856 — William Greenwood, Thomas Greenwood, Alfred Bebb, Ethel Fraser, Gordon MacDonald, Standard Industries Ltd.

Lot 38

Crown 1856 — Henry Williams, Edward Williams, William Garbutt, William Greenwood, Thomas Greenwood, Daniel Greenwood, Alfred Bebb, Clarence Robinson, Norman Robinson

Lot 39

Crown 1862 — William Bell, Charles Moffat Sr., John Moffat, Charles Moffat Jr., David Robinson, Clarence Robinson, Norman Robinson

Lot 40

Crown 1853 — East 1/2 Frances Jasper, West 1/2 William Bell — 1865, Charles Moffat Sr., John Moffat, Charles Moffat Jr., David Robinson, Clarence Robinson, Norman Robinson

Lot 41

Crown 1853 — Jabez Banks, Samuel Edge, Robert Edge, Thos. Banks, Arthur Edge, Charles Cotton, Arthur Greenwood, Ellison Edge, Margaret Keith

Lot 42

Crown 1855 — John Spry, Samuel Edge, Jabez Banks, Robert Edge, Thos. Banks, Arthur Edge, Charles Cotton, Arthur Greenwood, Ellison Edge

East 1/3 of Lots 43, 44, 45

Crown 1852 & 1854 — James Edge, George Edge, Joseph Lindsay, Jonathon Davis, William Edge, Herbert Edge, William Glencross, John Glencross

Centre 125 acres Lots 43, 44, 45

James Edge, George Edge, Joseph Lindsay, Jonathon Davis, Samuel Edge, Dan Edge, William Ritchie, George Bell, Allan Bell

West 75 acres Lots 43, 44, 45

Crown 1854-1856 — Samuel Edge, Joseph Lindsay, James Edge, Jonathon Davis, Robert Edge, Arthur Edge, Ellison Edge, Margaret Keith

Lot 46

Crown 1856 — Hugh MacFadden, John H. McFayden, Archibald McDonald, Albert Lawrence

Lot 47

Crown 1856 — John MacFadden Sr., Colin McFayden, John McFayden, James McCormick, Vincent Hodgins, Ruby Prediger, Carol Bonnett

Lot 48

Crown 1856 — John MacFadden Jr., Donald McFayden, John McFayden, Mary McFayden, James McCormick, Vincent Hodgins, Ruby Prediger, Elwyn Rice, Joseph & Jonathon Eckhardt

Lot 49

Crown 1874 — James Dillon, Walter Tucker, William Collinson, Joseph Atkinson, John Atkinson, Charles B. Lawrence, Ogle Cluchey, Vincent Hodgins, Ruby Prediger, Elwyn Rice, Joseph & Jonathon Eckhardt

East 1/2 Lot 50

Crown 1852 — Thomas Malone, James Edge, Adam Robson, Henry Farr, Daniel Greenwood, James Atkinson, John Howell, Thomas Ritchie, Charles B. Lawrence, Ogle Cluchey, Vincent Hodgins, Ruby Prediger, Elwyn Rice

West 1/2 Lot 50

Angus McIntyre had patent 25 March 1874 — cancelled by Prov. Registrar

Crown 1874 — Adam Robson, James Burgess, Joe Atkinson, John Howell, Thomas Ritchie, Chas. B. Lawrence, Ogle Cluchey, Vincent Hodgins, Ruby Prediger, Elwyn Rice

Lot 51

Crown 1874 — James Allan, David Allan, Joseph Atkinson Jr., Chas. B. Lawrence, Ogle Cluchey, Vincent Hodgins, Ruby Prediger, Elwyn Rice

Lot 52

Crown 1854 — Thomas Collier, George Duthie, Joseph Atkinson, John Jas. Atkinson, C. B. Lawrence, Ogle Cluchey, Vincent Hodgins, Ruby Prediger, Elwyn Rice, John MacEwan, Ross Clark

Lot 53

Crown 1853 — Thomas Davis, David John Davis, George Aljoe, Alex Aljoe, George Allen, David Allen

Lot 54

Crown 1853 — Henry Farr, Walter Tucker, Mary McKechnie, James Atkinson, Arthur McClocklin, Alex Aljoe, David Aljoe

Lot 55

Crown 1862 — Wm. Scott, Chas. Watson, Richard Collier, John Williams, Chas. Limin, Horatio Murtart, Church Society of Diocese of Huron, Adam Watson, Walter Smail, Allan McKinnon, Thomas Greenwood, David Allen, George Fraser, Elwood Rogers, Lewis Champagne, Marko Banjavcic

Lot 56

Crown 1854 — John Swinburn, Wm. Buxton, Charles Watson, Chas. Limin, Rev. Thos. Buxton, Richard Collier, Walter Tucker, James Atkinson, Adam Watson, Walter Smail, Allan MacKinnon, Herb. Atkinson, Thomas Greenwood, George Fraser, Wallace Bennett, Elwood B. Rodgers, Lewis Champagne, Marko Banjavcic, Herman Peitz, Patricia Hastie, Seeley & Arnill Construction Ltd.

Lot 57

Crown 1854 — Peter Watson, Charles Watson, T. McComb, Adam Watson, Mary Mullen, Thomas Greenwood, Robena Greenwood, Harold McKechnie, Herbert Greenwood, John Boyd, John Brown, Warren Hessel, Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority, Richard A. Castell, Oliver Sibbald

Lot 58

Crown 1855 — Samuel Legate, John McNab, Matthew Scott, Ellen Kelly, George Whitmore, Andrew Ritchie, Robert McGowan, Adam Watson, James McGirr, Samuel McGirr, John Wilson, Neil McCannell, Archibald Park, John Kennedy, Arthur Sealey, Wm. Thompson, James McCannel, J. Gordon Geddes, John McGowan, Wm. Keller, Geo. Collinson, Thomas Daniel, John Eckhardt, John Burgess, Thomas Tucker, Wm. Thompson, Lawrence Chapman, John Edwards, Dina Thompson, John Shutz, Wm. Watson, Bruce Auckland, John Bell, Philip Eckhardt & Lorna Eckhardt, Mary Anne Fallis, Hamilton Leprich, Barry Holliday, Victor Thompson, Beverly Eckhardt.

Lot 59

Crown 1854 — David Davis, Matthew Scott, James McGirr, Samuel Whitmore, James Matthews, Andrew Ritchie, Rob't McGowan, George Whitmore, Robert Bell, John Bell, James McNally, James Calvert, Jas. Wilson, Thos. McGirr, Thos. Black, Neil McCannell, Walkerton & Lucknow Railway Co., Thomas McComb, Murray Ritchie, Wm. Thompson, Jane McCannel, James G. Geddes, John McGowan, Wm. Keller, John Eckhardt, Charles Smith, John Burgess, Thomas Collier, Thos. Tucker, Wm. Thompson, Geo. Collinson, James Wilson, Frederick Heft, Lawrence Chapman, John Edwards, Alex Hastie, Wallace Pratt, Clements Patterson, Dina Thompson, R. J. Breen, John Schutz, Geo. Stewart, David Hooper, Graham Hastie, Glen Moore, Wm. Watson, Percy Stonehouse, Charles Brown, R. J. Hopkins, Bruce Clark, Anthony Lekx, Rose Bostock, Kees Van Geem, John Bell, Wallace Pratt, Newman Pratt, Alex Belza, Frederick Hunt, Ross Clark, Janette Birr, Mary Anne Fallis, Royden Collier, Raymond Clark, Geo. Benninger, Thomas Bannister, Bev. Eckhardt, Alfred Reich, Chester Adams

Lot 60

Crown 1852 — John Ritchie, Trustees S. S. No. 9, Chas. Ritchie, Thos. McGirr, Royal Orange Lodge No. 1192, Clements Patterson, Durham Crushed Stone Ltd., Wm. Patterson, Otto Schaus, Edward Willett, Kurt Stemmell, Royden Eccles

Lot 61

Crown 1852 — James McGirr, Sam'l McGirr, Thomas McGirr, John McGirr, Wm. Collinson, Wm. Effron, Bruce Brown, Jean Lorie

Lot 62

Crown 1856 — Wm. McGirr, Thos. McGirr, Wm. Lawrence, Donald Campbell, Sam'l Patterson, Carman Wilson, Edward Ryan

Lot 63

Crown 1874 — Wm. Creelman, Wm. Smith, Chas. Smith, Albert Smith, John Hamilton, Archibald McLean, Richard Ellis

Lot 64

Crown 1868 — Wm. McGirr, Sam Lawrence, Wm. Smith, Geo. Lawrence, Wm. Smith, Chas. Smith, John Hamilton, Jacob Levine, Wm. Lawrence, Joseph McCaslin, Percy Ledingham, Royden Hopkins, Chas. Phypers, Gordon Hammer

Lot 65

Crown 1874 — James Andrews, Wm. Andrews, Robert Peart, Royden Hopkins, Harold Hazell, Edward Chambers, Allan Metcalfe, Bradley Hopkins

Lot 66

Crown 1858 — Walter Nicol, Wm. Nicol, Robert Peart, Percy Ledingham, Royden Hopkins, Bradley Hopkins

Lot 67

Crown 1853 — Bartholomew Condon, Thos. Cullbertson, Sam'l Patterson Jr., Wm. B. Patterson, Erma Hoehn, Robert Piltz, Wm. Wilson, Laurence Hughes, Martin Oetelaar, Paul Riedel, George Clark, John Schwenger

Lot 68

Crown 1901 — Geo. Matthews, Rob't Matthews, Joseph Jacques, Wm. Jacques, Gordon McEachern, Earl Mead, Wm. Wilson

Lot 69

Crown 1871 — James Carson, Walter Tucker, John Tucker, John Kerr, Geo. Matthews, Samuel Ritchie, Wm. Lindsay, Clifford Lindsay, Heinz Conrad

Lot 70

Crown 1863 — John Carson, Abraham Carson, Andrew Hall, Rob't Hall, Elizabeth Grasby, Frank Grasby, Timothy Grasby, John Picken, Vernon Noble, Bruno Seidel, Heronim Krupa, Bruce Marshall

CONCESSION 3 EAST OF THE GARAFRAXA ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1874 — John Sullivan, J. J. Moran, Michael Barry, Darrell Root, John D. Cleaver

Lot 2

Crown 1870 — John Sullivan, John Barry, Michael Barry, Darrel Root, John Cleaver

Lot 3

Crown 1932 — Kate Malone, Patrick Malone, Catherine Watson, Mary Ellen Watson, Curtis Greenleaf

Lot 4

Crown 1874 — Thomas Maw, Owen McGann, Hugh McGann, Catherine Malone, Nora Watson, Curtis Greenleaf

Lot 5

Crown 1872 — John Brosman, William Corbett, George Howard, John Corbett, Eugene Sullivan, Alice Hickerson

Lot 6

Crown 1870 — Thomas Danaby, John Coffey, Patrick Coffey, Cornelius Zettler, Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority

Lot 7

Crown 1870 — Thomas Daniby, Michael Priel, John Priel, Patrick Coffey, Cornelius Zettler, Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority

Lot 8

Michael McKenna, Timothy McKenna, Michael Kenny, (1929 Crown) Katharine Malone, George Bodgen, S. V. C. A.

Lot 9

Crown 1874 — John Barry, Michael Barry, Howard & Bruce Krug

Lot 10

Crown 1877 — Elizabeth Coffield, James Vaughan, George Twamley, Patrick Malone, William Hallman, Grey Co. (Lands & Forests)

Lot 11

Gilbert McKechnie, Patrick Malone (Crown 1952), Grey County (Lands & Forests)

Lot 12

Crown 1869 — John MacKay, James Fisher, James Watt, George Twamley, William Kenny, Grey County (Lands & Forests)

Lot 13

Crown 1861 — Peter Morrison, George Twamley, Catherine Thomas, Harry Hunt, William Kenny, Allan Barry, Robert Trafford, Edward Schofield, (East 50 acres), Grey Co. Forests (West 50 acres)

Lot 14

Crown 1861 — Peter Morrison, George Twamley, Catherine Thomas, Harry Hunt, William Kenny, Allan Barry, Robert Trafford, Edward Schofield (East 50 acres), Grey Co. Forests (West 50 acres)

Lot 15

Crown 1899 — Archibald Campbell, George Twamley, William Kenny, Joseph Kenny, Kenneth Laughlin, Stanley Laughlin, Romeo Cirefo

Lot 16

Crown 1907 — Donald McKechnie Sr., Donald McKechnie Jr., Ethel Ireland

Lot 17

Crown 1865 — Alex McTaggart, George Clarke, John Laughlin, Thomas Laughlin, Donald McKechnie Jr., Ethel Ireland

Lot 18

Crown 1917 — James Ellison, Robert Ellison, Arno Kromm, Hans Osthaus

Lot 19

Crown 1917 — James Ellison, Robert Ellison, Edith Pierce, Arno Kromm

Lot 20

Crown 1882 — Edward Motley, Thos. Melosh, Kenneth Laughlin, Stanley Laughlin, Susan Sneyd

Lot 21

Crown 1919 — John McKenzie, Christopher Schildroth, Gavin Ray

Lot 22

Crown 1930 — John McKenzie, Christopher Schildroth

Lot 23

Thomas Park, Hugh Vaughan, (Crown 1915) Kenneth Vaughan, James Vaughan, Lewis Humberstone

Lot 24

Crown 1865 — Joseph Lindsay, Kenneth McKenzie, William Ritchie, Joe McNally, James Vaughan, Lewis Humberstone

Lot 25

Crown 1930 — Hugh Vaughan, Alex Vaughan, Gerald Pitson, Jerome Pitson

Lot 26

Crown 1931 — George Ritchie, Howard Ritchie, Arthur Guest

Lot 27

G. & J. McKechnie, Township of Glenelg, Grey County (Lands & Forests) Crown 1952

Lot 28

Crown 1860 — Benjamin Tett, S. B. Chaffey, N. G. & J. McKechnie, John McKechnie, Alfred & Albert McClocklin, W. R. Chilman, James Miller, Alex Miller, William Miller, David H. Grieson, Graham Lamont

Lot 29

Crown 1875 — Benjamin Tett, James Vaughan, N. G. & J. McKenchnie, John McKechnie, Alfred & Albert McClocklin, W. R. Chilman, James Miller, Alex Miller, David Grierson

Lot 30

Crown 1879 — James Vaughan, John Vaughan, Fannie Smith, Hugh Vaughan, Alex Vaughan, J. D. Chilman, Oliver Tosh, John Scamon, James Miller, Georgina Barber, Alex Miller, Brian Burkhardt, William Miller, Rolf Kraus

Lot 31

Michael Kenny Sr. (Crown 1966) Michael Kenny Jr.

Lot 32

Patrick Kenny, William Kenny, Michael Kenny Sr., William Kenny, Michael Kenny Jr. (Crown 1966)

Lot 33

Crown 1869 — Michael Foley, Jabez Banks, Robert Heslip, James Heslip, James Bell, Gordon McDonald, Glenny McDonald

Lot 34

Crown 1866 — John McAnally, Joseph McNally, Frank Forbes, William Glencross, Carl Orr, Siegfried Blum, Arthur Field

Lot 35

Crown 1871 — William Ritchie, S. S. No. 3 School, William Ritchie Jr., Thomas Glencross, William Glencross, Terrence Reece

Lot 36

Crown 1864 — Hughina McDonald, George Putherbough, Daniel Firth, Margaret Firth, John J. Firth, Margaret Glencross MacDonald

Lot 37

Crown 1864 — Hughina McDonald, George Putherbough, Daniel Firth, George Firth, John G. Firth, Margaret Glencross MacDonald

Lot 38

Christopher William, (Crown 1918) — Henry Williams, Victor Williams, Douglas Anderson

Lot 39

Crown 1859 — Robert Actor, Archibald Ector, Adam Anderson, William Anderson

Lot 40

Crown 1862 — James Topham, John Topham, William McCracken, William J. Ritchie, Archibald McDonald, Cecil Anderson

Lot 41

Crown 1849 — John Wilkinson, Thos. George Staples, James Staples, George A. Staples, Frederick Staples, John Anderson, John A. Bell

Lot 42

George Staples, James Staples, Thos. G. Staples, Geo. Arthur Staples, (Crown 1909) — Frederick Staples, John Anderson, John A. Bell

Lot 43

Crown 1904 — Joseph Firth, Eric Rice, Michael Schmidt

Lot 44

Crown 1864 — Joseph Firth, Joseph Firth Jr., Wm. Geo. Firth, Thomas Firth, Michael Schmidt

Lot 45

Crown 1863 — William Greenwood, Daniel Greenwood, Arthur Greenwood, Henry Moffat, Cecil Moffat, Russell Tribble, Douglas Smith

Lot 46

Crown 1869 — John Davis, James Laidlaw, Henry Wilson, Robert Ector Sr., Robert Ector Jr., John Baker, Vasilias Diamandas

Lot 47

Crown 1871 — William McCracken, Samuel McCracken, James McCracken, Thomas Ritchie, Joseph Eckhardt

Lot 48

Crown 1868 — James Edge, Thomas Collier, John Collier, Albert McNally, Ernest Ellison, Oren Peart, Thomas Firth, Michael Schmidt

Lot 49

Crown 1874 — James Allan, Sarah McFarlane, Oren Peart, Thomas Firth, Michael Schmidt

Lot 50

Crown 1849 — Wm. A. Johnson, S. A. Carter, Edward Corlett, James Laidlaw, John Williams, William Weir, Donald Muir, Bernard Miller, Maurice Campbell, John Weir

Lot 51

Crown 1848 — Donald Beaton, Adam Weir, John Weir, (West 1/2) William Weir, John Newell (East 1/2), Gunther Peterson (East 1/2), John Weir, Horst Schleehahn (E 1/2)

Lot 52

Crown 1848 — Archibald Beaton, John Weir, Adam Weir east 1/2. Wm. Weir Sr. West 1/2, Wm. Weir Jr. West 1/2, John Weir West 1/2, John Newell East 1/2, Gunther Peterson East 1/2, Horst Schleehahn East 1/2, Heidi Lex

Lot 53

Crown 1849 — Wm. Johnson, Samuel Carter, David Patterson, George Staples, John Staples, Jane Ball, Albert Lawrence, Edward Chambers, Michael Schmidt

Lot 54 & Lot 55

Crown 1849 — Wm. Johnson, Samuel Carter, Josuhua Dean
East 1/2 — Richard Collier, Wm. Smith, George Smith, George Newell, George Newell Jr., Gerhard Rotzel, Wilhelm Bruggemann, Margritta Osman, Charles Morrison
West 1/2 — Joseph Payne, David Davis, John Atkinson, Alexander Alexander, George Thompson, Stanley Young, Charles Charlton

Lot 56

Crown 1851 — John Edge, James Edge, John Davis, David Davis, Walter Ball, Sydney Goldsmith, George Sears, Victor Bowyer, Jerry Yerkie, George Cooney, Nicholas Lawrence, Olive Lawrence, Wilfred Gaf, Christopher Martin, Elizabeth Pewan, Lynda Eskrick, May Bruder

Lot 57

Crown 1851 — John Edge, George Moore, John Bell, Thomas V. Bell, Norman Bell, Russell Taylor

Lot 58

Crown 1873 — John Moore, George Aljoe, Wm. McFadden, Thos. Meena, W-1/4 Robert Bell, Edward Pratt W-1/2, Edgar Patterson, Lorne Foster, Ian Parsons W-1/4

Lot 59

Crown 1847 — John Diceman, Adam Diceman, Robert Lindsay, Arthur Lindsay, Howard Phillips

Lot 60

Crown 1896 — Andrew Lindsay, Joseph Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, Arthur Lindsay

Lot 61

Crown 1875 — James Ector, Robert Ector, John Ector, William Noble, Robert Lindsay, Arthur Lindsay, John McFadden, Lawrence McFadden, Lorne Foster, James Lindsay

Lot 62

Crown 1880 — John Cook, Abraham Crutchley, John McFadden, Lawrence McFadden, William Covell, Gaston Verstraete, Lorne Foster, Louie Foster, John Veerman, Harold Hazell

Lot 63

Crown 1853 — Andrew McGirr, James McGirr, William McGirr, Ralph Moyer, David Lawrence

Lot 64

Crown 1849 — Andrew McGirr, James McGirr, William McGirr, Ralph Moyer, Kenneth Jacobs

Lot 65

Crown 1849 — Samuel Scott, Andrew Scott, Samuel L. Scott, William R. Watson, Elizabeth Scott, Gordon McCracken, Peter Douet

Lot 66

Crown 1880 — Mathew Scott, James Ector, Cunningham Ector, Anthony Lawrence, William Lawrence, John McGirr, Robert Lawrence, Robert A. Lawrence, Campbell McCracken

Lot 67

Sam Scott, Robert Scott, (Crown 1894) W-1/2 John Wilson, David Ritchie, Samuel Patterson, Anthony Lawrence.
(Crown E-1/2 1933) Robert J. Lawrence, William Patterson, Andrew Lindsay, Clifford Lindsay, Robert A. Lawrence, Douglas Lloyd, David Rowlandson

Lot 68

Crown 1873 — John Mathews, William Mathews, James Mathews, George Mathews, John Mathews, Andrew Lindsay, Clifford Lindsay, John Williamson

Lot 69

Crown 1888 — Joseph Sharp, John Sharp, Wm. Sharpe, Joseph Sharpe Jr., Stanley Sharpe

Lot 70

Crown — Walter Nichol, William Nichol, Walter Nichol Jr., Archie Henderson, Thos. Lawrence, David Lawrence, William Effron, Helen Galborak

CONCESSION 1
SOUTH OF THE DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1852 — Daniel McFadden, Thomas McFadden, Robert J. McFadden, Mary McFadden, Edward Strong, Christopher Hartmann, Patrick Diver, Victor Arnett, David Arnett

Lot 2

Crown 1853 — John McFadden, Thomas McFadden, Robert J. McFadden, Edward Strong, Christopher Hartmann, Victor Arnett, David Arnett

Lot 3

Crown 1852 — Walter Flynn, James Young, William Young, Thos. B. Scott, Wm. P. Bailey, Wm. Jas. McFadden, Wm. John McFadden, Victoria McFadden, Thomas Mills, Allison Brittain, Charles Mighton, Ernst Kaiser

Lot 4

Crown 1873 — Christoper Flood, Wm. Jas. McFadden, William P. Bailey, James McNally, Thomas McFadden, Robert J. McFadden, Leonard McKeown, Charles Mighton, T. Reginald McFadden, Richard Herbert Kroft

Lot 5

Crown 1852 — Thomas Sheridan, Michael Sheridan, Frederick Stone, Samuel Lawrence, Alexander Bell, James Hopkins, William Wiggins, George Hopkins, Wm. J. McFadden, Edward Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, Peter Gagnon, Arthur Lindsay, Ruby Hawthorne, Annie Richardson, David Haehnel, J. Prosper Porter, Wm. J. Forbes, Bessie Lindsay, Wm. W. Firth, Curtis Greenleaf, Lawrence Brandon, Robert Lindsay, Gerald Muscat

Lot 6

Crown 1852 — Michael Sheridan, Frederick Stone, Samuel Lawrence, Alexander Bell, James Hopkins, George Hopkins, Wm. J. McFadden, Edward Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, James Boyd, Arthur Lindsay, David Haehnel, Henry Boyd, Prosper Porter, Lawrence Chapman, Curtis Greenleaf, Arthur Leith, Lawrence V. Brandon

Lot 7

Crown 1856 — Colin Kennedy, John Bell, Robert Bell, Robert J. McFadden, Thomas McFadden, James H. Boyd, Margaret Bell, Margaret Boyd, Lawrence Chapman, Elmer Arnett, Arthur Leith, Edgar Patterson, Evelyn Patterson

Lot 8

John Cameron, Alexander Bell, Allan Bell Crown 1916, Arthur McClocklin, Charles McClocklin, Arthur Newell, William Meyer, Stuart Franklin, William Orr

Lot 9

Crown 1853 — Neil Cameron, John Cameron, Alexander Bell, William Bell, Isabella Bell, George Stewart, Harvey Farker, Arthur Newell, Wilbert McCutcheon, Bertram L. Bently, William Meyer, Stuart Franklin, William Orr

Lot 10

Crown 1852 — John Moodie, John Scott, Michael Stonehouse, George Beardmore, George Ryan Sr., Cunningham Moore, Alex Knisley, Jennie Russwurm, Harold Griffin, Alexander Wilson, William J. Jones, Elis Debie, Wesley Dever, Leyland Jones, Hattie Dolson, Rae Brown, Robert LeMon, Edward Chambers, Siegfried Blum

Lot 11

Crown 1854 — Donald McKinnon, David Pringle, Robert Pringle, George Ryan, Mary A. Nichol, William Edwards, Edith Trafford, Cunningham Moore, Alexander Knisley, Hector McLean, Harold Griffin, Gordon Brown, Clarence Jones, Neil McFarlane, Walter Paul Sieber

Lot 12

Crown 1855 — Neil McCallum, James Young, John Dawson, John Firth, Alexander Firth, Andrew Ford, William Edwards, Silas Edwards, Ray Longworth, Albert C. Longworth, Hans Fetting

Lot 13

Crown 1854 — William Green, John Sinclair, Henry Philips, Alex McComb, Samuel McComb, George Ryan, William Edwards, Silas Edwards, Ray Longworth, Albert Longworth, Hans Fetting

Lot 14

Crown 1852 — Duncan Black, Alex McComb, Thomas McComb, Isaac Poole, Andrew Wolfe, Cecil Wolfe, Albert Livingston, Silas Edwards, Ray Longworth, Albert Longworth, Hans Fetting

Lot 15

Crown 1877 — Duncan Black, Alex McComb, Thomas McComb, Isaac Poole, Andrew Wolfe, Cecil Wolfe, Albert Livingston, Silas Edwards, Ray Longworth, Albert Longworth, Hans Fetting

Lot 16

Crown 1856 — John Sinclair, Donald McInnis, Jessie Sinclair, John Ginn, Charles Watson, James Atkinson, James Hammill, George Ryan, Alexander Aljoe, Edgar Patterson, Vernon Peach, David Peach

Lot 17

Crown 1854 — Archibald McCallum, Donald Graham, John Graham, Thomas McComb, Isaac Poole, John Gray, Melville Watson, Beverly Watson

Lot 18

Crown 1854 — John Brown, Elizabeth Brown, John Brown, John Gray, Melville Watson, Beverley Watson, Larry B. Watson

Lot 19

Crown 1854 — William Mundell, Thomas Gray, John Gray, Melville Watson, Beverley Watson

Lot 20

Crown 1852 — A. B. McNab, Dugald Boyd, John Stewart, George Stewart, Hans Bothe, George Schade, Reinhold Schwencke

Lot 21

Crown 1853 — James McArthur, Dougald McInnes, Daniel McInnes, Donald McInnes, Mary McInnes, William Brown, James A. Brown, Standard Industries Ltd.

Lot 22

Crown 1862 — Dougald McInnis, Daniel McInnis Donald McInnes, Mary McInnis, William Brown, Mary McArthur, John A. McArthur, James A. Brown, Standard Industries Ltd.

Lot 23

Crown 1853 — Archibald McArthur, Mary McArthur, Donald McArthur, John A. McArthur, Sheila Hamilton, Barry Vaine, Paul Irwin

Lot 24

Crown 1853 — Duncan Livingstone, Ann Livingston, Alexander Livingston, Donald McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Angus McArthur, Donald McArthur, Edward Hartford, John D. McArthur, Kenneth McArthur

Lot 25

Crown 1853 — Donald McDonald, Hugh Wilson, George Wilson, Duncan McArthur, William Jackson, Thomas Jackson, William Jackson, Thomas McKeown, William T. Brown, Jas. A. Brown, Keith T. McArthur

Lot 26

Crown 1853 — Peter McGregor, Hugh Wilson, George Wilson, Duncan McArthur, William Jackson, Thomas Jackson, Thomas McKeown, William T. Brown, James A. Brown, Keith T. McArthur

Lot 27

Crown 1856 — Duncan MacCallum, Peter McArthur, John Livingston, Neil Livingston, John McArthur, Angus McArthur, Kenneth McArthur

Lot 28

Crown 1856 — Malcolm McLean, Peter Watson, John McArthur, Angus McArthur, Kenneth McArthur

Lot 29

Crown 1853 — Peter McArthur, Alexander Livingston, Archibald McArthur, Donald McArthur, Angus McArthur, Kenneth McArthur

Lot 30

Crown 1856 — John Livingston, Neil Livingston, Archibald McArthur, Alexander Livingston, Donald McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Angus McArthur, Kenneth McArthur

Lot 31

Crown 1855 — Malcolm McArthur, Martin Stonehouse, Francis Stonehouse, Crispin Stonehouse, John Stonehouse, Jane Stonehouse, John Gray, Leonard McKeown, Rita Dentinger

Lot 32

Crown 1857 — Martin Stonehouse, Crispin Stonehouse, John C. Stonehouse, Jane Stonehouse, Leonard McKeown, Rita Dentinger

Lot 33

Crown 1859 — Archibald McDonald, Charles Harvey, Elizabeth Konold, Otto Konold, Archibald McCuaig, Herman McLean, Thomas Harrison, Leonard McKeown, John McKeown

Lot 34

Crown 1855 — Alexander Ferguson, John Lamprey, Lavina Finney, Elizabeth Konold, Otto Konold, Archibald McCuaig, Herman McLean, Leonard McKeown, John McKeown

Lot 35

Crown 1886 — Archibald McDonald, John McGinnes, Malcolm McInnes, Otto Konold, Archibald McCuaig, Herman McLean, Leonard McKeown, Francis McKeown

Lot 36

Crown 1856 — Hugh Mackay, Neil McCannell, John Lamprey, Lavina Finney, Elizabeth Konold, John McLean, Otto Konold, Archibald McCuaig, Archibald N. McCuaig, Kenneth MacArthur, Sheldon Merritt, Preston McIntyre, George Wight

Lot 37

Crown 1859 — Colin McArthur, John Lamprey, Richard Hoskins, Lavina Finney, Elizabeth Konold, Otto Konold, Archibald MacCuaig, Kenneth L. MacArthur

Lot 38

Crown 1863 — Colin McArthur, Farquhar McKinnon, John McArthur, Donald McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Archibald McCuaig, Malcolm McPhail, Neil McPhail, Neal McKinnon, John A. MacCuaig, Archibald N. McCuaig, Oreland McIntyre, George Wight, Farquhar MacKinnon

Lot 39

Crown 1856 — Alexander Macfarlane, John Swinburn, Peter Watson, William Gaines, Robert McDonald, Martin Stonehouse, Alexander Stonehouse Sr., Alexander Stoneouse Jr., Chester Van Wagner, William Gardiner

Lot 40

Crown 1853 — Robert McDonald, Richard Hoskins, Martin Stonehouse, Alexander Stonehouse Sr., Alexander Stoneouse Jr., Chester Van Wagner, William Gardiner

Lot 41

Crown — John McArthur, Charles McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Malcolm McPhail, Neil McPhail, Neal McKinnon, Donald K. McKinnon, Oreland McIntyre, David C. Harrison, Kenneth C. McIntyre, John Dolmer, Melanie Reupke, Hardev Chana, Willard Lichty

Lot 42

Crown 1855 — Alexander McArthur, Charles McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Malcolm McPhail, Neil McPhail, Neal McKinnon, Oreland McIntyre, Liugi Collodel

Lot 43

Crown 1855 — John McLaughlin, Jr., Margaret McKechnie, Janet McLachlan, Robert Shortreed, John Shortreed, Leslie MacKinnon, Donald Koch

Lot 44

Crown 1856 — John MacLaughlin, Janet McLachlan, Robert Shortreed, John A. Shortreed, Leslie McKinnon, Donald Koch

Lot 45

Crown 1854 — Donald Ferguson, Neil McLauchlan, John Lamprey, John Keyland, William McLeod, John McLeod, John Shortreed, Leslie MacKinnon, Donald Koch

Lot 46

Crown 1855 — Neil McLaughlin, Mary McLachlan, Angus McLaghlan, Donald McLachlan, John Nichol, Jessie Nichol, Donald Nichol, William McKechnie, Beverley Watson

Lot 47

Crown 1854 — Archibald Robertson, John McKechnie, Mary E. McKechnie, Beverley Watson

Lot 48

Crown 1853 — John Robertson Sr., John Robertson Jr., John Nichol, David Nichol, Gordon Steer, Melville Watson, Kenneth G. Watson

Lot 49

Crown 1855 — John Robertson, John Nichol, David Nichol, Gordon Steer, Melville Watson, Kenneth G. Watson

Lot 50

Crown 1856 — Dugald Currie, Thomas Currie, William Anderson, Richard Freeman, R. H. Tomlinson, Donald McLachlan, Mary Ann McLean, Neil A. McLean, Gladys Arnburg, S.V.C.A

Lot 51

Crown 1856 — Thomas Currie, William Anderson, Richard Freeman, R. H. Tomlinson, Donald McLachlan, Mary Ann McLean, Neil McLean, Gladys Arnburg, S.V.C.A., Peter J. Goreczny

Lot 52

Crown 1856 — Charles Currie, John Kelly, Byron Ghent, Janette Ghent, Columbus H. Greene, W. H. Brouse, Malcolm McDonald, Hector McDonald, Thos. McTaggart, William McDonald, Alexander McDonald, James Brander, Donald McLachlan, Kate McDonald, Joseph Schnurr, Angus McVicar, Thomas McDougall, John Whyte, Neil A. McLean, John Abuja, Joseph Harrison, Gladys Arnburg, Peter J. Goreczny

Lot 53

Crown — John McCulloch, Donald F. McDonald Crown 1869, Byron Ghent, Jeanette Ghent, Columbus Green, Wm. Henry Brouse, Malcolm McDonald, James Brander, Hector McDonald, William McDonald, Donald McLachlan, Kate McDonald, Joseph Schnurr, Mary Ann McLean, Angus McVicar, Thomas McDougall, John White, Margaret M. Pollard, Neil McLean, John Abuja, Joseph Harrison, Gladys Arnburg, Peter J. Goreczny, Donuta Goreczny

Lot 54

Crown 1856 — Elijah Loopman, John McCulloch, John Robinson, Mary Loatman, John Mitchell, John Ferguson, James Proctor, B. E. Ghent, Thomas McDougall, John Abuja

CONCESSION 2
SOUTH OF THE DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1854 — James Higgins, John Lawrence Sr., Samuel Lawrence, George Lawrence, James Main, James Hopkins, L.O.L. No. 1192, George Hopkins, Edward Strong, Victor Arnett, Hector McLean, Frederick Mathews, William R. Richardson, Eyvind Soerensen, William McKenzie, David C. Arnett

Lot 2

Crown 1852 — John Lawrence, William Lawrence, Samuel Lawrence, George Lawrence, James Main, James Hopkins, George Hopkins, Edward Strong, Victor Arnett, Frederick Mathews, L.O.L. 1192, Aaron Weppler, William R. Richardson, Eyvind Soerensen, William McKenzie, David Arnett

Lot 3

Crown 1879 — John Lawrence, George Lawrence, Thomas Lawrence, James Hopkins, Abraham Crutchley, George Hopkins, Edward Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, Arthur Lindsay, John P. Porter, Lawrence V. Brandon

Lot 4

Crown 1858 — Lewis Craig, Patrick Dunn, John Hopkins, James Hopkins, George Hopkins, Edward Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, Arthur Lindsay, Prosper Porter, Lawrence V. Brandon

Lot 5

Crown 1861 — Samuel Lawrence, Ellen Lawrence Arnett, Victor Arnett, Prosper Porter, Lawrence V. Brandon

Lot 6

Crown 1854 — Lachlin MacDonald, James Brown Sr., James Brown Jr., Paul Wight, Ivan Shepel, Bruno Seidel, Maria Inkret

Lot 7

Crown 1856 — Malcolm MacDonald, Lachlan McDonald, James Brown Sr., James Brown Jr., Paul Wight, Ivan Shepel, Bruno Seidel, Maria Inkret

Lot 8

Crown 1854 — Robert Bell, Thomas Jones, Robert Robertson, James Whitmore, Charles Brown, Jack M. Chambers, Ernest Beverley, Gary W. Thacker, Stanley Horsburgh, S.V.C.A., Thomas Kennedy, Victor Despoja

Lot 9

Crown 1853 — Alexander Bell, Thomas Jones, Robert Robertson, James Whitmore, Charles Brown, Jack M. Chambers, Ernest Beverley, Gary W. Thacker, Stanley Horsburgh, S.V.C.A., Thomas Kennedy, Victor Despoja

Lot 10

Crown 1857 — John Whitmore, Thomas Whitmore, Thomas R. Whitmore, N. G. & J. McKechnie, George Watson, James Brown, Charles Brown, Jack M. Chambers, Ernest Beverley, Gary W. Thacker, Stanley Horsburgh, S.V.C.A., Thomas Kennedy, Victor Despoja

Lot 11

Crown 1857 — Thomas Whitmore Jr., Thomas R. Whitmore, N. G. & J. McKechnie, George Watson, Thomas J. Moore, Florence H. Wells, Russell Armstrong, Donald Falkingham, Burt Ruegrok, James W. Watson, George Al-Bazi, Elwon Eckhardt, Edna M. Rist, Hans J. Kebbert, Werner Ommen, John Haggarty, Henry Berry, Ronald McManus

Lot 12

Crown 1862 — James Moore, Thos. J. Moore, Florence H. Wells, Russell Armstrong, George Al-Bazi, Hans Kebbert, Werner Ommen

Lot 13

Crown 1862 — Patrick Bray, James Moore, Thos. J. Moore, Florence H. Wells, Russell Armstrong, Donald Bagworth, Adrianus Ruigrok, Hans Kebbert, Werner Ommen

Lot 14

Crown 1862 — Michael Bray, Samuel Cope, James Moore, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Thomas J. Moore, Florence H. Wells, Russell Armstrong, Donald Bagworth, Adrianus Ruigrok, George Al-Bazi, Hans Kebbert, Werner Ommen

Lot 15

Crown 1852 — William Bray Sr., Edward Shuel, Thos. O'Neil, John Grieve, William Moore, Samuel Moore, William Moore, Alexander Kerr, John Kerr, James Moore, Cunningham Moore, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Thomas J. Moore, Florence H. Wells, Russell Armstrong, Donald Bagworth, Adrianus Ruigrok, George Al-Bazi, Hans Kebbert, Werner Ommen

Lot 16

Crown 1852 — Willima Bray Jr., Edward Shuel, Thos. O'Neil, John Grieve, Thomas Moore, Samuel Moore, Thomas Moore, Alexander Kerr, John Kerr, James Moore, Cunningham Moore, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Thomas J. Moore, Florence Wells, Russell Armstrong, Donald Bagworth, Adrianus Ruigrok, George Al-Bazi, Hans Kebbert, Werner Ommen

Lot 17

Crown 1852 — James Bray, James Lavan, John Lavan, John Vassie, William Moore, Hector McEachern, Moah Bearinger, Alexander McPherson, William Blair

Lot 18

Crown 1862 — William Mundle, Anne Dunne, Thomas Gray, John Gray, Melville Watson

Lot 19

Crown 1861 — John Hall, Adam Hall, George Stewart, James MacDonald, Hans Bothe, Grey County Forests

Lot 20

Crown 1853 — William Kindre, John McColl, Bernard Hartford, Milburn Hartford, Margaret Finnigan, Reginald Strong, George Stewart, Hans Bothe, Elke Backhaus, Robert Barrow

Lot 21

Crown 1852 — John McColl, John McInnes, Donald McInnis, William Brown, John Kennedy, Henry Eckhardt, George Eckhardt, James Brown

Lot 22

Crown 1856 — John Stewart, Donald Stewart, Christina McColl, John McColl, John McInnes, John Kennedy, Henry Eckhardt, George Eckhardt, Donald McArthur, John A. McArthur

Lot 23

Crown 1853 — Barnabus Jackson, John Walters, John Little, Jonas Heaton, William Sealy, Joseph Sealy, Arthur Sealy, Rose Hartford, John Wm. Eckhardt, Andress Eckhardt, Robert G. McNair, Royden Harrison

Lot 24

Crown 1852 — John Waters, John Little, Jonas Heaton, William Sealy, Joseph Sealy, Rose Hartford, John W. Eckhardt, Andress Eckhardt, Robert G. McNair, Royden Harrison

Lot 25

Crown 1852 — William Purdy, William Jackson, Christopher Hartford, Bernard Hartford, Rose Hartford, Milburn Hartford, Margaret Finnigan, Alexander McPherson, Angus Currie

Lot 26

Crown 1852 — Gilbert Purdy, William Purdy, William Jackson, Christopher Hartford, Bernard Hartford, Rose Hartford, Milburn Hartford, Margaret Finnigan, Alexander McPherson, Angus Currie

Lot 27

Crown 1853 — John Tucker, Francis Tucker, Samuel Chislett, John Chislett, Thomas P. Tucker, Henry Tucker, Henry Courdt, Henry Eckhardt, Gordon McEachern, John James Eckhardt, George H. Eckhardt, George E. Eckhardt, Mary Eckhardt

Lot 28

Crown 1854 — George Tucker, James Sealy, John Eckhardt, Henry Eckhardt, George H. Eckhardt, George E. Eckhardt, Eleanor Eckhardt

Lot 29

Crown 1853 — Samuel Chislet, Amos Chislett, Henry Eckhardt, George H. Eckhardt, George E. Eckhardt, Eleanor Eckhardt

Lot 30

Crown 1859 — Joseph Hooper, Angus Hooper, Hiram C. Chamberlain

Lot 31

Crown 1853 — Isaac Hooper, Abraham Hooper, Elmer Hooper, Martha Dingwall, Jan Bowman, Gordon Steer, Gustav Itzek, Warren Bezusko, Harriet Wolman

Lot 32

Crown 1854 — Alexander McCannel, William McLeod, Joseph Hooper, Kenneth Hooper

Lot 33

Crown 1853 — Archibald McCannell, William McLeod, Joseph Hooper, Kenneth Hooper

Lot 34

Crown 1862 — Neil McCannell Sr., Neil McCannell Jr., John McLean, Elton McLean, P. David McIntyre, George Wight

Lot 35

Crown 1853 — Neil McCannell Sr., Neil McCannell Jr., John McLean, Elton McLean, P. David McIntyre, George Wight

Lot 36

Crown 1854 — Donald McCannel, Neil McCannell Sr., Neil McCannell Jr., John McLean, Elton McLean, P. David McIntyre, George Wight

Lot 37

Crown 1864 — Finlay McQuaig, Archibald McQuaig, Archibald N. McCuaig, George Wight

Lot 38

Crown 1860 — Finlay McQuaig, Archibald McQuaig, Archibald N. McCuaig, George Wight

Lot 39

Crown 1856 — Donald MacDonald, Neil McPhail, Neil McCuaig, Archibald McCuaig, Archibald N. McCuaig, George Wight, Francis Orchard

Lot 40

Crown 1859 — Duncan Morrison, Hugh McKinnon, Christian Konold, Neil McCuaig, Archibald McCuaig, Archibald N. McCuaig, George Wight, Francis Orchard

Lot 41

Crown 1856 — John McDonald, Colin McArthur, Archibald McLellan, John McDermid, Samuel McDermid, Malcolm McDermid, Royden McDermid, James Dean

Lot 42

Crown 1854 — Alexander McDonald, Donald McDonald, Archibald McKinnon, Neal McKinnon, Oreland McIntyre, Kenneth C. McIntyre, Henry Starcyewski

Lot 43

Crown 1854 — James McDonald, Alexander McDonald, Hugh MacDonald, William McLeod Jr., John Woolard, Morris W. McIntyre, Robert M. McIntyre, Kenneth McIntyre

Lot 44

Crown 1854 — Hugh MacDonald, James McDonald, Alexander McDonald, Hugh MacDonald, William McLeod Jr., John Wollard, Morris W. McIntyre, Robert M. McIntyre, Kenneth McIntyre

Lot 45

Crown 1857 — Alexander McIntyre, Peter McArthur, Neil McPhail, Christina McPhail, Joseph Campbell, William McLeod, John Woolard, Morris W. McIntyre, Robert M. McIntyre, Kenneth McIntyre

Lot 46

Crown 1857 — James McDonald, Alexander McDonald, Neil McKinnon, Neal McKinnon, Clifford Price, Samuel Darragh

Lot 47

Crown 1858 — James Fisher, Robert Fisher, Neal McKinnon, Neil A. McKinnon, Clifford Price, Samuel Darragh, Monte Harris

Lot 48

Crown 1859 — Jesse Boakes, William Boak, Alfred Hincks, Hugh McKinnon, Lauchlan McKinnon, Douglas Boyle, Robert M. McIntyre, Edith Gadd

Lot 49

Crown 1864 — Thomas Redfern, William Boak, Alfred Hincks, Hugh McKinnon, Lauchlan McKinnon, Douglas Boyle, Robert M. McIntyre, Edith Gadd

Lot 50

Crown 1855 — John McKinnon, Lauchlan McKinnon, Hector McKinnon, Roderick McKechnie, Roger McEachern, John McEachern, Hector McEachern, Leonard Coulas

Lot 51

Crown 1855 — Hector McKinnon, Jesse Boaks, Roderick McKechnie, Roger McEachern, John McEachern, Hector McEachern, Leonard G. Coulas

Lot 52

Crown 1855 — John McKinnon Jr., Lauchlan McKinnon, Jesse Boaks, Hector McKinnon, Roderick McKechnie, Roger MacEachern, John McEachern, Hector McEachern, Leonard G. Coulas

Lot 53

Crown 1861 — Allan McDougall, Alexander McDougall, John Mather, Mary Ann Mather, William Mather, Thomas Mather

Lot 54

Crown 1862 — Charles McDougall, Alex McDougall, John Mather, Mary Ann Mather, William Mather, Thomas Mather, Victor Gulbis, Beverly Olsen, Donald McCoy, Jeannie Manners

CONCESSION 3 SOUTH OF THE DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1866 — James Lawrence, Anthony Lawrence, Robert J. Lawrence, R. Archibald Lawrence

Lot 2

Crown — George Lawrence Sr., James Main, James Hopkins, (Crown 1921) George Hopkins, Robert J. Lawrence, Robert A. Lawrence

Lot 3

Crown 1895 — Abraham Crutchley, Wm. Jas. McFadden, George Hopkins, Wm. Ed. Strong, Robert J. Lawrence, Robert A. Lawrence

Lot 4

Crown 1864 — John Lawrence, Thomas Lawrence, James Lawrence, Thos. Henry Hopkins, Samuel Lawrence, Ellen Lawrence, Victor Arnett

Lot 5

Crown 1908 — James Hopkins, L. O. L. 1192, Ellen Lawrence, Victor Arnett

Lot 6

Crown 1868 — Alexander Bell, Catherine Sealey, Bertha McLean, Grey County Forests

Lot 7

Crown — Lachlan McDonald, Malcolm McDonald, N. G. & J. McKechnie (1907 Crown), Grey County Forests

Lot 8

Crown 1868 — Walter Nichol, Wm. Slatcher, Thomas Wilson, Mathew Scott, N. G. & J. McKechnie, County of Grey Forests

Lot 9

Crown 1867 — Samuel Whitmore, Henry Parker, Mathew Scott, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Grey County Forests

Lot 10

Crown 1867 — Alexander McComb, Samuel McComb, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Margaret Sproule, John Whitmore, James Whitmore, County of Grey Forests

Lot 11

Crown 1867- Thomas Whitmore, John Whitmore, Samuel Cope, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Mathew Scott, George Watson, County of Grey Forests, New Life Camp

Lot 12

Crown 1873 — Samuel Cope, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Mathew Scott, George Watson, County of Grey Forests

Lot 13

Crown 1865 — Samuel Cope, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Mathew Scott, George Watson, County of Grey Forests

Lot 14

Crown 1858 — Patrick Flanaggan, Charles Brown, Samuel Cope, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Mathew Scott, George Watson, County of Grey Forests

Lot 15

Crown 1858 — James Diamond, William Cook, George Lawrence, Thomas Kennedy, William Moore, Hector McEachern, Noah Bearinger, Harold McDermid, Kurt Kranert, Clarence Kennedy, Ronal E. Medcalf, Harold Cox, Ronald Winter

Lot 16

Crown 1858 — William Diamond, William Cook, George Lawrence, Thomas Kennedy, William Moore, Hector McEachern, Noah Bearinger, Harold McDermid, Kurt Kranert, Clarence Kennedy, Ronal Medcalf, Ronald Winter

Lot 17

Crown 1858 — Thomas Harrison, Edward Harrison, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Elizabeth Scammons, James Brown Sr., James Brown Jr., Charles E. Morton, Standard Industries Ltd.

Lot 18

Crown — James Diamond, Margaret Cook, William Linnell Crown 1888, N. G. & J. McKechnie, James Brown Sr., James Brown Jr., Charles E. Morton, Standard Industries Ltd.

Lot 19

Crown 1887 — John Hall, Adam Hall, Grey County Forests

Lot 20

Crown 1876 — John Hall, Adam Hall, County of Grey Forests

Lot 21

Crown 1864 — George Ferguson, John McColl, Isaac Hooper Sr., Henry Hooper, Isaac Hooper Jr., Thomas Tucker, Thomas P. Moore, Mary L. Caughy, Standard Industries Ltd.

Lot 22

Crown 1874 — Christena McColl, John McColl, Margaret McColl, Henry Eckhardt, Frank Tefft, Donald Eckhardt, Standard Industries Ltd.

Lot 23

Crown 1862 — John Yeomans, William Purdy, George Stephen, Horace Yeoman, William Sealy, Arthur Sealy, Durham Furniture Company, Knetchels Furniture Ltd., George Philips, Standard Industries Ltd.

Lot 24

Crown 1867 — George Stephen, Horace Yeoman, William Sealy, Arthur Sealy, Durham Furniture Company, Knetchel Furniture Ltd., George Philips, Standard Industries Ltd.

Lot 25

Crown 1858 — Allan McDonald, Elmore P. Ross, John Little, Lavina Finney, John Eckhardt, John W. Eckhardt, Andress Eckhardt

Lot 26

Crown 1858 — Allan McDonald, Elmore P. Ross, John Little, Lavina Finney, John Eckhardt, John W. Eckhardt, Andress Eckhardt

Lot 27

Crown 1858 — Allan McDonald, Elmore P. Ross, John Little, Lavina Finney, John Eckhardt, John W. Eckhardt, Andress Eckhardt

Lot 28

Crown — Walter Tucker, Henry Tucker Crown 1900, William Curdt, Finlay McCuaig, Gordon McEachern, John J. Eckhardt, Donald Eckhardt

Lot 29

Crown 1866 — Samuel Chislet, Tristran Chislett, Henry Hooper, Henry Eckhardt, George Eckhardt, George E. Eckhardt

Lot 30

Crown 1866 — Isaac Hooper, Abraham Hooper, Elmer Hooper, Martha Dingwall, Jan Bowman, Gordon Steer, Gustav Itzek, Jeffrey Hodgkins

Lot 31

Crown 1864 — Isaac Hooper, Abraham Hooper, Eva V. Hooper, Donald Reiley, Larry Carter, Charles W. McCrae, William H. Braerken, Virginia Wilson

Lot 32

Crown 1861 — Walter Tucker, Henry Tucker, Joseph Hooper, Angus Hooper, Wat-Cha Farms Ltd.

Lot 33

Crown 1858 — Walter Tucker, Henry Tucker, Joseph Hooper, Angus Hooper, Wat-Cha Farms Ltd.

Lot 34

Crown — Martin Stonehouse Sr., Martin Stonehouse Jr., Crown 1899 Abraham Hooper, Elmer Hooper, Joseph Hooper, Martha Dingwall

Lot 35

Crown — Martin Stonehouse Sr., Martin Stonehouse Jr., Abraham Hooper Crown 1899, Elmer Hooper, Martha Dingwall

Lot 36

Crown 1930 — Martin Stonehouse, James Stonehouse, Archibald McCuaig, John Alex & Archibald N. McCuaig, Neil Aldcorn, John McBirnie, Serafino Raponi

Lot 37

Crown — Archibald McCuaig, Sarah Stonehouse, John A. McCuaig, Archibald N. McCuaig Crown 1936, Neil Aldcorn, John McBirnie, Serafino Raponi

Lot 38

Crown — Neil McDonald, Ann McDonald, Angus McDonald, Christena Calder, Laughlin McKinnon Crown 1932, Willard Doney, Joseph Harrison, John C. Voegette, Ian F. Norton

Lot 39

Crown 1864 — John Tucker, Duncan Morrison, J. W. Elliott, Adam Turner, Joseph Hooper, Trustees S. S. No. 10 School, Angus Hooper, Donald Reiley, Joseph Harrison, John C. Voegette, William Magill, Dorothy Pilkey, Ian F. North, Emerson R. McEachern, Gordon B. McDonald

Lot 40

Crown — John McPhail, Alexander McPhail, Annie McEachern Crown 1930, Roddie McEachern, William A. Smith, Ollie Line, Robert Taylor, Bernard C. Stonehill

Lot 41

Crown — Alexander McKechnie, Alexander McEachern Sr., Alex McEachern Jr., Annie McEachern Crown 1930, Roddie McEachern, Ambrose Mandley, Lorne Foster, Minnie Smith, William A. Smith, George N. Shafer, Rose M. Patterson, Gary Kinsman, Arthur Neff

Lot 42

Crown 1871 — Alexander McKechnie Sr., Alexander McKechnie Jr., Annie McEachern, Roddie McEachern, William J. Doenne

Lot 43

Crown — Catherine McDonald, Alexander McDonald, John McDonald, Richard Hoskin Crown 1874, James Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, Edward J. Sullivan, James E. Sullivan, William McLeod, John E. McLeod, William Doenne

Lot 44

Crown — Catherine McDonald, Alexander McDonald Crown 1879, James Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, James Sullivan Jr., Edward Sullivan, James E. Sullivan, William McLeod, John E. McLeod, William Doenne

Lot 45

Crown — Thomas Saunders, Jesse Boak, Alfred Hincks Crown 1895, Hugh McKinnon, Lauchlan McKinnon, Douglas Boyle, Eileen Dinning

Lot 46

Crown 1901 — John A. McDonald, Archibald McDonald, John Grierson, Roy G. Hooper, Robert McIntyre, Karin Bieberstein

Lot 47

Crown 1901 — John McDonald, Archibald McDonald, John Grierson, Roy G. Hooper, Robert McIntyre, Harry Bieberstein

Lot 48

Crown 1932 — Catherine McIntyre, Norman McIntyre, Robert McIntyre, Kenneth N. McIntyre

Lot 49

Crown 1932 — Norman McIntyre, Robert McIntyre, Kenneth N. McIntyre

Lot 50

Crown 1872 — Robert Conkey, James Hemstock, James Thomson, Hector McEachern, Arvid Lagzlin, William Snarr

Lot 51

Crown 1930 — Donald McDugald, Thomas McDugald, Norman McIntyre, Elmer Sanderson

Lot 52

Crown — Donald Ferguson, Donald McDougall Sr., Norman McDougald, Donald McDougald Jr., Norman McDougald, Mary McDougald, Thomas MacDougald Crown 1937, Malcolm McIntyre, Andrew McIntyre

Lot 53

Crown 1862 — John S. Boaks, Alexander McIntyre, John McNalty, Mary McNalty, Hugh McPhail, Norman McIntyre, Robert McIntyre, Cameron McLean, Shirley M. Hensler, Ronald A. King, Kenneth G. Coward, Robert A. Wilvert, Preston McIntyre, Albert L. Odell

Lot 54

Crown 1866 — Dugald McMillan, Alexander McMillan Sr., Alexander McMillan Jr., Annie Livingston, Malcolm McLean, Cameron McLean, Cameron McLean, Robert A. Wilvert, Seigfried Hachhalzer, Klaus Heisterberg, Preston McIntyre, Albert A. Odell

CONCESSION 4 SOUTH OF THE DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1888 — Robert Aljoe, William J. Aljoe, Caroline Aljoe, Allan Picken, Alvin Eidt, R. Archibald Lawrence, William Frank Wheeler, Patricia E. Stone

Lot 2

Crown 1875 — Robert Aljoe, William J. Aljoe, Caroline Aljoe, Allan Picken, Alvin Eidt, R. Archibald Lawrence

Lot 3

Crown 1874 — William Scott, Andrew McGirr, William McGirr, Elijah Garton, John Whitmore Sr., Rosannah Wall, Ida Levine, James Hargrave, Thomas Hargrave, Herbert J. McClure, Trueman J. Thomasson

Lot 4

Crown 1880 — Mathew Scott, N. G. & J. McKechnie, County of Grey Forests

Lot 5

Crown 1867 — John Martin, William Martin, Joseph Black, William Watson, William Robert Watson, John Andrews, Melville Harrison, Allan Thornton, Ernest A. Thornton

Lot 6

Crown 1867 — John Martin, William Martin, Joseph Black, William Watson, William Robert Watson, John Andrews, Melville Harrison, Rae Shay, Ernest A. Thornton, Melville Gallinger, Joseph Thibedeau, Horace Pollard

Lot 7

Crown 1869 — Joseph Jaques, W. R. Watson, Joseph Watson, Arthur McClocklin Sr., County of Grey Forests

Lot 8

Crown 1878 — James Diamond, Mary Whitmore, James F. Scott, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Thos. & John Scott, Anthony Turner, William Moore, Hector McEachern, Noah Bearinger, Harold McDermid, Kurt Kranert, Clarence Kennedy, Ronal Medcalf, Ronald Winter

Lot 9

Crown 1892 — William Scott, Thomas McAuley, Charles McKinnon, Christian Bender, James Paton, Frank Scott, Dolson B. Cooper, Roderick McDougall

Lot 10

Crown 1892 — Thomas Scott, Margaret Scott, Frank Scott, Dolson B. Cooper, George Brown, Roderick McDougall, Stevon Sullivan

Lot 11

Crown 1866 — Samuel Chislet, Thomas Tucker, Thomas P. Moore, Mary L. Caughy, Standard Industries Ltd.

Lot 12

Crown 1866 — Henry Tucker, John Tucker, John Teasdale, John McKechnie, Wm. Bone, William Legate, Robert Legate, Allan Kennedy, James M. Hooper, Jos. Isaac Hooper

Lot 13

Crown 1862 — Hugh Wilson Jr., Margaret Wilson, Eliza Ann Scott, Henry Eckhardt, John Jos. Eckhardt, S. V. C. A.

Lot 14

Crown 1862 — Hugh Wilson, John Wilson, Margaret Wilson, ELiza Ann Scott, James Harrison, William Bothwell, Abraham Hooper, Thomas Tucker, Charles O. Tucker, Charles G. Tucker

Lot 15

Crown 1862 — Hugh Wilson, John Wilson, William Bothwell, Abraham Hooper, William Hooper, Thomas Tucker, Charles Tucker, Gerald Tucker

Lot 16

Crown 1864 — Henry Tucker, William Seely, Thos. P. Tucker, Henry A. Tucker, Charles O. Tucker, C. Gerald Tucker

Lot 17

Crown 1859 — James A. Tucker, Henry Tucker, Thos. P. Tucker, Henry A. Tucker, Charles O. Tucker, C. Gerald Tucker, Robert A. Fowler

Lot 18

Crown 1875 — Henry Tucker, Thos. P. Tucker, Henry A. Tucker, Charles O. Tucker, C. Gerald Tucker, Robert A. Fowler

Lot 19

Crown 1864 — Allan MacKinnon, Neil McDonald, Angus McDonald, Christena Calder, John Calder, Charles O. Tucker, Gordon Steer, Gustav Itzek, Robert A. Fowler

Lot 20

Crown 1868 — Allan McKinnon, Neil McDonald, John McKinnon, Ann McDonald, Angus McDonald, Christena Calder, John Calder, Annie V. McKinnon, Charles O. Tucker, Archibald McAlister, Gordon Steer, Wm. J. Doenne, Gustav Itzek

Lot 21

Crown 1882 — John McKinnon, Annie McKinnon, Archibald McKinnon, Annie V. McKinnon, Archibald McAlister, Wm. J. Doenne

Lot 22

Crown 1874 — Alexander McPhail, Duncan Morrison, Hugh McLean, Archibald McLean, Hector H. McDonald, William McLeod, John E. McLeod, Wm. J. Doenne

Lot 23

Crown 1877 — Neil Stewart, John Stewart, Charles McDonald, Margaret McDonald, Hugh McPhail, George Morrison, Mary Bright, Melville Norman, Frieda Schafer, Eldon Shantz, Hans H. Dohrmann, William Molson

Lot 24

Crown — John McPhail, Archibald McDermid, Hugh McPhail Crown 1927, Archie McPhail, Ross McDermid, Minnie Ferguson, Sarah Ferguson, Robert McIntyre, Kenneth McIntyre, Ewart McLaughlin, William Snarr

Lot 25

Crown — John McPhail, Jane McPhail, Catherine McPhail, Archibald McDermid, Hugh McPhail Crown 1927, Archie McPhail, Ross McDermid, Minnie Ferguson, Sarah Ferguson, Robert McIntyre, Edward French, Richard Tolman, Muriel McIntyre, Kenneth McIntyre, Ewart McLaughlin, William Snarr

Lot 26

Crown 1877 — Hector McLean, John McLean, Joseph Campbell, Thomas Campbell, William Mather, Thomas W. Mather, Bruce B. Turriff, Ralph O'Dell

Lot 27

Crown 1877 — Hector McLean, John McLean, Joseph Campbell, Thomas Campbell, William Mather, Thomas W. Mather, Bruce B. Turriff, Ralph O'Dell

CONCESSION 1 NORTH OF THE DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1851 — Smith Cooke, N. Whitmore, William Francis Cook, Nathaniel Whitmore, George Whitmore, Joseph Glaug

Lot 2

Crown 1852 — Thomas Whitmore Sr., Nathaniel Whitmore, George Whitmore, Joseph Glaug

Lot 3

Crown 1852 — Thomas O'Donnell, Phebe Carson, Wm. Jas. McFadden, John Bell, George Bell, Thomas V. Bell, Norman Bell

Lot 4

Crown 1853 — Patrick Dunn, Lewis Craig, Thomas O'Donnell, Phebe Carson, Wm. Jas. McFadden, John Bell, George Bell, Thomas V. Bell, Norman Bell

Lot 5

Crown 1854 — John Dunn, Peter Dunn, Jane Campbell, W. E. McAlister, Christopher Firth, Alexander Firth, Arthur Challis, Robert Griffin, Zenus Clark, Harry Hunter, Frederick Hunter, Mary A. Walsh, George LaRocke

Lot 6

Crown 1868 — Peter Watson, Adam Watson, George Ryan, Thomas McFadden, Wm. J. Young, Thos. Scott, James Atkinson, George Whitmore, Henrietta Grubb, Archibald Davies, Hans Bothe, Udo Drescker

Lot 7

Crown 1873 — Gilbert McKechnie, John Long, John McKechnie, Edwin Limin, C. B. Lawrence, Harry Tier, Napoleon Mailloux

Lot 8

Crown 1853 — Donald Kennedy, John Dawson, Francis McCoskery, Donald McCoskery, Samuel Langrill, Edwin Limin, C. B. Lawrence, Harry Tier, Napoleon Mailloux

Lot 9

Crown 1857 — Allan Campbell, Hugh Campbell, Angus McArthur, J. D. McArthur, Victor Arnett

Lot 10

Crown 1854 — Donald MacKinnon, John Sinclair, Robert Pringle, Hugh Campbell, Lillie Cuff, Sarah J. Moore, Angus McArthur, Victor Arnett

Lot 11

Crown 1855 — Hector Cambell, Thomas Lauder, John Beaton, Thos. Brown, John Brown, Alexander Beaton, Donald MacFarlane, Neil MacFarlane, Harvey Cates, Allan Boyd, William MacFarlane, Malcolm Beddoe

Lot 12

Crown 1855 — John Cambell, Thomas Lauder, John Beaton, Donald MacFarlane, Neil MacFarlane, Harvey Cates, Allan Boyd

Lot 13

Crown 1856 — Archibald Sinclair, Neil Sinclair, Archibald Black, William Ryan, James Brown, Earl Mead, Viola Watt, Hans Gampe

Lot 14

Crown 1851 — Archibald Black, S. S. No. 1 (1853) William Ryan, James Browne, Earl Mead, Viola Watt, Patricia Anne Newman

Lot 15

Crown 1854 — Donald McArthur, Charles McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Daniel McArthur, John J. Gampe

Lot 16

Crown 1859 — Archibald McArthur, Thomas McComb, Hugh Edwards, Charles Kennedy, Stanley Reany, Clarence Trafford, Roy Hooper, Leslie Eveleigh, Larry Hughes

Lot 17

Crown 1855 — John Wood, William Derby, Charles Kennedy, Alexander Kennedy, John D. Kennedy, Charles Kennedy, Stanley Reany, Roy Hooper

Lot 18

Crown 1855 — John Wood, William Derby, Charles Kennedy, Alexander Kennedy, John D. Kennedy, Charles Kennedy, Stanley Reany, Roy Hooper

Lot 19

Crown 1855 — Archibald McCormick, Hugh McCormick, Donald McCormick, Walter Ewing, Alvin Tremble, Howard Paige

Lot 20

Crown 1855 — Hugh McCormick, Donald McCormick, Walter Ewing, Alvin Tremble, Howard Paige

Lot 21

Crown 1882 — Elijah Armstrong, Donald McKinnon Sr., Donald McKinnon Jr., Donald McInnis, Donald McArthur, Neil McArthur, Vincent Judge, Anne Hartley

Lot 22

Crown 1856 — Alexander McGilvray, Donald McKinnon Sr., Donald McKinnon Jr., Archibald Campbell, Donald McArthur, Neil McArthur, Anne Hartley

Lot 23

Crown 1853 — Thomas Connor, Robert Brett, Wm. Taylor, Andrew Young, William Smith, Donald McKinnon, John McKinnon, Donald McArthur, Neil McArthur, Anne Hartley

Lot 24

Crown 1862 — Donald McEachern, Duncan Livingston, Andrew Young, William Smith, Donald McKinnon, John McKinnon, Donald McArthur, Neil McArthur, Anne Hartley

Lot 25

Crown 1854 — Hector McLean, Alexander Scott, Archibald B. McArthur, Frank McArthur, Daniel McArthur, Anne Hartley

Lot 26

Crown 1855 — Hugh McKechnie, Samuel Scott, Thomas Lawrence, Archibald McArthur, Frank McArthur, Dan L. McArthur, Anne Hartley

Lot 27

Crown 1855 — Samuel Scott, Thomas Lawrence, Archibald McArthur, Dan L. McArthur, Anne Hartley

Lot 28

Crown 1853 — Alexander Scott, Archibald McArthur, Frank McArthur, Dan L. McArthur

Lot 29

Crown 1855 — Gilbert MacDonald, Lawrence McEwen, Thomas McKeown, Leonard McKeown, Francis McKeown

Lot 30

Crown 1855 — James McDonald, Lawrence McEwen, Thomas McKeown, Leonard McKeown, Francis McKeown

Lot 31

Crown 1855 — Alexander MacDonald, Duncan McMillan, John McMillan, William Smellie, Duncan Smellie, Arthur Leith, Douglas Leith

Lot 32

Crown 1855 — Donald MacDonald, Duncan McMillan, John McMillan, William Smellie, Duncan Smellie, Arthur Leith, Douglas Leith

Lot 33

Crown 1855 — Donald Muir, William Smellie, Gottleb Grueb, Rudolf Konold, E. S. Konold, William Konold, Otto Konold, Otto Konold, Archibald McCuaig, Arthur Leith, Douglas Leith

Lot 34

Crown 1854 — Charles McDonald, John McDonald, Donald McDonald, Colin McLean, Kenneth McArthur

Lot 35

Crown 1855 — Malcolm McInnis, Duncan McInnis, Allan McInnis, John McDonald, Donald McDonald, Colin McLean, Kenneth McArthur

Lot 36

Crown 1856 — Allan McInnes, Malcolm McInnes, Allan McInnes, Kenneth McArthur

Lot 37

Crown 1856 — Duncan McInnes, John McInnes, Samuel McDermid, Malcolm McDermid, Grant Sayers, Oscar Korg

Lot 38

Crown 1858 — Laughlin Black, Margaret McNeil, Duncan McInnes, John McInnes, Samuel McDermid, Malcolm McDermid, Grant Sayers, Oscar Korg

Lot 39

Crown 1854 — Archibald Ferguson, Colin McArthur, Farquhar McKinnon, Martin Stonehouse, Alexander Stonehouse, William Sayers, Grant Sayers, Lawrence Weppler, Oscar Korg

Lot 40

Crown 1856 — Colin McArthur, Farquhar McKinnon, Martin Stonehouse, Alexander Stonehouse, William Sayers, Margaret Sayers, Grant Sayers, Lawrence Weppler, Oscar Korg, Kenneth Russell, Charles L. Sayers

Lot 41

Crown 1853 — Archibald McDonald, Christena McDonald, Mary McDonald, Thomas Harrison, Alexander Stoneouse

Lot 42

Crown 1853 — Neil McDonald, Archibald McDonald, Hugh McDonald, Catherine Campbell, Donald McDonald, Thomas Harrison, Alexander Stoneouse

Lot 43

Crown 1856 — Neil MacLeod, Duncan McDonald, Flora McDonald, John McKechnie, William McKechnie, J. Edgar Patterson, John B. MacNeill

Lot 44

Crown 1859 — Malcolm McLaughlin, Andrew Burnet, John Macrae, Duncan McDonald, Flora McDonald, John McKechnie, William D. McKechnie, J. Edgar Patterson, John B. MacNeill

Lot 45

Crown 1854 — Donald MacKechnie Jr., Donald McKechnie, Peter McKechnie, John Nichol, Jessie Nichol, Donald Nichol, Jack Weir

Lot 46

Crown 1855 — Donald Mackechnie, Mary McKechnie, John Nichol, Jessie Nichol, Donald Nichol, Jack Weir

Lot 47

Crown 1855 — John MacKechnie Sr., John MacKechnie Jr., Archibald McKechnie, Ann McKechnie, Angus McKechnie, Archibald McKechnie

Lot 48

Crown 1857 — Alexander McFee, John McKechnie Sr., John McKechnie Jr., Archibald McKechnie, Ann McKechnie, Angus McKechnie, Archibald McKechnie

Lot 49

Crown 1854 — Neil McKechnie, Archibald Robertson, John McKechnie, Mary McKechnie, Archibald McKechnie

Lot 50

Crown 1853 — James Penaleton, David Penaleton, John McKechnie, Alexander McKechnie, Robert Nisbett, Donald McLeod, Neil McLeod, Thomas Nichol, Cecil Hunter, John Shortreed, Haddon C. Hutchinson, Robert Butler, Gloria Stewart

Lot 51

Crown 1854 — Austin Dickson, John Barnet, John McKechnie, Sr., John McKechnie Jr., John Nichol, Thomas Nichol, Cecil Hunter, John Shortreed, Hadden C. Hutchinson, Robert A. Butler, Gloria Stewart

Lot 52

Crown 1854 — James Washington, William Washington, William Watson, Thomas Nichol, Cecil Hunter, John Shortreed, Haddon C. Hutchinson, Robert A. Butler, Gloria Stewart

Lot 53

Crown 1858 — John Robinson, John Lamprey, Thomas Stoddart, Alexander Stothart, John Stothart, Percy Hunt, Albert M. Hunt

Lot 54

Crown 1871 — Hon. Isaac Buchanan, Alexander Webster, Alexander McCabe, David Dunlop, Rachael Stothard, John Stothard, Percy Hunt, Albert M. Hunt

CONCESSION 2 NORTH OF THE DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1885 — Jacob Scott, Thomas Collier, John Collier, Duncan McNab, Olivion McNab, Josephine Gray, Verdun Paylor

Lot 2

Crown 1854 — John Weir, James Weir, Thomas Binnie, Alexander Binnie, George McKechnie, Ed. Limin, George Whitmore, C. B. Lawrence, Verdun Paylor

Lot 3

Crown 1854 — Adam Weir, John Weir, Thomas Binnie, Alexnder Binnie, George McKechnie, Edwin Limin, George Whitmore, C. B. Lawrence, Verdun Paylor, Cecil V. Paylor

Lot 4

Crown 1856 — John McNab, Duncan McNab, Christina McNab, Dougald McNab, George Whitmore, Scott White

Lot 5

Crown 1856 — John McNab, Duncan McNab, Christina McNab, Dougald McNab, George Whitmore, Scott White

Lot 6

Crown 1854 — Duncan McNab, Wm. Taylor, James Massie, Louis Craig, Christopher Firth, Charles Arnott, Henry Weppler, Alfred Weppler, John Adair, Alvin Cunningham, Jack Cunningham

Lot 7

Crown 1856 — Hugh McNab, Duncan McNab, Wm. Taylor, James Massie, Louis Craig, Christopher Firth, Charles Arnott, Henry Weppler, Alfred Weppler, John Adair, Alvin Cunningham, Jack Cunningham

Lot 8

Crown 1865 — Wm. MacCracken, Robert McCracken, James Evans, Catherine Cameron, Donald McArthur, William Legate, Henry Weppler, Alfred Weppler, John Adair, Alvin Cunningham, Jack Cunningham, Karl Ferrier

Lot 9

Crown 1855 — John MacGilvray, Archibald McLellan, Alex Campbell, Allan Campbell, Malcolm McInnes, Duncan McNab, Olivion McNab, Joseph Gray

Lot 10

Crown 1852 — Gillon McLean, John McLean, Alexander Campbell, Allan Campbell, Duncan McNab, Olivion McNab, Josephine Gray

Lot 11

Crown 1859 — John Beaton, Malcolm Beaton, Donald McFarlane, Charles McFarlane, Harvey C. Cates, Lorne Bentley, Arthur Watt, James Bester, Donald Laughlin, Mykola Lukianchuk, Edward McKenzie

Lot 12

Crown 1862 — Malcolm Beaton Sr., Malcolm Beaton Jr., Donald McFarlane, Charlie McFarlane, Harvey Cates, Lorne Bentley, Ronald Stabler

Lot 13

Crown 1866 — Flora Brundidge, Neil McGilivray, Harry Gray, Josephine Gray

Lot 14

Crown 1859 — John McFadden, Donald Innes, Neil McGillivray, Harry Gray, Josephine Gray

Lot 15

Crown 1862 — Duncan Fletcher, Donald McInnes, Neil McGillivray, Malcolm McGillivray, Hugh Edwards, William Britton, Archibald McNab, Charles Kennedy, Stanley Rainy, Ewen McNab, Roy G. Hooper, Elena Senkus

Lot 16

Crown 1867 — Hugh McLean, Alexander Ferguson, Thos. McComb, Hugh Edwards, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Donald MacFarlane, Charles Kennedy, Charles MacFarlane, Neil MacFarlane, Roy Hooper

Lot 17

Crown 1857 — Dugald McLean, Alexander McArthur, Archibald McIntyre, John Cameron, Robert Cameron, Malcolm McMillen, Murdock McMillen, May McKeown, Roy Hooper

Lot 18

Crown 1856 — Alexander McDonald, Hugh McLean, Thomas Turnbull, George Binnie, Thomas Binnie, George Bell, Thomas McLauchlin, Fred Lekx, George C. Herman, Beverly Tomlin

Lot 19

Crown 1870 — Angus McLachlan, Walter Turnbull, Alexander Binnie, George Binnie, Thomas Binnie, George Bell, Thomas McLauchlin, Fred Lekx, George Herman, Beverly Tomlin

Lot 20

Crown 1870 — Angus McLachlan, Norman McIntyre, Donald Graham, George Binnie, Thomas Binnie, Glenelg Centre Baptist Church, George Bell, Thomas McLauchlin, Fred Lekx, George Herman, Beverly Tomlin

Lot 21

Crown 1856 — Elijah Armstrong, Angus Beaton, Duncan Beaton, John Beaton, William Beaton, Angus McArthur, J. D. McArthur, Arthur Leith, Douglas Leith

Lot 22

Crown 1857 — Alexander Cameron, John Cameron, John A. Graham, Duncan Beaton, Angus McArthur, J. D. McArthur, Arhtur Leith, Douglas Leith

Lot 23

Crown 1858 — Neil Cameron, John Cameron, John A. Graham, Duncan Beaton, Angus McArthur, J. D. McArthur, Arthur Leith, Douglas Leith

Lot 24

Crown 1859 — Angus Beaton, John Beaton, Duncan Beaton, Henry Beaton, Gordon Beaton

Lot 25

Crown 1859 — Archibald Beaton Sr., Archibald Beaton Jr., Keith Beaton, Bruce Beaton, Ben Morris

Lot 26

Crown 1858 — John McLellan, Norman McIntyre, Mary Ann Sunders, Archie Beaton, Keith Beaton, Bruce Beaton

Lot 27

Crown 1858 — Hugh McLellan, Archibald McLellan, Archie McArthur, Gordon Beaton

Lot 28

Crown 1857 — Duncan McIntyre, Christina McIntyre, Donald McIntyre, Minnie Fox, Douglas Paterson, Martin Brennan, Gerald McMillen

Lot 29

Crown 1858 — Murdock McMillin, Angus McMillin, Alexander McMillan, John McMillan, Norman McMillan, Angus McMillan, George Weber, Gerald Schindel

Lot 30

Crown 1859 — John McMullin, Donald McMillan, J. Patrick McMillan, Patrick L. McMillan, Harry R. Lynch

Lot 31

Crown 1858 — Angus McMullin, Murdock McMullin, Archibald McMillan, Murdock McMillin, Wendel Becker, Paul Mislwecz, Cornelius Deem, Adolf Heckner, Nicholas Nicholas

Lot 32

Crown 1857 — Angus Black, Thos. McKenzie, Donald McMullin, Murdock McMillan, D. M. McMillin, Archibald McMillan, Murdock McMillan, Wendell Becker, Helwig Mislwecz, Adolf Heckner

Lot 33

Crown 1857 — Laughlin Black, Neil Black, John J. Black, John Black, Lorenz Bazarin, Wendelin Becker

Lot 34

Crown 1857 — Donald Black, Neil Black, John J. Black, John Black, Lorenz Bazarin, Wendelin Becker

Lot 35

Crown 1857 — Malcolm McMullin, John McMullin, Neil Black, Lachlan McMillan, Donald McGinnis, Daniel McGinnis, Angus McGinnis, John McMillan, John J. Black, Lorenz Bazarin, Wendelin Becker, Margaret Leith

Lot 36

Crown 1861 — William McMullin, Alexander McMullin, John J. Black, Neil Black, Clarence Caswell, Richard Hodgson, William Robinson

Lot 37

Crown 1875 — Ida Black, Neil Black, Angus Black, John Black, Clifford Hincks, Murray White, Kathleen Elia

Lot 38

Crown 1857 — Neil Black, Donald Black, Angus McMillan, John Keyland, Dennis Keyland, Joseph McNally, Alfred Hincks, Helmut Ort

Lot 39

Crown 1856 — Archibald Butter, Angus Butter, John Keyland, William Keyland, Joseph McNally, Alfred Hincks, Helmut Ort

Lot 40

Crown 1856 — John Butter, Alexander Butter, Angus Butter, John Keyland, William Keyland, Joseph McNally, Alfred Hincks, Helmut Ort

Lot 41

Crown 1862 — Alexander Cameron, Norman McIntyre, Dugald McLean, Neil McLeod, Donald McLeod, Thomas McKeown, Leonard McKeown, Thomas Harrison, Victor Scheuerman, Sheldon Merritt, Simon Wildeboer

Lot 42

Crown 1868 — Malcolm Cameron, Norman McIntyre, Dugald McLean, Neil McLeod, Donald McLeod, Thomas McKeown, Leonard McKeown, Victor Scheuerman, Sheldon Merritt, Simon Wildeboer

Lot 43

Crown 1859 — Niel Gillies, John Edge, Norman McIntyre, Alexander Murchison, Angus McKechnie, Archie McKechnie, Edith Neun

Lot 44

Crown 1859 — Allen Gillies, John Kelly, Lawrence O'Donnel, Wm. Fletcher, Alexander McQuarrie, Neil Black, John Gilbert, The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Lot 45

Crown 1855 — Alexander McQuarrie, James McQuarrie, John McQuarrie, Neil Black, John Gilbert, Latter Day Saints

Lot 46

Crown 1859 — Duncan McDougall, John McDugald, Christena McKenzie, Neil Black, Latter Day Saints

Lot 47

Crown 1884 — Angus Gillies, Mary McArthur, Hecter McLean, Louis Frook, John McDougall, Christena McKenzie, Neil Black, Olga Lezecki, Edna Parker, William Goodman, Latter Day Saints, Wilfred Morgan

Lot 48

Crown 1859 — Godfrey McTaggart, Thomas Long, William Mather, Donald McLeod, James Wellwood, Michael Macopa, Latter Day Saints, Robin Hobbs

Lot 49

Crown 1854 — Hector MacDonald, Nicholas Kinsman, Richard Elliot, Hugh Campbell, Thos. Long, William Mather, Donald McLeod, James Wellwood, Michael Macopa, Latter Day Saints, Robin Hobbs

Lot 50

Crown 1857 — Hugh McDonald, Samuel Arrowsmith, Robert McArthur, Colin McArthur, Neil McLachlan, John McLachlan, Alfred Hincks, Gerrit Kloosterboer, Hans Reims

Lot 51

Crown 1854 — Neil McDonald, Hector McDonald, John McFee, Peter McPhee, Neil McPhee, Alex Duncan, James Henderson, Dougall McLacklan, John Stothart, Louis Thibaudeau, Kathleen Livingston, William Roundtree, Seymour Black, Maurice Blizzard

Lot 52

Crown 1860 — John McPhee, Peter McPhee, Neil McPhee, Alex Duncan, James Henderson, Dougall McLachlan, John Stothart, Louis Thibaudeau, Kathleen Livingston, William Roundtree, Rya Levit, Susan Flynn

Lot 53

Crown 1854 — Thomas Jones, George Newcombe, William McMaster, John Currie, Hector Buie, Colin McLeod, Gustave Goebel, Dugald McLachlan, John Stothart, Louis Thibaudeau, Kathleen Livingston, William Roundtree, Rya Levitt, Max Peterson, Barry Weston

Lot 54

Crown 1857 — Allan McLean, John Stothart, Emerson Burnett, Antonia Keskula, Lorne Taylor, John Noble, Roland Smith, Eric Black, Carson Magee, Waldmar Jegeris, Nora Cordoni, Thomas Barnes, Alexander Mychaluk, Donald Fraser, Wayne Bonhomme, Alban Ward, Michael Bentall

Lot 55

Crown 1857 — Allan McLean, John Stothart, Emerson Burnett, Antonia Keskula, Lorne Taylor, John Noble, Roland Smith, Eric Black, Carson Magee, Waldemar Jegeris, Nora Cordoni, Thomas Barnes, Alexander Mychaluk, Donald Fraser, Wayne Bonhomme, Alban Ward, Michael Bentall

CONCESSION 3 NORTH OF THE DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1858 — Benjamin Davis, Thomas Davis, Ernest Blodgett, Earnest Murdock, Irva Murdock, John W. Ferguson, Steven Beaton

Lot 2

Crown 1900 — Thomas Davis, Ernest Blodgett, Earnest Murdock, Irva Murdock, John W. Ferguson, Steven Beaton

Lot 3

Crown 1874 — David Davis, William Davis, Edward Reilly, Irwin Reilly, John Collinson, William Collinson, David Watson, Harold Watson, Robert Watson

Lot 4

Crown 1874 — David Davis, William Davis, Edward Reilly, Irwin Reilly, John Collinson, William Collinson, David Watson, Robert Watson

Lot 5

Crown 1862 — George Dunn, Alexander Dunn, Angus McGillivray, James McGillivray, Robert McGillivray, John S. Cole, Leendert Lekx, Anthony Lekx, Clifford Ferrier, Yaroslav Sokalyk

Lot 6

Crown 1858 — George Dunn Sr., George Dunn Jr., Thomas Berwick, Angus McGillvray, James McGillvray, Robert McGillivray, John S. Cole, Leendert Lekx, Anthony Lekx, Clifford Ferrier, Yaroslav Sokalyk

Lot 7

Crown 1862 — Allan Cameron, Christopher Firth, James McGilvray, Robet McGillivray, John Cole, Leendert Lekx, Anthony Lekx, Clifford K. Ferrier, John P. Orton, Marilyn Paton

Lot 8

Crown 1862 — Allan Cameron, Christopher Firth, James McGilvray, Robert McGillivray, John Cole, Leendert Lekx, Anthony Lekx, Clifford K. Ferrier, John P. Orton, Marilyn Paton, Douglas Butcher

Lot 9

Crown 1870 — Archibald McLellan, George L. Craig, John Timmins, Herbert Timmins, Ezra Schenk, Herbert Allen, Leyland Jones, Joseph Oczkawski

Lot 10

Crown 1858 — John Beaton, Alex Campbell, Allan Campbell, William Weir, William R. Weir, John Weir

Lot 11

Crown 1882 — Donald McGillvray, Harry Gomm, Thomas McLauchlin, Vitas Meilius, Aldonce Valius

Lot 12

Crown 1882 — Donald McGilvray, Harry Gomm, Thomas McLauchlin, Vitas Meilius, Aldonce Valius

Lot 13

Crown 1865 — John Weatherston, Nicholas Weatherston, William Jamieson, Alex C. Beaton, Wm. D. Staples, James McGillvray, Norman Savage, Jonas Gustainis

Lot 14

Crown 1865 — John Weatherston, Nicholas Weatherston, William Jamieson, Alex C. Beaton, Wm. D. Staples, James McGillvray, Norman Savage, Jonas Gustainis

Lot 15

Crown 1879 — John Beaton, Malcolm Beaton Jr., Malcolm Beaton Sr., John Fallaise, Andrew Ford, Walter Turnbull, Murdock McMillen, John E. McGillivray

Lot 16

Crown 1874 — Malcolm Beaton, John Fallaise, Andrew Ford, Walter Turnbull, Murdock McMillan, John E. McGillivray

Lot 17

Crown 1858 — John McGilivray, Christena McGilivray, John E. McGillivray

Lot 18

Crown — John McGillivray, John E. McGillivray (Crown 1924)

Lot 19

Crown 1868 — Dougald McGillivray, John McIntyre, John Fallaise, Wm. Fallaise, Archibald Beaton, Keith Beaton, Vincent Lehman, Alexander Walker

Lot 20

Crown 1858 — John McDonald Sr., John McDonald Jr., Archibald Beaton, Keith Beaton, Vincent Lehman, Malcolm Rombach, Alexander Walker

Lot 21

Crown 1868 — John McDonald Sr., John McDonald Jr., William Beaton, John A. Graham, Adeline Graham, John Grierson, Robert Bell, Claire Cotton, Brian Beaton

Lot 22

Crown 1878 — John Graham, Donald Graham Sr., Donald Graham Jr., John Grierson, Robert Ball, Clare Cotton, Brian Beaton

Lot 23

Crown 1876 — John Graham, Donald Graham Sr., Donald Graham Jr., John Grierson, Robert Ball, Claire Cotton, Brian Beaton

Lot 24

Crown 1909 — Archibald Beaton Sr., Archibald Beaton Jr., Henry Beaton, Gordon Beaton

Lot 25

Crown 1876 — John Beaton, John G. Beaton, Henry Beaton, Gordon Beaton

Lot 26

Crown 1874 — Hugh McArthur, Archibald Beaton, Keith Beaton, Leonard Manion

Lot 27

Crown 1874 — James McArthur, Duncan McArthur, Maggie McArthur, Archibald Beaton, Keith Beaton, Leonard Manion

Lot 28

Crown — Alex Beaton, Charles McArthur, (Crown 1896) Archibald Beaton Sr., Archibald Beaton Jr., Keith Beaton, Garfield Kembley, Leonard Manion

Lot 29

Crown 1866 — Charles Wilmer, Charles McArthur, Archibald Beaton Sr., Archibald Beaton Jr., Keith Beaton, Garfield Kembly, Harry Steen, Leonard Manion, Lloyd Schmidt

Lot 30

Crown 1907 — John McMillen, Sarah McMillan, Patrick McMillan, Patrick L. McMillan, Harry Hechholzer, Christos Chrysafidis

Lot 31

Crown 1919 — Murdock McMillen, Archibald McMillen, Ronald McMillen, Annette Cottsell, Harry Rosenberg, Ervin Johnston

Lot 32

Crown 1868 — Alex McDonald, John Morrison, Christian Haley, Joseph Koebel, Patrick Haley, Angus McMillen, Archie M. Beaton, Annette Cottrell, Setrak Adourian, Harry Rosenberg

Lot 33

Crown 1907 — John Morrison, Christian Haley, Joseph Koebel, Patrick Haley, Angus McMillan, Archie M. Beaton, Annette Cottrell, Setrak Adourian, Harry Rosenberg

Lot 34

Crown 1907 — John Morrison, Christian Haley, Joseph Koebel, Patrick Haley, Angus McMillan, Archie M. Beaton, Annette Cottrell, Setrak Adourian, Harry Rosenberg

Lot 35

Crown 1892 — Lachlan McMillan, Donald McGinnis, Angus McGinnis, Daniel McGinnis, Angus McMillan, Richard Hodgson, Alex Neville, Glen Meads

Lot 36

Annie McMullen, Alexander McMullen, Mary Ann McMullen, John P. McMullen Crown 1950, Alex McGiven, Ernest Griffith

Lot 37

Crown 1865 — John Marshall, John McMillan, John P. McMillan, Alex McGivern, Ernest Griffith

Lot 38

Crown 1865 — John Marshall, John McMillan, John P. McMillan, Alex McGivern, Ernest Griffith

Lot 39

Crown 1930 — John Keyland, Archibald Black, Michael Kindred David Schutz, Howard Welsh, John G. MacMillan, Charles Kott, Judy Jamieson, Peter Blakemore

Lot 40

Crown 1869 — Ronald McPherson, David Shields, George Arrowsmith, Albert Arrowsmith, John Keyland, Dennis Keyland, Archibald Black, David Schutz, Charles Kott

Lot 41

Crown 1919 — Alexander Murchison, Mary Murchison, Archie McKechnie, John Roberts, Ray Herbert, Murray Cook, David Masters

Lot 42

Crown 1919 — Alexander Murchison, Mary Murchison, Archie McKechnie, John Roberts, Ray Herbert, Murray Cook, David Masters

Lot 43

Crown 1878 — Donald Murchison, Archibald Black, R. J. Black, Thomas Harrison, Wilfred Frook, Gordon Sturrock, Jakob Soog, James Masters, Edwin Moderau, Michael Allen, Paul Campbell

Lot 44

Crown 1878 — Donald Murchison, Archibald Black, R. J. Black, Thomas Harrison, Wilfred Frook, Gordon Sturrock, Jakob Soog, James Masters, Edwin Moderau, Michael Allen, Paul Campbell

Lot 45

Alex McArthur, Donald McArthur (Crown 1876), Duncan McArthur, Archibald McArthur, John McArthur, John D. McArthur, George Watson, Edward LewisLee, Richard Housege

Lot 46

Crown 1869 — Allan MacDonald, Alexander McArthur, Donald McArthur, Duncan McArthur, Martha McArthur, George Watson, Edward Lee, Andrew Vendittelli, Richard Housego

Lot 47

Crown 1931 — Daniel McLeod, Catharine McLeod, James Wellwood, Michael Macopa, Lucy Macopa

Lot 48

Crown 1868 — James Edge, Donald McDonald, Donald McLeod, James Wellwood, Michael Macopa, Lucy Macopa

Lot 49

Crown 1874 — Donald Sinclair, Archibald McLellan, John McLachlan, Alfred Hincks, Harold McKechnie, Gerrit Kloosterboer, Karl Meier, Edward Palmer

Lot 50

Crown 1874 — Donald Sinclair, Archibald McLellan, John McLachlan, Alfred Hincks, Harold McKechnie, Gerrit Kloosterboer, Karl Meier, Edward Palmer

Lot 51

Crown 1910 — Duncan Sinclair, Elmore Neun, Beryle Lamb

Lot 52

Crown 1910 — Duncan Sinclair, Elmore Neun, Beryle Lamb

Lot 53

Crown 1881 — Donald McArthur, Angus McInnes, Thomas Morrow, Henry Morrow, Richard Carson, James C. Black

Lot 54

Crown 1899 — John McLean, Bella McLean, John A. Carson, Stuart Carson, Richard Carson, James C. Black

Lot 55

Crown 1896 — John McKillop, Angus Clark, Richard Carson, Reta Clark, Mary Clement, Ruth Tarasenke, Doreen Marshman, William Stone, Larry Thomas

CONCESSION 4 NORTH OF THE DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1874 — David Burnet, Elizabeth Burnet, Hermie Burnett, Minnie Blodgett, Martha Blodgett, Kenneth Love, Allen Bell

Lot 2

Edward Burnett, Henry Burnett, David McAuliff, Hermie Burnett, (Crown 1927) Minnie Blodgett, Ernest Blodgett, Kenneth Love, Allan Bell

Lot 3

Crown 1866 — James Burnet, Edward Corlett, Fred MacLaren, John McArthur, James McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Margaret McArthur, William Love, Kenneth Love, Alfred Meyer, Edwin Seider, Michael Black, Angus Black, Julia Black

Lot 4

Crown 1862 — Hugh McLellan, Archibald McLellan, John McArthur, James McArthur, Wm. G. Love, Kenneth Love, Alfred Meyer, John Black, Edwin Seider, Angus J. Black, Clarence Laver

Lot 5

Robert Allen, Herbert Allan, (Crown 1922) Harry Noble

Lot 6

Crown 1866 — Duncan McNab, William Nelson, Paul Nelson, Robert Jackson

Lot 7

Crown 1865 — Hugh MacNab, Duncan McNab, Archibald McNab, Ewen McNab

Lot 8

Crown 1919 — William Ryan, Joseph Bakis, Kathleen Risk

Lot 9

Patrick Sweeney, John Sweeney, (Crown 1902) William Young, John McAuliff, William Ryan, Joseph Bakis, Kathleen Risk, Alan Beck

Lot 10

Crown 1867 — Michael Neil, Peter Neil, Catherine Neil, Alfred O'Neil, Ray McClocklin, Gladys Jacklin, Edgar Thompson, Walter Swannell, Frank Keiffer, Margaret Kominek, Harold Perkin, Will Pratt, Frank Molesworth, James Martin, Kenneth Monk, George Mooney

Lot 11

Andrew Fogarty, Patrick Fogarty, (Crown 1925) Joseph Koebel, Reinhold Feige, Henry Schafer, Herman Franke, Lloyd McLean, Eleanor Boehm, Alvin Doner

Lot 12

Thomas McClocklin, Chas. McClocklin (Crown 1915), Arthur McClocklin, Roderick Kembley

Lot 13

Crown 1902 — Angus McVicar, Mary Dunbar, Duncan Dunbar, Angus Dunbar, John O'Neil, John O'Neil Jr., Helen Bishop, Allen Eagleson, Willard Ketchabaw, Lawrence Meads, James Eagleson

Lot 14

Crown 1874 — Donald Beaton, John A. Beaton, Herbert Hollis

Lot 15

Alexander Beaton, Mary Jane Beaton (Crown 1917), John Fallaise, Archibald Beaton, Keith Beaton, Richard Carlton

Lot 16

Crown 1868 — Duncan Johnson, Donald McRae, Michael McGrath, S.S.S. No. 7, Douglas McNally, John McGrath, Norman Almas, Joel Cohen, William Campbell, Joseph Sileika, Samuel Poverings

Lot 17

Crown 1865 — Murdock McIsaac, Finlay McRae, Donald McRae, Donald Isaac, John Morrison, R. C. Church, Annie Morrison, John McAuliff, Robert Mansen, Patrick Haley, Francis McKeown, Kenneth McArthur, Roy Stacey, Donald MacLean, Shirley Wiggins, Heather Hamlin

Lot 18

Godfrey McDonald, Archibald McDonald, (Crown 1943) John McGrath, Joseph McGrath, Paul Beauchemin

Lot 19

Godfrey McDonald, Archibald McDonald, (Crown 1943) John McGrath, Joseph McGrath, Wayne Grainger

Lot 20

Crown 1869 — John McPherson, Angus McPherson, Cathelas McPherson, Donald McMillan, J. Patrick McMillan, Harry Boryszewski, Stanley Kott, James Bowley

Lot 21

Crown 1866 — George Campbell, John Catte, Thomas H. Ince, William Ince, Patrick Haley, Francis Haley, William F. Hayley

Lot 22

Crown 1873 — Donald Cameron, George Campbell, Thomas H. Ince, John Catto, William Ince, George Sparling, David Kinee, Charles Fleming, Frank Hayley, William F. Haley, Charles Chittenden

Lot 23

Crown 1920 — John J. McVicar, John A. McVicar, Malcolm Black, Joseph J. Haley, Pearl Black, Lawson White, Klaus Karras, Robert J. Turnbull, Jaroslaw Tupis

Lot 24

Crown 1878 — John S. Black, Angus Black, Malcolm Black, Pearl Black

Lot 25

Crown 1896 — Thomas Campbell, George Campbell, James Sturrock, Gordon Sturrock, Goetz Hildebrandt, James C. Black

Lot 26

Crown 1896 — Donald Graham, John J. Patterson, George Patterson, G. Edgar Patterson, Thomas Harrison, James Sturrock, Gordon Sturrock, Goetz Hildebrandt, Alex LaBrash, Joseph Piovesan, Lee Cairs, Richard McNaughton

Lot 27

Crown 1877 — Allan McInnes, Byron Grant, William Patterson, George Campbell, Hugh McLean, Joseph J. Greck, Eldon Holt, John Schattman

Lot 28

Crown 1889 — William H. Patterson, George Campbell, Hugh McLean, Eldon Holt, Joseph Greck, John Schattman

CONCESSION 5 NORTH OF DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1867 — Ogle Gowan, Annie Bowes, Isaac Ferguson, Christopher Williams, Henry Williams, Victor Williams, Kenneth Cluchey, Ogle Cluchey

Lot 2

Crown 1867 — James Laidlaw, Archibald Burnett, Daniel McAuliffe, Evelyn Villemaire, George Maynard, Reta Peart, Ross Peart

Lot 3

Crown 1862 — Thos. Kerr, George Staples, Benjamin Staples, James Staples, Daniel McAuliffe, Evelyn Villemaire, George Maynard, Reta Peart, Ross Peart

Lot 4

Crown 1896 — Angus Cameron, John McArthur, Archibald McArthur, James McArthur, John C. McArthur, Patrick Haley, Paul Haley

Lot 5

Crown 1865 — George Anderson, Adam Anderson, Robert Allen, George Allen, Arthur Robinson, John Glencross

Lot 6

Crown 1869 — Timothy Ryan, Bridget Ryan, William Ryan, Reinhold Feige

Lot 7

Crown 1860 — Robert Jardine, George Blair, Arthur Blair, Emerson Peart, Ralph Peart

Lot 8

Crown 1901 — John Jardine, Robert Edwards, Joseph Edwards

Lot 9

Daniel Firth, Henry Firth, Crown 1907 Elizabeth Firth, John Gray, George Ryan, Robert Jackson

Lot 10

Crown 1863 — William Burnet, James Dean, Mary Nelson, Paul Nelson, Robert Jackson

Lot 11

Crown 1862 — Henry Lutz, John Fallaise, Thos. McClocklin, Peter O'Neil, Michael O'Neil, Alfred O'Neil, Ray McClocklin, William Banks, Harold Banks, Reinhold Feige, Filip Erle, Olga Schenk, Jack Clement, Anne Davidson, Thomas McClocklin, Arthur McClocklin, Norman Bugbee, Violet McClocklin

Lot 12

Crown 1885 — James Lauder, Thomas Lauder, Paul Nelson, James Nelson, Catherine O'Neil, John O'Neil, John P. O'Neil

Lot 13

Crown 1895 — Patrick O'Neil, Michael Burke, Edward Burke

Lot 14

Albert O'Neil, Michael Burke, Edward Burke, James Brown, (Crown 1956) Arnold Salk, Donald Gribble, Fritz Schulze, Kenneth Huntley

Lot 15

Crown 1868 — John McLeod, Irving Anderson, Wm. Young, Annie Anderson, John McGrath, Gordon McDonald, Florence Machan, John Yake, Ira Stubbings

Lot 16

Crown 1868 — Alex McRae, Donald McRae, George McRae, John Maher, Thomas O'Neil, Annie Anderson, Joseph Haley, John McGrath, Ray Manbert, John Taylor, Robert Evans, Sydney Bassett, Donna Somers, Arthur Burge, John Brierly, Lynn Miles, Audrey McDonald

Lot 17

Crown 1863 — Donald Currie, William Purdy, Valentine Purdy, Peter Francis, John McVicar, Alfred O'Neil, William Mearns, Hector Mearns, John O'Neil, Joseph Haley, Wilfred Haley, William Arrowsmith, Murray J. O'Neil, David Thaxter, Keith Beaton, Roman Catholic Church, George Sparrow, Christopher Ness, Allan Drury, Sheldon Hoffman, Carina Santiago

Lot 18

Crown 1878 — George Alexander, Robert McGeorge, John McVicar, Alfred O'Neil, John O'Neil, Murray O'Neil, George Elliot, Sven Johanson, Christine Beaney, George Lynn

Lot 19

Crown 1872 — John Cavanagh, George Anderson, George Townsley, James Hamill, John McVicar, Alfred O'Neil, Angus McCormick, Frederick Grant, Maurice Smith

Lot 20

Crown 1890 — George Arrowsmith, Donald McCormick, Angus McCormick, June Sonnenberg

Lot 21

Crown 1879 — Angus McCormick, Donald McCormick, James Sullivan, Edward Sullivan, Michael Sullivan, Alfred O'Neil, Irene Davis, Donald McCormick

Lot 22

Crown 1899 — Malcolm McInnis, Malcolm McLennan, James Dunbar, Angus Dunbar, Malcolm Black, Dorothy Alderwick, Douglas Barnett, Pearl Black, Charles Black, Clarence Rutledge, Robert Tipping

Lot 23

Crown 1876 — John MacDonald, John McKinnon, James Sullivan, Edward Sullivan, Michael Sullivan, Archibald Black, Verners Dagga, Frederick Benson

Lot 24

Crown 1925 — Godfrey McTaggart, Lawrence McKeown, Archibald Black, Henry Willemze

Lot 25

Crown 1866 — James Sullivan, Edward Sullivan, Phillip Harrison, Winnifred Harrison

Lot 26

Crown 1910 — John Walsh, George Campbell, Joseph Campbell, G. Edgar Patterson, Karl Messer, John Wilson, Gordon McCulligh, Robert Earl

Lot 27

Peter Pemberton, Angus McKinnon, Catherine McKinnon, E-1/2 Crown 1917 Donald McDonald, Dorothy Fitzgerald, W-1/2 Crown 1952 Philip Harrison, Oscar Bjorklund, Gordon McCulligh, David Thaxter, John McAdam, William Bisset

Lot 28

Crown 1870 — Thomas Langston, William Patterson, George Patterson, G. Edgar Patterson, Karl Messer, John Wilson, Walter Zuchora

CONCESSION 6 NORTH OF THE DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1868 — George Edge, George Ryan, Peter Tifney, Patrick Colbert, John Colbert, William Timmins, Graham C. Timmins, Norman Stagg, James Cragg, Helen Sockett, John Stokes, Helen King

Lot 2

Crown 1876 — William Greenwood, John O. Greenwood, Oren Peart, Wayne Peart

Lot 3

Crown 1894 — James Falkingham, William Paylor, Cecil Paylor, James Mathews, Oren Peart, Norman Wilmer

Lot 4

Crown 1864 — John Park, Joseph Falkingham, John Greenwood, William J. Greenwood, Percy Greenwood

Lot 5

Crown 1930 — Martha Smith, Donald Wilson, Albert Maynard, William Maynard, John Doherty, Jean Churcher, Archibald Williamson, David Galloway, Janice Benjafield

Lot 6

Crown 1863 — Thomas Blair, George Blair, Arthur Blair, Methodist Church, Zion, Emerson Peart, Ralph Peart

Lot 7

Crown 1883 — Abraham Cook, W. J. Cook, Thomas Cook, Lawrence Bell

Lot 8

Crown 1869 — Thomas Edwards, William Edwards, Samuel Edwards, William J. Edwards, Joseph Edwards, Whitney Edwards

Lot 9

Crown 1914 — William McNally, Robert Bryans, Joseph Edwards, Whitney Edwards

Lot 10

Crown 1910 — William Cook, Robert T. Cook, Clifford Cook, Franz Guber, Hans Just, Rudopf Roehrl

Lot 11

Crown 1870 — Thomas Quinlan, James Sullivan, Andrew Fogarty, John Robson, Cameron Robson, Lloyd Banks, William Heard, Carl Fredrickson

Lot 12

Crown 1866 — Thomas Quinlan, Patrick Quinlan, Ellen Ryan, Lloyd Banks, William Heard, Carl Fredrickson

Lot 13

Crown 1863 — Robert Lawrie, Abraham Gold, Walter Flynn, James Anderson, William Banks, John O'Donnell, Malcolm Black, John McNally, John Robson, James Banks, Cameron Robson, Linda Kennedy

Lot 14

Crown 1869 — John Quillinan, James Quillinan, Michael Quillinan, Mary Quillinan

Lot 15

Crown 1868 — Nicholas Haley, Patrick Haley, Patrick J. Haley, Johns S. Black

Lot 16

Crown 1875 — Alex Martin, Ronald Martin, Henry Moffat, George Black, John S. Black

Lot 17

Angus McDonald, (Crown 1930) Alexander McDonald, Ernest O'Henley, Margaret Hines, Clifford Stubbings

Lot 18

Crown 1879 — William Anderson, Robert Anderson, Robert Edwards, Joseph Edwards, Robert Reid, Harry Hayes

Lot 19

Thomas Anderson, Crown 1920 James Banks, Charles Smith, William House, Alex Semple, Earl Beyers

Lot 20

Malcolm Campbell, Crown 1931 Alexander Campbell, Arthur Connally, William Dewar, Alex Semple, Frederick Wellwood, William Graham, Nicholas Nicholas, Kathleen Elia, Margaret Talbot-Crosbie, Terrance Buckley, Stewart Madill, Roy Hathaway, James Hewitt

Lot 21

Crown 1869 — Patrick Sullivan, Alex McDonald, James Haley, Frank Haley, Angus McCormick, Francis Haley, Robert Woods

Lot 22

Crown 1867 — Philip Minnaugh, John McAsey, William Halliday, William Cooke, Patrick McCullough

Lot 23

Crown 1867 — Philip Minnaugh, John McAsey, William Halliday, William Cooke, Patrick McCullough

Lot 24

Crown 1866 — Michael Garvey, John Ryan, Michael Ryan, Thomas Tracey, Adam Watson, Willam Young, James Watson, Robert James Watson

Lot 25

Crown 1929 — Edward Sullivan, (E-1/2 Crown 1953) Anna Whalen, Robert Eagles, Thomas Harrison, William Herd, James Dobson

Lot 26

Crown 1929 — James Ryan, Milson Henry, John Milligan, Stewart Meek, William Westlake, Richard Bennett, Cecelia Bennett, Nancy Golds

Lot 27

Crown 1930 — Christina McDonald, Wm. Geo. Watson, Benjamin Weinrib, John Milligan, Stewart Meek, William Westlake, Lillian Eagles, Catherine Very, Lorne Eagles, Merle McCarley

Lot 28

Thomas Sullivan, Michael Sullivan, (Crown 1915) Frederick Eagles, Lorne Eagles

CONCESSION 7 NORTH OF THE DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown — Herbert Rowswell, (Crown 1873) Oliver Hayward, Robert Jaques, W. L. Falkingham, Minnis Bros., William Paylor, Sydney Roberts, William L. Young, Robert Herndon, Olive McInnes, Gordon Colvin, Gwyneth Ames, Edward Hendrick, Mary Bettenson, Francis Mellon, Susan Rowland

Lot 2

Crown 1857 — Herbert Rowswell, O. C. Hayward, Robert Jaques, William Greenwood, W. L. Falkingham, Minnis Bros., William Paylor, John O. Greenwood, Sydney Roberts, Thomas Greenwood, Wm. L. Young, Robert Herndon, Olive McInnes, Gordon Colvin, Gwyneth Ames, William N. Young, Edward Hendrick, Thomas Glencross, Frances Mellon, Mary Bettenson, Susan Rowland

Lot 3

Herbert Rowswell, (Crown 1873) O. C. Hayward, Robert Jacques, William Greenwood, John O. Greenwood, Thomas Glencross, Percy Greenwood

Lot 4

Graham Timmins, John Timmins, (Crown 1937) Graham C. Timmins

Lot 5

Crown 1868 — Thomas Cox, William Firth, Thomas Edwards, Benjamin Mays, Emerson Peart, Paul Veszely, Lorne Bell, Frederick Gowley, Ralph Peart, Klause Wagner, Dennis Chapin

Lot 6

Crown 1872 — Rev. T. Jeffries (church), (Crown 1899) George Blair, Thomas Blair, Norman Blair, Douglas Monk, Allan Paton

Lot 7

Crown 1862 — James McLaren, George Lockwood, John McNally Sr., John McNally Jr., Hugh McArthur, Nelson Hunt, Douglas Monk, Ross Cole, Charles Hewer

Lot 8

Crown 1863 — William Greenwood, Elias Edge, Rev. Joseph Edge, Hannah Edge, Robert Edwards, Joseph Edwards, Robert Edwards

Lot 9

Crown 1890 — Mathew Davis, Basil Davis, Earline Edwards

Lot 10

Crown 1877 — Adam Robson, John Robson, Cameron Robson, Barry Tolton

Lot 11

Crown 1868 — George Storie, David Kerney, William Kerney, David Kerney, Wm. T. Kerney, John Timmins, Thomas Timmins, Charles Timmins, William Timmins

Lot 12

Crown 1869 — Thomas Henry, George Henry, 1/2 acre S. S. No. 5, Charles McArthur, James Banks, Thomas Timmins, Charles Timmins, Thomas Armstrong, Reinhold Feige, John Offredi, Janet Jones, Otto Parks, William Timmins, Erma Stephenson

Lot 13

Crown 1874 — Henry Baxter, Goldwin Smith, John Ryan, Francis Ryan, Lloyd Banks, Edmund Klemmer, Robert Broadbent

Lot 14

Crown 1894 — Patrick Darcey, Samuel Shaw, Thomas Cook, Mary Ann Black, John Murphy, John McNally Jr., Hugh McArthur, Clifford Cook, Ralph Belfrey

Lot 15

Crown 1870 — Richard Haley, John O'Connor, Catherine O'Neil, John O'Neil, S. C. V. A.

Lot 16

Crown 1869 — Philip Martin, Patrick Haley, Joseph Haley, Edward McCarthy, Gordon Morrison, Michael Keeshan

Lot 17

Maurice Connor, (Crown 1931) Ellen Launders, Patrick Connor, Charles Connor, Joseph Connor, Michael Burke

Lot 18

Crown 1931 — Thomas Connor, Patrick Connor, Charles Connor, Henry Hayes, Melvin Hayes

Lot 19

Crown 1867 — Joseph Teasdale, John Tucker, William Tucker, Irvine Anderson, James Haley, James Munro, Walter Serjeant, Andrew Haw, James Beierl

Lot 20

Crown 1869 — James Wall, Thomas Anderson, George Anderson, Ronald Martin, Henry Moffat, George Black, Audrey Keenan, Harold Guscott, Colleen Abbott, Jerry Stoklasa, Robert Hamp, Audrey Billington, Elison Boyce, Roy Dawe, John S. Black

Lot 21

Crown 1866 — John Lively, Thomas Connelly, James Connelly, Walter Henry, Pearl Henry, Donald Henry, Theodore Stokoe, John Kadwell, Mary Gregory, William Ruston, George Keutroulides, Susan Peacock, Werner Helass, Hans Walbenwein, Malcolm Wood, Herman Klingelstein, Percival Bowers, Irma Wegner, Robert Snider, Douglas Weber

Lot 22

Crown 1931 — Alexander Campbell, James Watson, David Watson, Gibson Watt, Brian Bixley, Gordon Sigel

Lot 23

Crown 1869 — James Wall, Patrick McAsey, Patrick Haley, Albert Jones, James Watson, Watson Anderson, James Leitch, Stephen Ropp, Gordon Sigel

Lot 24

Crown 1869 — Patrick Sullivan, Samuel McRae, Peter Watson Jr., Robert Watson, Adam Watson, James Watson, James Leitch, Stephen Ropp, Robert Currie

Lot 25

Crown 1869 — Patrick Sullivan, Samuel McRae, Peter Watson Jr., Minnis Bros., James Whiteoak, Clifford Shand, William Whiteoak

Lot 26

Crown 1877 — Morris McAsey, James Ryan, Julia Martin, Angus Campbell, William Sullivan, Anthony Moran, Michael Kavanagh

West 1/2 Lot 27

Crown 1869 — James McGiral, Thomas Sullivan, John O'Hearne, Michael Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, (Crown East 1/2 1931) Michael Ryan, Fredrick Eagles, Wm. J. Sullivan, Anthony Moran, Lorne Eagles, Michael Kavanagh, Keith Cowan

Lot 28

Crown 1945 — Frank Hearn, Julius Asheroff, Arnold Viksne, Walter Jakribassa

CONCESSION 8 NORTH OF DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1877 — Hugh McDonald, N. D. & J. McKechnie, William Weir, William Paylor, Grey County Forests

Lot 2

Crown 1862 — William Elliot, John Weatherston, John Ross, George Henry, John Black, Wm. Falkingham, Kennedy Minnis, Albert McNally, Wm. L. Young, Mame Roberts, Olive McInnes, Wm. N. Young, Arthur McNally, Oliver Tosh, Gwyneth Ames, Clarence Vaughan, Robert Herndon, Mary Bettenson, Susan Rowland

Lot 3

Crown 1862 — William Elliot, John Weatherston, William Perrie, Thomas McNally, Arthur McNally, Clarence Vaughan

Lot 4

Crown 1866 — William Sletcher, Graham Timmins Sr., Graham Timmins Jr., Morris Jones, Marcia Hays

Lot 5

Crown 1953 — Richard Jack, William Jack, Wm. R. Jack, Erben R. Schutz

Lot 6

Crown 1877 — John Travers, Richard Jack, Thomas Jack, William R. Jack, Clara Turnbull, John Rowland, Donald Howe, Richard Vella

Lot 7

Crown 1863 — Emerson Peart, Georg Peart, John J. Peart, Horst Felber

Lot 8

Crown 1869 — William Burgess, John Hunt, John Peart, William Peart, Harold Hellyer

Lot 9

Crown 1879 — Martin Dunn, Thomas Travers, Isaac Elder, John Delaney, Dennis Sweeney, George Thompson, Harold Hellyer

Lot 10

Crown 1860 — John Dunn Jr., Thomas Rice, William Morrison, Patrick Sweeney, Dennis Sweeney, Dennis Ryan, Cecil Ryan, William Sweeney, William Klymyk, Eugene Arcuszkiewicz, Ursula Brand

Lot 11

Crown 1930 — Mary McGrade, Agnes Madden, James Peart

Lot 12

Crown 1883 — William Morrison, James Morrison, James A. Morrison, Edward McCarthy, Garry Gauthier

Lot 13

Crown 1895 — Thomas McAsey, John Murphy, Patrick Thompson, Jeremiah McAsey, James Murphy, Cecil Ryan, Frank McAsey

Lot 14

Crown 1894 — Thomas McAsey, Jeremiah McAsey, Frank McAsey

Lot 15

Crown 1873 — Joseph Murphy, Thomas Garnett, James Pellow, John Tuoky, Michael Quillinan, Edward Quillinan

Lot 16

Crown 1869 — Joseph Murphy, William Fair, Thomas Connor, William Connor, Charles Connor, Patrick Connor, Thomas Connor, Charles Connor, Marie Connor

Lot 17

Crown 1868 — Murdock O'Henley, Donald McDonald, Malcolm Black, Walter Tucker, William Connor, Thomas Connor, Marie Connor

Lot 18

Crown 1868 — Alex Wilson, Peter Watson, James Watson, Ellen Walker, Martin Haley, James Munro, Douglas Smith, Adrian Eiat, S. C. V. A.

Lot 19

Crown 1868 — Patrick Twohy, Peter Watson, Harold Watson, James Watson, Ellen Walker, Martin Haley, James Munro, Charles Mighton, George McKelvy

Lot 20

Crown 1866 — William Martin, Thomas Milroy, Failey Fardin, John Cremmen, Joseph Connor, Evelyn Burke

Lot 21

Crown 1875 — James Slattery, John Quillinan, Thomas Connor, John McKay, Murdock O'Henly, Ernest O'Henly, Stephen O'Henly, Edward McCarthy, Newton Foster

Lot 22

Crown 1868 — Ronald Johnston, Donald McCaskill, Philip McCaskill, William Black, David Fowler, Marlene Sigel, Bruce Day

Lot 23

Crown 1868 — Angus McLellan, Albert Jones, Arthur Connelly, Murdock O'Henley, Grey County Forests

Lot 24

Crown 1939 Angus McVicar, Amanda Jones, Michael O'Henley, Grey County Forests

Lot 25

Crown 1862 — Charles Ryan, Henry Lux, Joseph Black, Alex Black, (Crown 1930 East 1/2) Grey County Forests

Lot 26

Crown — Michael O'Henley, John O'Henley, (Crown 1939) Grey Co. Forests

Lot 27

Crown 1866 — John B. Thibode, Hugh McGrogan, Thomas Sullivan, George Armstrong, Mark Armstrong, John Thibaudeau

Lot 28

Crown 1867 — James Leonard, Joseph Morrow, Elizabeth Gibson, David Symmes, Emerson Quinton, Willard Hallman

CONCESSION 9

Lot 1

Crown 1862 — Wm. Proudfoot, Joseph Glencross, Thomas Glencross, William Glencross, John Glencross, Graham Timmins, Herbert Timmins, Frederick Hawthorne, Marion Coleman, Jean Fahey, George Schafer, Vera Norman, Alexander Sinclair, David Stanley, Andrew Foley, William Chapman, Quentin Innis

Lot 2

Crown 1862 — Wm. Proudfoot, Joseph Glencross, William Glencross, Thomas A. Glencross, Graham Timmins, Herbert Timmins, S. V. C. A.

Lot 3

Crown 1869 — Hugh McEachern, John Russell, James Russell, William Thompson, John Laughlin, William Ellison, Franklin Hill, Ivan Efremov

Lot 4

Crown 1862 — Elizabeth Mitchell, Yeoman Gibson, J. A. Mitchell, Jacob Cook, Wm. Edwards, Geo. McNally, Samuel Edwards, Thos. Greenwood, John Ellison, William Ellison, Franklin Hill, Ivan Efremov

Lot 5

Crown 1864 — Elizabeth Thompson, Yeoman Gibson, J. E. Mitchell, Joseph Meggett, Philip Meggett, Joseph McNally, William McNally, James Paylor, Alfred McNally, Phyllis McLean, Ruth Wozenilek, Earl MacInnis

Lot 6

Crown 1878 — Donald McDonald, David Dunlop, James McNally, Agnes McNally, Marshall McNally, William Foley, Marvin Bernstein

Lot 7

Crown 1871 — South 1/2 — Thomas Davey, Emery Kennedy, Able Wright, William Hall, Geo. Peart; North 1/2 Crown 1931 — Marshall McNally, Harry Hunter, Fredrich Hunter, John J. Peart, Thomas Schofield, Mary Hartleib, Alfons Hoegler

Lot 8

Charles Brooke; Crown 1868 — Rev. James Sims, Milton Schofield, Thomas Davey, Emery Kennedy, Charles Scott, John Travers, E. A. Hunt, Abel Wright, George Peart, Harry Hunter, Frederick Hunter, James Peart, Mary Hartleib, Thomas Schofield, Alfons Hoegler

Lot 9

Milton Schofield, William Smith; Crown 1865 — John Travers, William Hall, Charles Scott, Isaac Elder, E. W. Hunt, John Delaney, James Hastie, H. Sharpe, George Peart, James Ross, George Street, Albert McNally, James Peart, William Peart, George Dobbie, Thomas Drolet, Lloyd Vanwick, Albert Brown, Dietrich Bennies, Thomas Schofield, Alfred Halbgebauer, William Zirwes, Andrew Clark, John Whitten

Lot 10

Milton Schofield, William Smith; Crown 1865 John Travers, Charles Scott, Maurice Dulan, John Delaney, John Peart, John McCarthy, John A. McArthur, Stasys Luksas, William Peart, George Dobbie, Jes Christensen, Ian Campbell, Robert Fleisher

Lot 11

Crown 1905 — Mary Dulan, Francis McGrade, Edward Norris, Leo Norris, George Dobbie

Lot 12

Crown 1933 — Miles Darcey, Edward Melosh, John Stewart

Lot 13

Thomas McAcy; Crown 1896 Margaret McAsey, Frank McAssey, James McCarthy, Jeremiah McAssey, Dennis Ryan, Cecil Ryan, Leonard McCarthy, George Dobbie, Francis Ryan

Lot 14

Crown 1871 — Robert Hastie, James Ryan, Dennis Ryan, Cecil Ryan, George Dobbie

Lot 15

Crown — William Webster, Thomas McAsey, James Murphy, Cecil Ryan, Harold Mead, Douglas Hickeson, George Dobbie, Cecil Wyburd

Lot 16

Angus McLennaniet, Mary Black; Crown 1880 Separate S. S. No. 5; Crown 1932 — Edward Darcey, Edward Melosh, Jack Churchill, Douglas Hickeson, Geoffrey Haile, Cecil Wyburd, Donald Hoile

Lot 17

Crown 1932 — Peter D'Arcy, Leo D'Arcy, Frank D'Arcy, Leonard D'Arcy, Edward McCarthy, Anna Swiryd, John Northcott

Lot 18

Crown 1889 — Patrick Sweeney, Patrick McCullough, Robert McCullough, John Burrell, Russell Munro, S. V. C. A.

Lot 19

Crown 1886 — Michael Cummings, Alex Lyons, Joseph Massas, Samuel Wright, Mary Robson, Kenneth Grubb

Lot 20

Crown 1881 — Failey Farden, Elizabeth Farden, Bridget Farden, Thomas Connor, Ellen Launders, Joseph Connor, John Milligan

Lot 21

Crown 1869 — John Martin, Roger Campbell, Wm. Young, Donald McCaskill, Philip McCaskill, James Black

Lot 22

Crown 1868 — Edward O'Gready, Abraham Wilner, Donald Caskill, John McEachern, Donald O'Henly, Malcolm O'Henly, Murdoch O'Henly, Ernest O'Henly, Stephen O'Henly, Philip McCaskill, Edmond Gordius

Lot 23

Donald O'Henly; Crown 1930 Malcolm O'Henly, John O'Henly, Frank Robinson, Edmond Gordius, Charles Dickman, Kenneth Gosnell, Brian Power

Lot 24

Crown 1878 — East 1/2 — Donald McIntyre, Donald O'Henly, John O'Henly, Malcolm O'Henly; West 1/2 Crown 1930 — George O'Henly, David O'Henly, Graham Roberts, David Turner

Lot 25

Crown 1895 — Ann Hutton, Thomas Sproule, Michael O'Henly, John Hamilton, Gordon Hamilton, Leona Wilson, Beulah Reid, Charles Leatherland, Jean Hamilton, Paul Reid, Brian Jackson, Earl Brown, Frederick Alton, Donald Wright, Gerald Madill, Joachim Heinze, Lorne Beitz, Pascal Zaitz, James Bowler, Elizabeth Alder, Doreen Marshman

Lot 26

Crown 1930 — George Pilkey, John Varty, Gordon Hamilton, Sandra Schigman, Natalie Stein, Richard Barnes

Lot 27

Crown 1861 — John Thibodo, Louis Thibodo, Peter Thibodo, John B. Thibaudeau, Louis L. Thibaudeau, William Cap, James Watson, Emily Neil, Tyronge Farms Ltd., George Hubbert

Lot 28

Crown 1904 — Alex Beaton, John Thibodo, Peter Thibodo, John B. Thibodo, Louis L. Thibeaueau, William Cap, James Watson, Emily Neil, Tyronge Farms Ltd., George Hubbert

CONCESSION 10

Lot 1

Crown 1862 — Charles Kean, John Kelly, Henry Ratz, Angus Bauman, Twp. of Glenelg, Chester Laughlin, Norman Greensides, David Seaton, Thomas Rouble, Henry Smith, Wm. Emslie, Eleanor Dick, Ernest Tourell, James Drummond, Elmer Witherow, Wolfgang Moll, Timothy Wheeler, Erest Main, Harry Smith

Lot 2

Crown 1877 — John Furneaux, John Laighlin, Nelson Schafer, George Schafer, John De Niet, Victor Johnston

Lot 3

Crown 1879 — John Bell, Wm. Bell, Joseph McNally, Chester Laughlin

Lot 4

Crown 1861 — Archibald McDougall, John Ellison Jr., William Ellison, Franklin Hill, Ivan Efremov

Lot 5

Crown 1889 — Charles Smith, John McNally, Alfred McNally, Lawrence Ford

Lot 6

Crown 1878 — Neil McDonald, Mark Baker, William Baker, Carman Baker, Norman Murray

Lot 7

Crown 1884 — John McFarlane, George Torry, Robert J. Torry Jr., Ronald Torry

Lot 8

Crown 1879 — Donald McDonald, Joseph Young, David Young, Carmen Baker, Richard Cheslik

Lot 9

Crown 1875 — John Black, Patrick Sweeney, Martin Sweeney, George Goodwill, Garfield Irwin, Bernice Singer, Barlow Rosenburg, Martin Messer, Julia De Boo

Lot 10

Crown 1868 — Mathew Flynn, John Chopin, John Schroeder, Daniel McCarty, Hugh McKinnon, John McCarty, Stasys Luksas, Ian Campbell, Gerald Bowler, Terry Martin

Lot 11

Crown 1877 — John Traverse, E-1/2 John Wilson, William Lucas, John M. Wilson, Carman Baker, Dougals Cupples, Raymond Coburn. W-1/2 — Crown 1879 — Alec Wilson, Daniel McCarty, William McCarthy, Leonard McCarthy, Edward McCarthy, Bruce McCarthy, Ottmar Opfinger

Lot 12

Crown 1868 — Thomas O'Grady, Maurice Dulan, Michael Norris, John J. Norris, Robert Kennedy, Robert Carlotto

Lot 13

Crown 1880 — Patrick Carney, William Hamilton, John McNamara, James McCarthy, Leonard McCarthy

Lot 14

Crown 1868 — John McCormick, Donald McCormick, Dougald McCormick, Angus McCormick, John J. McCormick, John Scheerer, Frank Bennett

Lot 15

Crown — East half 1868 — John McFee, Thomas Murray, Daniel McPhee, Wallace Graham, William Ellison West half 1896 — Donald McCormick, Michael Morris, William Kennedy

Lot 16

Crown 1868 — Joseph Black, John Black, James McCormick, Donald McCormick, Neil Wilson, Frank Meagher, Joseph Lester, Rachelle Thompson

Lot 17

Crown 1862 — William Whoakes, John Fogarty, Margaret Fogarty, John Yake, John Rees, Paul Wagner, Thomas Page, Carmen Noble, Fredrick Heuser, Rosa Grinschgl

Lot 18

Crown 1866 — James McKee, Donald Leach, George Leach, Elizabeth Leach, Isaac Lucas, Thomas Bisson, Julian Bisson, David Davis, Peter Backhaus, Hannelore Genser, Bibianne Barger

Lot 19

Crown 1869 — James Murray, Wm. Calvert, John Ford, John Orr, Samuel Wright, Isaac Lucas, Mary Hutchinson, Eleanor Wright, Ruth Breau, Kenneth Gubb

Lot 20

Crown 1865 — William Bell, Ann Might, Isaac Lucas, Wm. Love, Roy Love, David Wright, Clarence Tebbutt

Lot 21

Crown 1879 — Hugh McKee, William G. Love, Clarence Tebbutt, Francesca Meneguzzi, Michael Theodore, Thomas Brodie

Lot 22

Crown 1865 — James McKee, Joseph Hewitt, John Hewitt, Eliza White, Duncan Sinclair, William Love, Clarence Tebbutt, Francesca Meneguzzi, Michael Theodore, Thomas Brodie

Lot 23

Crown 1862 — Thomas Averall, John Averill, David Brodie, Sarah Quillinan, John Quillinan Jr., George Elliot, Robert Baird, Marianne Janac, Roland Harris

Lot 24

Crown 1870 — William Wright, Thomas Morrow, Thos. R. Wilson, Alex Ferguson, Malcolm Henley, George Henley, David Henley, Graham Roberts

Lot 25

Crown 1873 — James McKee, Richard Milsop, William Smart, Earl Smart, William W. Heath

Lot 26

John Noble, (Crown 1877) — John McDuffie, John Varty, John Murphy, William George, Louise Weaver, Earl Smart, James MacCannell, Patrick Falby, Robert Turnbull

CONCESSION 11

Lot 1

Crown 1868 — John Campbell, Donald Campbell, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Alexander Ellison, Thomas Laughlin, Stanely Laughlin, Kenneth Laughlin

Lot 2

Crown 1877 — John Furneaux, Alexander Ellison, N. G. & J. McKechnie, Thomas Laughlin, Stanley Laughlin, Kenneth Laughlin

Lot 3

James McNally, Crown 1932 — Colin McArthur, Revel Boyce, Wilhelm Walter, Martin Olson

Lot 4

Crown 1867 — John Bell, Thomas Dunn, Colin McArthur, Revel Boyce, Wilhelm Walter, Martin Olson

Lot 5

Crown 1862 — Alex McKechnie, Henry Burton, Thos. Kerney, Angus Beaton, David Young, Archibald Cowan, Orrie Taylor, Christena Pietz, Eric Strain, Aileen Boyce Zimmerman

Lot 6

Crown 1882 — Donald McArthur, John McArthur, Nelson Schafer, Mary Schafer

Lot 7

Crown 1874 — John McKechnie, George Torry, Wm. Geo. Torry, Ronald G. Torry

Lot 8

Crown 1877 — John Leitch, Alexander Campbell, William Young, Donald Leitch, Stephen Parker, John Stoddart, William Baker, Waudby Baker, Carman Baker, Douglas Halliday, David Kennedy, Earl MacInnis

Lot 9

Crown 1868 — Frederick Jarvis, George Stoddart, Waudby Baker, Estelle Coleman, Paul Becker, Anne Warren, David Kennedy

Lot 10

Crown 1868 — Frederick Jarvis, Joseph Irwin, Thomas Baker, Waudby Baker, Stanley Baker, Alexander Baker

Lot 11

Crown 1870 — Alexander Wilson, Donald Black, James Hall, John McCarthy, Wm. Cockburn, Ronald McDonald, Myrtle McDonald, Don Rossignol, Moira Minke, William Coburn, William Hunter, Paul Driscoll, Konstantinos Aliferis

Lot 12

Crown 1868 — Patrick Casey, Edward Kelly, James Norris, Edward Norris, Leo Norris, Leo Burton

Lot 13

Crown 1869 — John Thibodo, Donald Black, John Sullivan, James Norris, Edward Norris, Leo Norris, Lenard McCarthy, D. Hitchon, Stanley Berek, Leonard Gunter, Leo Burton

Lot 14

Crown 1879 — Donald McDonald, Alex Frazer, Daniel Callaghan, James McCarthy, Leonard McCarthy, Melvin Lennox

Lot 15

Crown 1929 — Daniel McPhee, Wallace Graham, Stanley Baker, James McDonald

Lot 16

Crown 1869 — Michael Dillon, Patrick Dillon, Frank Meagher, Malcolm MacCannell, Charles Glasspool

Lot 17

Crown 1905 — Michael Dillon, Andrew Fogarty, John Fogarty, John J. Fogarty, Wilfred Brodie, Ernold Brodie, William Richardson, Apostolus Papamicholopaulos, Daniel Caldwell, Pompeo Checchia

Lot 18

Crown 1863 — Samuel Donnelly, Samuel Wright, Hugh Wright, Robert Kennedy, Doreen Koenig, David Kennedy

Lot 19

Crown 1869 — Thomas Wright, Samuel Wright, Hugh Wright, Robt. Hutchinson, Robt. Kennedy

Lot 20

Crown 1869 — John Orr, Samuel Wright, Alexander McLean, William Mathews, John Murphy, Catherine Murphy, Isaac Lucas, Wm. Love, Roy Love, Robert Hutchinson, Robt. Kennedy

Lot 21

Crown 1866 — James Brown, Robert Brown, Elizabeth White, John White, Andrew Walker, John Wilson, Duncan Sinclair, Wm. Geo. Love, Isaac Lucas, John Curry, Harold Wilson, James Brown

Lot 22

Crown 1869 — William Millsop, George Bethune, William White, Lindsay White, Daniel Kennedy, Allan Kennedy, Wm. McCarthy, Alexander Black, Isaac Lucas, Frank Bennett, Frances O'Kelly, Gordon Bennett, Frank McFarlane, Harry Salyga

Lot 23

Crown 1866 — Isaac Brown, James Brown, William Brown, Andrew Vost, William Love, Joseph Hogg, Maud Sherwood, Ralph Pynn, Michael Franken, Robert Mansfield

Lot 24

Crown 1869 — Shepherd Boyce, William Boyers, John Averill, Thomas Wilson, Levi Miller, Leonard Bate, Marvin Thompson, Marie Merrifield, Roy Love, Frank Bennett, James Davies, Lynn Sandbrook, Ralph Pynn, Patricia Bryant, Ian Reed, Velma Angus, Lloyd Lindsay

CONCESSION 12

Lot 1

Crown 1878 — Neil Campbell, Thomas Jack, Joseph Young, Wm. Jack, Jeremiah Sullivan, Herbert Trafford, Adrian Eydt, William Armstrong, Allan Stokes, William Irving, William Cherry

Lot 2

Crown 1881 — Edward Motley, Richard Furneaux, John Baines, Samuel Baines, Alvin Baines, Victor Baines, Derek Aveling, Marcia Green

Lot 3

Crown 1877 — Robert Waterson, Barbero Stedwill, Samuel Baines, Alvin Baines, Glenn Russell

Lot 4

Crown 1917 — George Henderson, William Henderson, Annie Baines, Calvert Baines

Lot 5

Crown 1876 — Thos. Townsend, Joseph Young, George Young, Ian Boyce, Oliver Jorgenson, Walter Sherring, Hubert Weitz, Ernest Irion, Jack Shigenobie, Leon Aleksandrewicz, Robert Little, Albert Darimont, John Meads, Alice McGowan, Stanley Meads, Cameron Duncan, Victor Russell, Amy McGowan, Leonard Phillips, William Hartley, Daniel Hastings, Patrick Collins, Andrew Ronkowiez, Leonard Simasac, Verne Coneybear, Sarah Regts, Doreen Phillips, Gertrude Wilmer, Robert Shuttleworth, Raymond Nicholson, Wayne Pietz, Ross McEachern, Kenneth Wettlaufer, Campbell Sidders, Paul Gibson, Dennis Lamberton, Charles Brown, Allen Plourde, Elizabeth De Roo, Daniel Meads, Terrance Bryant

Lot 6

Crown 1876 — Thos. Townsend, James Carter, James Brodie, Trustees S. S. No. 4 School, Daniel Brodie, Ian Boyce, Walter Wells, Gilbert Wells, Curtis Jutzi, John Mariciak, Mary Barlow, Robert Shuttleworth, Roy Nicholson, Sarah Regts, Wayne Pietz, Harry Lawrence, Beverly Coles, Kathleen Hannigan, Beverly Olsen, Leo Mongin, Elizabeth DeRoo, Marilyn Lamb, Freda Gouther, Robt. Fountain, Steven McCarthy

Lot 7

Crown 1875 — James Carter, Thomas Townsend, James Brodie, Daniel Brodie, Ian Boyce

Lot 8

Crown 1878 — Angus Leitch, Robert Goodwill, James Brodie, Daniel Brodie, Mary Brodie, Ian Boyce, William Howe, Michael McHale, Joan McInnis

Lot 9

Crown 1895 — James Goodwill, William J. Goodwill, Charles Webster

Lot 10

Crown 1865 — John Weatherston, William Williamson, James Goodwill, William Goodwill, Garnet Goodwill, Charles Webster

Lot 11

Crown 1867 — Ogle Gowan, Mary Ann Wright, Hugh McLeod, Malcolm Wilson, Roy Brown, Robert Marshall, Wallace Murray, Carmen Murray, John Hall

Lot 12

Crown 1874 — Archibald McLellan, Rebecca McInnis, John Hunt, Harvey Lucas, Lewis Campbell, Milton Pardy, Wilmer Nuhn, Jane Palat, S. V. C. A.

Lot 13

Oliver Calaghan, George Goodwill, *Crown 1965* S. V. C. A.

Lot 14

Crown 1874 — Alexander Duncan, John Callaghan, Dennis Callaghan, Willard Wilson, Harold Wilson, Americo Del Col

Lot 15

Crown 1913 — Eugeen Callaghan, Dennis Callaghan, Edgar Thompson, Robt. Bonyam, Dennis McCracken, Shirley Morris, Raymond Strong

Lot 16

Crown 1862 — Francis Walker, Luther Torry, Melvin Wilson, Joseph Fletcher, John Torry

Lot 17

Crown 1868 — Francis Walker, George Walker, John Walker, Herbert Walker, William McCarthy, Patrick Gillan, James Gillan, Patrick W. Gillan

Lot 18

Crown 1868 — Daniel McCarthy, Daniel J. McCarthy, Gordon Hundt. Alex Hellyer

Lot 19

Crown 1886 — John Gallagher, James Gallagher, Samuel Ireton, James Connor, Frederick Schmallback, Samuel Osborne, Harry Osborne

Lot 20

Crown 1872 — School S. S. No. 6, Crown 1883 — William Brown, G. S. Bowes, John Connor, Frederick Schmallback, Samuel Osborne, Harry Osborne, Isaac Lucas, Della Beirnes, Melburn Ball

Lot 21

Crown 1870 — John Cochlan, Francis Walker, Andrew Walker, John White, John Wilson, Harold Wilson, Mae Shier

Lot 22

Crown 1862 — William Brown, Isaac Brown, Robert Brown, Andrew Vost, William Love, Joseph Ward, Walter Tebbutt, John Wilson, Dalton Weatherall, Joseph Hogg, Ralph Pynn, Thomas Bentley, Wayne McLaren, Robert Ewarts, Walter Miksys

CONCESSION 13

Lot 1

Crown 1866 — Patrick Coffee, William Coffee, Muriel Price

Lot 2

Crown 1874 — William Jenkins, William Thomas, Thomas Craig, Joseph Lennox, William Lennox, Samuel Baines, Ronald McKelvey, Clarence Rutledge

Lot 3

Crown 1874 — William Jenkins, John Thomas, Joseph Lennox, William Lennox, Samuel Baines, Reg Jamieson, Eric Young, Nubey Hinton, Dante Conte, Linda Burns

Lot 4

Crown 1877 — Angus McQuarrie, Margaret Grant, William Henderson, Christine Abel

Lot 5

Crown 1882 — Charles Boyle, Richard Bradey, Clarence Vaughan, Norris McFadden

Lot 6

Crown 1882 — Charles Boyle, Richard Bradey, Clarence Vaughan

Lot 7

Crown 1871 — Ludwige Dietner, James Carrie, Neil Livingston, Lorne Livingston, Wallace Livingston

Lot 8

Crown 1872 — George Fee, Walter Nichol, Neil Livingston, Lorne Livingston, Wallace Livingston

Lot 9

Crown 1881 — Donald Robertson, Joseph Sproule, Thos. J. Brodie, Clifford Brodie, Robert Mighton, Douglas Chantler, Charlotte Neill

Lot 10

Crown 1862 — Edgar Jarvis, John Chopin, Hugh McKinnon, Robert Smith, Jas. Williamson, William S. Williamson, James Goodwill, Wm. Goodwill, Leonard Harvey, S. V. C. A.

Lot 11

Crown 1863 — Augustus Ditner, Nicholas Schnitzler, Joseph Spitzig, Christopher Siegfried, John Norris, Walter Walls, S. V. C. A.

Lot 12

Crown 1878 — John Ritchie, William Ritchie, Clarence Nuhn, Wilmer Nuhn, S. V. C. A.

Lot 13

Crown 1879 — John Irving, Dougald Graham, Charles Boyle, Robert English, James Ross, Daniel Wilson, John O'Henly, S. V. C. A.

Lot 14

Crown 1860 — John Foott, Henry Bell, James Bell, William Bell, George Scarrow, S. V. C. A.

Lot 15

Crown 1888 — William Bell, James Bell, Joseph Schnitzler, Joseph Vasey, Melvin Wilson, Wesley Bell, Francis Katool, Melvin Mathews, Carroll Daniel, S. V. C. A.

Lot 16

Crown 1888 — William Bell, James Bell, Wesley Bell, Francis Katool, Melvin Matthews, Norman Wilkinson, Terry Osborne

Lot 17

Crown 1879 — John Gallagher, James Gallagher, William McCarty, Patrick Gillen, James Brodie, Larry Thompson, Patrick Gillen Jr., Kathleen Brodie

Lot 18

Crown 1867 — James Norris, Michael Norris, John Norris, John J. Norris, Edgar Thompson, David Rigden, Lorne Hellyer, Nelson Hellyer

Lot 19

Crown 1866 — Michael Sullivan, Edward Sullivan, Edward Sullivan Jr., Patrick Lowe, Thos. Simms, John Symes, James Connor, Frederick Smallback, Samuel Osborne, Harry Osborne

Lot 20

Crown 1864 — Alexander Burdon, Thos. Quiltenden, Francis Walker, Andrew Love Sr., Andrew Love Jr., Stephen Dennett, Maud Sherwood, Willard Wilson

Lot 21

Crown 1862 — Alex Burdon, Thos. Quiltenden, Francis Walker, Andrew Love Sr., Andrew Love Jr., Stephen Dennett, Maud Sherwood, Willard Wilson, James Smith, Kirk Smith

CONCESSION 14

Lot 1

Crown 1866 — Philip Beck, Robt. Johnson, John Coffee, Patrick Coffee, Mary Coffie, Cornelius Zettler, Erih Weihe

Lot 2

Crown 1862 — Edgar Jarvis, James McMurray, Mark Foley, Alex McClung, George McClung, Albert Ernewein, Lloyd Murray

Lot 3

Crown 1930 — Michael Barry, Margaret Barry, Mary Barry, Mary Hallaran

Lot 4

Crown 1862 — Thos. MacDonald, David Stirton, John Hewitt, Thomas Moran, Joseph Moran, Gerard Moran, Lloyd Murray, Wayne Yates

Lot 5

Crown 1862 — Cornelius Quirk, Patrick Quirk, Dennis Quirk, Ellen McKenna, Richard Moran, William Moran, William Holley, David Rigden

Lot 6

Crown 1868 — Francis Boyle, Joseph Boyle, Richard Moran, John Moran, Thomas McBride, David Rigden, Harry Driedger

Lot 7

Crown 1889 — John Duncan, Joseph Vasey, John Vasey, David Rigden, Harry Driedger

Lot 8

Crown 1861 — Louis Stiffler, Geo. Lamb, William Lamb, Alexander Gordon, Thomas Hastings, James Brodie, Thomas Brodie, Wilfred Bodie

Lot 9

Crown 1862 — Joseph Stiffler, George Lamb, Alex Hall, James Hall, Albert Livingstone, Lorne Livingstone, George Jeffrey, Ivan Brown

Lot 10

Crown 1865 — Patrick Kenny, August Ditner, Nicholas Schnitzler, Christopher Siegfried, John Morris, James Bowden, John Whitten, Berkley Ball, Lloyd Robinson, Harold Noble, Klaus Nawak, Ronald Ritchie, Bernard Crisp, Helen Socket, Jan Stewart, John Ritchie, Austin Kirkpatrick, Anita Fichtner, John Chamnay, Klaus Karras, Carl Ehni, Neville Goodley, Harry Schipper, Albert Fendley, David Wilson, George Ziegler, Max Krause, Debra Logan

Lot 11

Crown 1864 — Casper Stiffler, R. E. English, Carter English, Herbert Butler, Karl Backhaus, Nicholas Christie

Lot 12

Crown 1865 — Leo Stiffler, Theobald Spitz, Robert English, John Carter, Allan McPherson, Louis Bell, Herbert Butler, Karl Backhaus

Lot 13

Crown 1866 — Patrick Kenny, Mary Stiffler, Alex Lyons, Crown 1903 — Thomas Wiggins, R. E. English, Allan McPherson, John Carter, Louis Bell

Lot 14

Crown 1908 — Jacob Speers, Thos. Cambell, John Duncan, Allan McPherson, Louis Bell, Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority

Lot 15

Crown 1888 — William Bell, John Bell, James Bell, Walter Bell, Isaac Bell, George Bell, Lewis Bell, S. V. C. A.

Lot 16

Crown 1863 — Jessie Colwell, Thomas Haslett, Wm. L. Young, Hugh Baird, John Wilson, Melvin Wilson, Gordon Wilson, Alex MacDonald, Alfred Ladiges, Gordon Wilson, Maurice Balyk, William Bellerbey

Lot 17

Crown 1866 — John Calvert, Thomas Wiggins, Daniel Wilson, Francis Wilson, Joseph Hogg

Lot 18

Crown 1867 — John Calvert, Thomas Wiggins, Daniel Wilson, Francis Wilson, Patricia Beeson, Mitchell Norton, Bernard McLaskie

CONCESSION 15 NORTH OF DURHAM ROAD

Lot 1

Crown 1924 — John Priel, Patrick Malone, Andrew Richardson, Maurice Dowling, Stanley Andrews, Charles Bice

Lot 2

Crown 1869 — Daniel Ganaw, Hugh Foley, Thos. Sullivan, Thomas Moran, Joseph Moran, Alonzo Moran, Lloyd Murray

Lot 3

Crown 1930 — Michael Barry, Margaret Barry, George McClung, Lloyd Murray, Mary O'Halloran

Lot 4

Crown 1862 — Thomas McDonald, Thomas Moran, Joseph Moran, Alonzo Moran, Lloyd Murray, Wayne Yates

Lot 5

Crown 1862 — Cornelius Quirk, Dennis Quirk, Robert Cassin, William Moran, Thomas Moran, Francis Moran, Ernest Aitken, William Coulter, Robert Bice

Lot 6

Crown 1869 — John English, Richard English, Isaac Beatty, Oliver Goslin, Shirley Wilson, Frederick Smart

Lot 7

Crown 1869 — John English, Richard English, Isaac Beatty, Oliver Goslin, Shirley Wilson, Frederick Smart

Lot 8

Crown 1861 — Louis Stiffler, George Lamb, James Lamb, Richard English, Isaac Beatty, Oliver Goslin, Shirley Wilson, Frederick Smart

Lot 9

Crown 1862 — Joseph Stiffler, George Lamb Sr., George Lamb Jr., James Lamb, Richard English, Isaac Beatty, Oliver Goslin, Shirley Wilson, Frederick Smart

Lot 10

Crown 1865 — Patrick Kennedy, Ignatz Ditner, August Ditner, Nicholas Schnitzler, Christopher Siegfried, John Morris, James Bowden, Uba Miersma, Stuart McConnell, Ebes Willis, Raymond Richards, Richard Morris, Douglas Goheen, Eugene McGregor, Joseph Janikovits, Harry Schipper, Donald Fry, Richard Morris

Lot 11

Crown 1864 — Casper Stiffler, R. E. English, Andrew Stiffler, Herbert Butler, Karl Backlaus, S. C. V. A.

Lot 12

Crown 1865 — Leo Stiffler, Casper Stiffler, Robert English, Mary Smith, Herbert Butler, Karl Backhaus, Elda Bolton, S. V. C. A.

Lot 13

Crown 1862 — Casper Stiffler, Robert English, Allan McPherson, Louis Bell, S. V. C. A.

Lot 14

Crown 1902 — Robert English, Allan McPherson, Louis Bell, S. V. C. A.

Lot 15

Crown 1931 — Donald McDuffie, Thomas Campbell, William Young, Patrick McCullough, Harold Wilson, S. V. C. A.

Lot 16

Crown 1889 — Donald McDuffie, Joseph Fitzgerald, William Young, Patrick McCullough, Melvin Wilson, Harold Wilson, S. V. C. A.

Lot 17

Crown 1889 — Joseph Fitzgerald, William Young, Patrick McCullough, Melvin Wilson, Harold Wilson, S. C. V. A.

CONCESSION 1 SOUTH-WEST OF THE TORONTO SYDENHAM ROAD

Lot 81

Crown — John Orchard, William Loree, Alister Clark, Edgar Jarvis, Patrick Close, George Stinson, Edward Penton, Orr Minnis, George McFadden, Heinrich Noble, Ross Wright, Stanford Shapley

Lot 82

Crown 1870 — Robert McFadden, John McFadden, William Lucas, John Bennett, Samuel Bennett, Stanford Shapley

Lot 83

Crown 1855 — Robert McFadden, James McFadden, George McFadden, Heinrich Noble, Edward Manas, Kenneth Williams

Lot 84

Crown 1855 — Robert McFadden, Robt. Macpherson, John Crawford, James McFadden, George McFadden, Heinrich Noble, Edward Manas, Kenneth Williams

Lot 85

Crown 1856 — William Hasgard, George Snider, Frank Gibbs, James McFadden, Hamilton McFadden, George Elliot, Stephen Walsh, Ziguards Lejins, Anton Taseh

Lot 86

Crown 1862 — Robert Trimble, William Ritchie, John Noble, Richard McFadden, Hamilton McFadden, George Elliot, Thomas Berents, Mary Walsh, Ziguards Lejins, Robert Quinn, Christel Majewsky

Lot 87

Crown 1857 — James Hasgard, George Billings, Alfred Noble, Richard McFadden, Hamilton McFadden, Donald McDowall, George Elliot, Patrick Quinn, Robert Quinn, Hans Langin, Christel Majewski

Lot 88

Crown 1862 — James Beachell, Thomas Brown, James Brown, William Laughlin, Russell Graham, Graham Gee

Lot 89

Crown 1862 — Thomas Campbell, James Byers, John McFadden, Wesley McFadden, Bertram Bentley

Lot 90

Crown 1862 — Thomas Campbell, James Byers, John McFadden, Wesley McFadden, Bertram Bentley

Lot 91

Crown 1859 — John Sheals, James Beachell, Thomas Campbell, Andrew Walker, Wesley McFadden, Clarence Bartley, Robert Burrell, George Aitken, Hilja Puusme, Edward Ryan, Patsy Kline, Robin Taylor, Duncan Thompson, Calbert Baines

Lot 92

Crown 1854 — Thomas Campbell, Andrew Walker, Wesley McFadden, Clarence Bartley, Robert Burrell, Harry Cathier, Robin Taylor, Barbara Swance, William Allison, George Seim

Lot 93

Crown 1854 — John Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Andrew Walker, Wesley McFadden, Robert Burrell, John Lambert, George Aitken, Alexander Wilson, Joseph Adams, Robin Taylor, George Seim

Lot 94

Crown 1872 — Alexander Burdon, Alex Beaton, John Beaton, Samuel Breadner, Samuel Francis, Thomas McKeown, Rankin Carefoot, William Stubbings, Ira Stubbings, James Farrow

Lot 95

Crown 1855 — Donald McDuffie, Alex Burdon, Alex Beaton, John Beaton, Samuel Breadner, Samuel Francis, Thomas McKeown, Wm. Stoddart, Wm. Stubbings, James Farrow

Lot 96

Crown 1881 — Thomas Campbell, John Ford, Frank Taylor, William Snell, Wilbert Sims, William Lee, William Baker, Thomas McKeown, Elmer Brandt

Lot 97

Crown 1853 — David Cram, Benjamin Wright, Thomas Campbell, John Ford, Frank Taylor, William Snell, Wilbert Sims, William Lee, Robert English, John Stoddart, Wm. Carbert, Percy Sims, Melvin Wilson, Wilbert Sims, Thomas McKeown, Russell Allison, Wallace Livingston, Frank Angus, William Davis, Edgar Thompson, Michael Holmes, Joseph Marquis, Bradley Irwin, Elmer Brandt

Lot 98

Crown 1862 — Donald McDuffie, John Walker, Thomas Campbell

Lot 105

Crown 1855 — John Miller, Isaac Miller, George Bowes, Thomas Beighton, George Norwood, Wm. Cargo, William George, Henry Pope, Nicholas Neuteboom

Lot 106

Crown 1865 — Isaac Miller, George Bowes, Thomas Beighton, George Morewood, Wm. Cargo, William George, Owen Halsted, Henry Pope, Robert Dick, Michael Boyle, Nicholas Neuteboom

Lot 107

Crown 1862 — Edward Miller, Isaac Miller, Samuel Miller, Mary Martin, Wilford Graham, John Graham

Lot 108

Crown 1853 — Isaac Miller, Edward Miller, George Snider, William Miller, John Thibodo, Peter Thibaudeau, Elliot McLoughry, Robert McLoughry, Allan Kinney

Lot 109

Crown 1853 — Edward Miller, George Snider, William Miller, John Thibodo, Peter Thibaudeau, Elliot McLoughry, Robert McLoughry, Allen Kinney, Menno Smith

Lot 110

Crown 1853 — John May, Benjamin May, John May, John Thibodo, Peter Thibaudeau, Elliot McLoughry, Robert McLoughry, Allan Kinney, Menno Smith

CONCESSION 2 SOUTH-WEST OF THE TORONTO SYDENHAM ROAD

Lot 81

Crown 1854 — Francis Walker, Robert Walker, Elijah Dennett, William Love, Winnifred Scott, Austin Reid, Vitomir Stephanovich, Edward Ashman, Joan Balgobin, George St. Marie, Thomas Crothers

Lot 82

Crown 1854 — William Walker, Andrew Walker, Charles Tebbutt, Walter Tebbutt, Joseph Ward, Robert Walker, Melvin Tebbutt

Lot 83

Crown 1854 — George Walker Jr., William Walker, Andrew Walker, Charles Tebbutt, Walter Tebbutt, Joseph Ward, Robert Walker, Melvin Tebbutt, John Tebbutt, Sharon Radford

Lot 84

Crown 1866 — Patrick Kennedy, John Mason, John Lamprey, Wm. Croft, Robt. J. Torry, William Love, John McFadden, Alvin McFadden, Walter Tebbutt, Melvin Tebbutt, Wilfred Roth, Douglas Baines, Douglas Barker, Beverley Anderson, Alaine Baines

Lot 85

Crown 1866 — Patrick Kennedy, John Mason, John Lamprey, Robert Torry, Wm. Croft, Robert J. Torry, William Love, John McFadden, Alvin McFadden, Walter Tebbutt, Melvin Tebbutt, Douglas Baines, Douglas Barker, Larry Gibson, Alfons Christoph, Beverley Anderson, Alaine Baines

Lot 86

Crown 1866 — Patrick Kennedy, John Mason, John Lamprey, Robert Torry, Wm. Croft, Robert J. Torry, William Love, John McFadden, Alvin McFadden, Walter Tebbutt, Melvin Tebbutt, Douglas Baines, Douglas Barker, Larry Gibson, Alfons Christoph, Beverley Anderson, Alaine Baines

Lot 87

Crown 1866 — Patrick Kennedy, John Mason, John Lamprey, Robert Torry, Wm. Croft, Robert J. Torry, William Love, John McFadden, Alvin McFadden, Walter Tebbutt, Melvin Tebbutt, Douglas Baines, Douglas Barker, Larry Gibson, Alfons Christoph, Beverley Anderson, Alaine Baines

Lot 88

Crown 1866 — Patrick Kennedy, John Mason, John Lamprey, Robert Torry, Wm. Croft, Robert J. Torry, William Love, John McFadden, Alvin McFadden, Walter Tebbutt, Melvin Tebbutt, Douglas Baines, Douglas Barker, Larry Gibson, Alfons Christoph, Beverley Anderson, Alaine Baines

Lot 89

Crown 1867 — Hugh Smart, Thomas Smart, Wm. Foster, Alvin Foster, Leo Francis

Lot 90

Crown 1867 — Hugh Smart, Thomas Smart, Wm. Foster, Alvin Foster, Leo Francis

Lot 91

Crown 1855 — Samuel Ireton, Richard Ireton, Marshall Beard, John Love, Lucinda Aitkens, Wesley Aitkens, Muriel Aitkens

Lot 92

Crown 1855 — Joseph Thompson, Samuel Ireton, Richard Ireton, Marshall Baird, John Love, Lucinda Aitkens, Wesley Aitkens, Muriel Aitkens

Lot 93

Crown 1868 — George Ireton, Robert Ireton, Louis Ireton, Margaret Hines, William Sang

Lot 94

Crown 1862 — Alex Stephens, George Ireton, Robert Ireton, Louis Ireton, Margaret Hines, William Sang

Lot 95

Crown 1855 — Samuel Lonsway, George Hawke, John Wallace, John Dumble, Roger Rose, James Leighton, Wm. Van Loon, Clarissa Nash, Wm. Young, Patrick McCullough, Thomas Reburn, Louis Campbell, Milton Pardy, Harold Wilson, Eric Banks, Edwin Grove

Lot 96

Crown 1855 — George Dodds, Joshua Dodds, Geo. Dodds, Patrick McCullough, John Camp, Gerald Hill, Glen Hill

Lot 97

Crown 1855 — Joshua Dodds, John Ford, Geo. Dodds, Patrick McCullough, John Camp, William Lee, Wm. Baker, Gerald Hill, Elmer Brandt, Larry Leeson

Lot 98

Crown 1855 — Robert McBride, William Ritchie, John Ford, W. J. McFarlane, Angus Plewes, Mary Gough, Thomas Wilson, George Street, William Kenny, Benjamin Sewell, Muriel North, Joseph D'Arcy, William Baker, James Pedlar, John Grahlman, Waldimar Bebris

Lot 99

Crown 1855 — John McBride, Robt. McBride, William Ritchie, John Ford, Andrew Irving, Angus Plewes, Mary Gough, Thomas Wilson, William Kenny, Benjamin Sewell, Wm. Baker, Muriel North, Joseph D'Arcy, James Pedlar, John Grahlman, Milda Bebris

Lot 100

Crown 1855 — Robert Williams, John Williams, John Hamilton, John Ford, William Ritchie, Trustees U. S. S. No. 8, Minnie Williams, John Norris, Elgin Ward, Henry Henkel, Isaac Hooper, Albert McNally, Elwyn Bruce, Rhena Milne, Frederick Sedore, Ethel Scarrow, Allan Brewster, Melville Ward, Jean Davey, Murray Hawson, Shirley Coombes, Ruth Magee, Milda Bebris, Thomas Irwin, Clarence Brophey, Augusti Strautnieks, Willis Hill, Bernice Robertson, F. C. Marlatt, Harold Kinzner, Paul Harvey, Peter Strain, Frederick Hedges, Floratina Rodenburg, Lloyd McFadden, Gary Reid, Glen McConnell, David Carlson, Pierre Robinet, Diane Iadinardi, Marion McCann, William Torry, Malford Holmes, Howard Levitt, Allan Olsen, Richard Parker, Edwing Walls, James Farrow

Lot 101

Crown 1855 — William Armstrong, Herbert Armstrong, Lloyd Armstrong, Frederick Marshall, Willard Gilbert, Edison Boyce, Ella Hyslop, Keith Hansen, Albert Wyville, Robert Kyle, Ruth Alton, Russell Pringle, Thomas Terry, John Londry, Armand Nobes, Douglas Hitchcock, Lytte Toft

Lot 102

Crown 1869 — William Armstrong, Herbert Armstrong, Gilbert Orchard

Lot 103

Crown 1854 — James Caswell, John Caswell, William Armstrong, Charles Littlejohns, George Walker, Joseph Armstrong, Michael Morris, Ben Sewell, Lloyd McCauley, John Armstrong

Lot 104

Crown 1870 — William Armstrong, Charles Littlejohns, George Littlejohns, George Walker, John Hamilton, Michael Norris, Ben Sewell, Lloyd McCauley, Stanley Wood, Noris Vecchiarelli

Lot 105

Crown 1853 — John Hamilton, W. J. Hamilton, Gordon Hamilton, Thomas Irwin

Lot 106

Crown 1854 — Patrick Low, John Hamilton, W. J. Hamilton, Gordon Hamilton, Thomas Irwin, Wes Irwin

Lot 107

Crown 1854 — William Smith, Robert Sewell, Roy Love, Alan Brodrick, Doris Hind, Robt. Hind

Lot 108

Crown 1867 — Charles Littlejohns, Elizabeth Symmies, Goldwyn Littlejohns, Richard Gierula

Lot 109

Crown 1855 — Edward Rutledge, Charles Rutledge, Charles Littlejohns, Elizabeth Symmes, Goldwyn Littlejohns, Richard Gierula

Lot 110

Crown 1854 — Wm. Rutledge, Edward Rutledge, Wm. Christie, Andrew Nesbitt, Isaac Snell, John Wood, Wesley Dever, Ivan Morrison, Mervyn Thompson, Joseph Stavic, Wanda Ladiges

CONCESSION 3 SOUTH-WEST OF TORONTO
SYDENHAM ROAD

Lot 81

Crown 1876 — Robert Walker, Elijah Dennett, Howard Allison, Winnifred Scott, Austin Reid, Vitomir Stephanovich, Duncan Yates

Lot 82

Crown 1866 — William Walker, Andrew Walker, Charles Tebbutt, Walter Tebbutt, Joseph Ward, Robert Walker, Melvin Tebbutt, Garfield Yates, Charles Tachauer, Robert Yates

Lot 83

Crown 1860-1888 — Thomas Keough, William Walker, Joseph Walker, Andrew Walker, Charles Tebbutt, Andrew Love, William Love, Sandy Brown, Patrick Coll, Edward Maher

Lot 84

Crown 1860-1888 — Thomas Keough, William Walker, Joseph Walker, William Love, Andrew Love, Sandy Brown, Patrick Coll

Lot 85

Crown 1862 — Thomas Low, Michael Ellard, Andrew Love, William Love, Sandy Brown, Patrick Coll

Lot 86

Crown 1862 — Thomas Low, Michael Ellard, Andrew Love, William Love, Sandy Brown, Patrick Coll

Lot 87

Crown 1868 — Robert Lowe, Thomas Smart, Alex Bell, Andrew Love Sr., Andrew Love Jr., William Love, Stephen Dennett, John Lewin, Everette Stafford, John Luderitz, Elizabeth Potts

Lot 88

Crown 1868 — Robert Lowe, Thomas Smart, Alex Bell, Andrew Love Sr., Andrew Love Jr., William Love, Stephen Dennett, John Lewin, Everette Stafford, John Luderitz, Elizabeth Potts

Lot 89

Crown 1874 — Charles Boyd, Thomas Shannon, Thomas Symes, John Grant, Jeremiah Sullivan, Wilmot Pickell, Patrick McCullough, Stephen Dennett, Alvin Foster, Bruce MacArthur, Carin Louderitz, Jack McCaskill, Donald Hodd

Lot 90

Crown 1874 — Charles Boyd, Thomas Shannon, Thomas Symes, John Grant, Jeremiah Sullivan, Wilmot Pickell, Patrick McCullough, Stephen Dennett, Alvin Foster, Bruce MacArthur, Carin Louderitz, Jack McCaskill, Donald Hodd

Lot 91

Crown 1863 — Robert Torry, Robert J. Torry, Robert Armstrong, Earl Smart, John Draper, Archibald Scholfield

Lot 92

Crown 1863 — Robert Torry, Robert J. Torry, Robert Armstrong, Earl Smart, John Draper, Archibald Scholfield

Lot 93

Crown 1869 — Dougald O'Hanley, Robert Torry, Robert J. Torry, Robert Armstrong, Earl Smart, John Draper, Archibald Scholfield

Lot 94

Crown 1910 — Robert Bowers, John Bowers Jr., Arthur Cooper, Robert J. Torry, Robert Armstrong, Earl Smart, James Watson

Lot 95

Crown 1910 — Robert Bowers, John Bowers Jr., Arthur Cooper, Robert J. Torry, Robert Armstrong, Earl Smart, James Watson

Lot 96

Crown 1884 — John Clark, Robert Clark, David Connor, George Gough; Arthur Cooper, Robert Meiklehom, Ian Meiklehom

Lot 97

Crown 1900 — John Clark, George Ireton, Isabella Ireton, Robert Ireton, Louis Ireton, John Baldock, James Cornelius, Charles Briggs, Raymond Hill

Lot 98

Crown 1868 — Thomas Fagan, Moses Leslie, J. H. Leslie, Samuel Leslie, Thomas Morrow, John Chard, Peter D'Arcey, Frank D'Arcey, Herbert Smith, Seth Inglis, Arkle Dunlop, Donald Hoile

Lot 99

Crown 1868 — Thomas Fagan, Moses Leslie, J. H. Leslie, Samuel Leslie, Thomas Morrow, John Chard, Peter D'Arcey, Frank D'Arcey, Herbert Smith, Seth Inglis, Arkle Dunlop, Donald Hoile

Lot 100

Crown 1868 — Thomas Fagan, Moses Leslie, J. H. Leslie, Samuel Leslie, Thomas Morrow, John Chard, Peter D'Arcey, Frank D'Arcey, Herbert Smith, Seth Inglis, Arkle Dunlop, Donald Hoile

Lot 101

Crown 1858 — John Reid, William Rowe, Orr & K. Minnis, William Howard, Isaac Hooper, Frederick Peters, Alfred Vongunten, Thomas Dixon, Frederick M. Peters, William Dixon, Roderick Fry, Reginald Ries, Barhead Lodge Hotel Ltd., Dennis Bryant, James Brown, Ken MacArthur

Lot 102

Crown 1858 — John Reid, Chas. Littlejohns, Orr Minnis, George Walker, Michael Norris, Wm. Howard, Isaac Hooper, Frederick Peters, John Norris, Alfred Vongunten, Fred W. Peters, Heinz Hanswirth, Jane Bernhard, Reginald Reis, Gerald Madill, Barhead Lodge Hotel, Steward Madill, Gordon Bennett, Stanley Morrison, Geraldine Benson, Ronald Brooks, Roderick Fry, Dennis Bryant, John McLeod, Brian Speers, Nicola Villani

Lot 103

Crown 1858 — John Reid, Geo. Littljohns, George Walker, Michael Norris, Arthur Norris, John Norris, June Bernhard, Marlene Hanswirth, Arthur Nicholls, Geraldine Madill, George Bennett, Stanley Morrison, Lloyd Whyte, David Benson, Allan Crump, Ronald Brooks, Margaret Ireton, John McLeod, Richard Caswell, Brian Speers, Douglas Iazer, Nicola Villani, David Wilson

Lot 104

Crown 1871 — John Hamilton, Gordon Hamilton, Cecil Alton, John Hamilton, Fred Alton

Lot 105

Crown 1871 — John Hamilton, Gordon Hamilton, John Hamilton

Lot 106

Crown 1865 — William Smith, Henry Smith, Joseph Armstrong, Nelson Armstrong, Roy Love, John Patterson

Lot 107

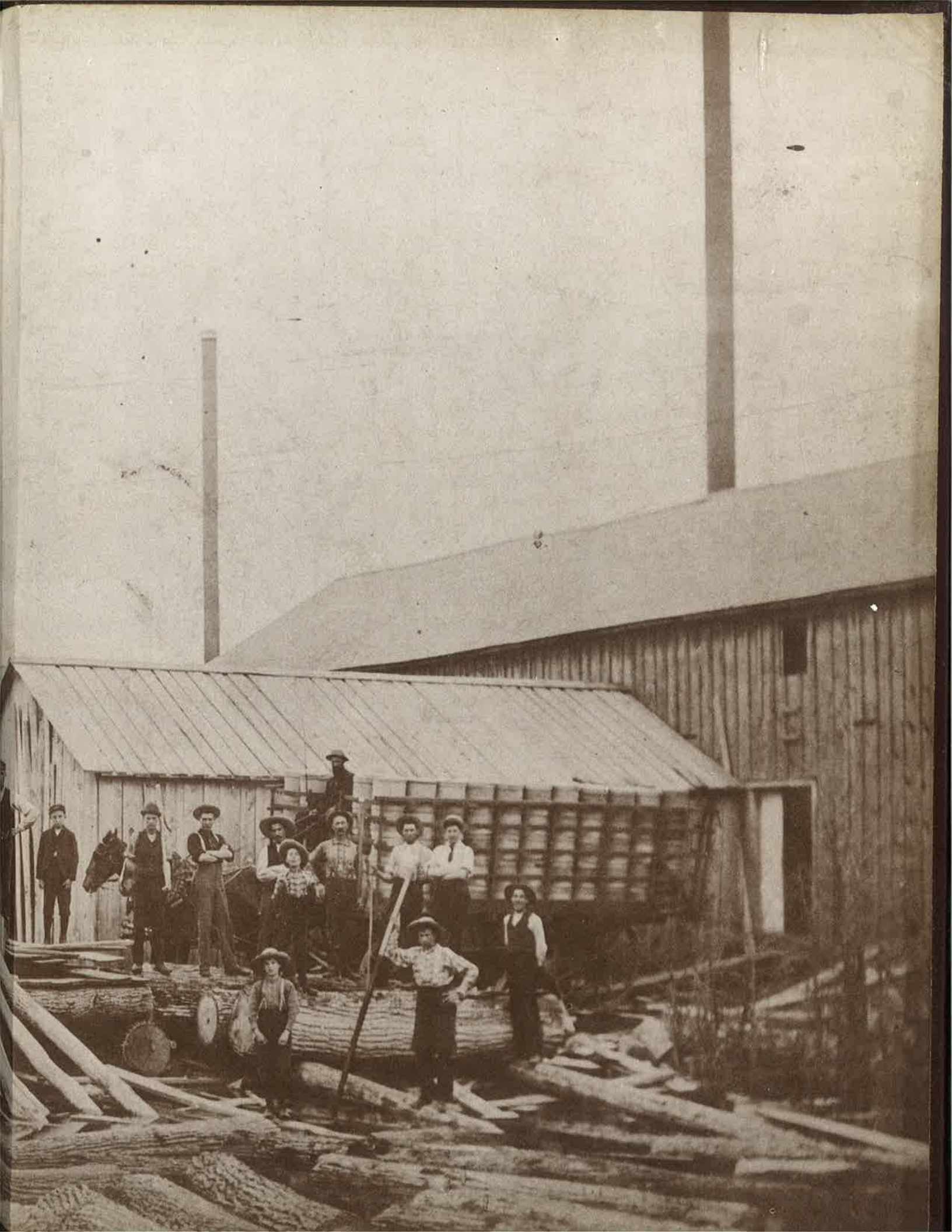
Crown 1874 — William Smith, Joseph Armstrong, Nelson Armstrong, Roy Love, John Patterson, Robert Morrison, David Armstrong

Lot 108

Crown 1886 — Edward Rutledge, John Rutledge, Thomas Syms, George Sewell, Thomas Davidson, Catherine Curry

Lot 109

Crown 1886 — Edward Rutledge, John Rutledge, Thomas Syms, George Sewell, Thomas Davidson, Catherine Curry

Lot 110

Crown 1869 — William Rutledge, John Thibodo, Harold Thibaudeau, Murray Paterson, John Patterson